DLHS -2

India

Reproductive and Child Health

District Level Household Survey 2002-04

स्वर्ण जयंती वर्ष

GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
1956-2006

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University),
Mumbai – 400 088

Government of India
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
New Delhi -110 011

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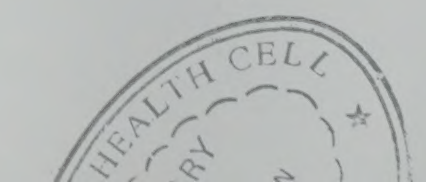

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Preface and Acknowledgement

In India, the family planning programme has been gradually reoriented towards the holistic approach of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) at Cairo in 1994. The Government of India began the implementation of a target-free approach throughout the country in 1996. The essence of this approach, which was subsequently renamed as community needs assessment approach (CNAA), was to modify the system of monitoring the programme and make it a demand-driven system in which a worker would assess the need of the community at the beginning of each year in order to provide the services. The National Population Policy 2000 affirms the commitment of Government of India to the philosophy of decentralized planning through *Panchayati Raj* Institutions, and provides a policy framework for prioritising strategies to meet the RCH needs of the people and achieve replacement level fertility by 2010 A.D.

To meet these objectives, it became necessary to generate district level data (as district is the basic nucleus of administration) other than service statistics, on utilization of the services provided by the government health facilities as well as by the private health facilities that would be helpful in monitoring the progress. The programme imperatives also called for the assessment of people's perceptions about quality of services. In order to achieve this goal, Government of India decided to undertake District Level Household Survey in all the districts in the country, so that the progress of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) can be monitored. The first round of the RCH survey (RHS-RCH) in India was conducted during the year 1998–99 in two phases (each phase covered half of the districts from all states/union territories) for which International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai was designated as the nodal agency.

In Round II, the survey was completed during 2002-04 in 593 districts as per the 2001 Census. In addition to the information that was collected in Round I, in Round II some new dimensions were added such as testing of cooking salt to assess the consumption of salt fortified with iodine, testing of blood of children (ages below 72 months), adolescents and pregnant women to assess the level of anaemia and measuring weight of children to assess the nutritional status. The survey was conducted by various Regional Agencies (RAs) and co-ordinated by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai.

The district level household survey covered a representative sample of about 1,000 households in each district, and all the married women age 15-44 in the sample household were interviewed. This is for the first time that such a large sample survey included men as respondents to elicit information on RTI, STI, HIV/AIDS, and views on family planning.

The second round of the Reproductive and Child Health Survey (2002-04) was successfully completed due to the efforts and involvement of numerous organizations, regional agencies and individuals at different stages of the survey. Although, it is not possible to acknowledge everyone involved in the survey, several organizations and individuals deserve special mention.

We are immensely indebted to the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) for giving us the opportunity to work as the nodal agency for a project of such

national importance. In particular, we would like to thank Shri P.K. Hota, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, Shri Y. N. Chaturvedi and Shri A. R. Nanda, the former Secretaries, Department of Family Welfare, for their timely initiative, advice and valuable support extended to the project. Our special thanks are due to Shri S.K. Sinha, Additional Director General, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI. Thanks are due to Shri K. V. Rao, Shri S. K. Das and Shri D. K. Joshi, the former Chief Directors for their help. We are also thankful to Shri Partha Chattopadhyaya, Chief Director and Mr. K. D. Maiti, Director, Mrs. Rashmi Verma, and Mr. Rezimohn, Assistant Director, Statistics Division of MoHFW for all the support extended by them. Our thanks are also due to the Directors of Census Operations and the Department of Health and Family Welfare in all the states and union territories. It also gives us immense pleasure to thank to Dr. G. N. V. Ramana, Public Health Specialist, World Bank, New Delhi for the able guidance and technical support to the project. We would also like to thank the officials of NSSO for their help in providing UFS Block for DLHS-2.

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We would be failing in our duty if we do not thank our respondents who gave their valuable time and answered the survey questions with tremendous patience and understanding.

We hope and believe that the data generated through the survey will meet the requirements of the programme administrators and policy makers in monitoring and formulating effective interventions for providing quality services and achieving multiple objectives.

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KEY INDICATORS, INDIA

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY- REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH, (DLHS-RCH), 2002-04

Sample size

Households surveyed	6,20,107
Currently married women age 15-44	5,07,622
Husband's of eligible women	3,30,820

Characteristics of households

Percent rural	66.9
Percent Hindu	86.4
Percent Muslim	8.6
Percent other religion (Christian)	3.5
Percent scheduled caste	22.7
Percent scheduled tribe	5.8
Percent with electricity	73.1
Percent with flush toilet	26.2
Percent with no toilet facility	60.8
Percent living in *Kachcha* houses	30.4
Percent living in *Pucca* houses	31.1
Percent with low standard of living	42.3
Percent with high standard of living	23.9
Percent with idoized salt (15+ppm)	29.6

Characteristics of currently married women age 15-44 years

Percent below age 30	51.2
Percent with age at first cohabitation below age 18.	55.2
Percent illiterate	48.5
Percent having 10 or more years of schooling	19.3
Percent with illiterate husband	26.7
Percent with husband 10+ years of schooling	34.2

Marriage

Mean age at marriage for boys	24.5
Mean age marriage for girls	19.5
Percent of boys married below age 21	20.7
Percent of girls married below age 18	28.0

Fertility

Mean children ever born women age 40-44 years	4.0
Percent of births of order 3 and above[1]	42.0

Current use of family planning method

Any method	53.0
Any modern method	45.7
Pill	3.5
IUD	1.9
Condom	4.8
Female sterilization	34.3
Male sterilization	0.9
Any traditional method	7.3
Rhythm/safe period	4.1
Withdrawal	2.7

Unmet need for family planning

Percent with unmet need for spacing	8.5
Percent with unmet need for limiting	12.7
Percent with total unmet need	21.1

Maternal care[2]

Percent of women received antenatal check-ups	73.4
Antenatal check-up at home	6.1
Antenatal check-up in first trimester	40.2
Three or more visit for ANC	50.0
Two or more tetanus toxoid injections	71.8
Adequate Iron folic acid tablets/syrup[3]	20.4
Full antenatal check-up[4]	16.4

Delivery characteristics[2]

Delivery at home	59.0
Delivery at government health institutions	18.7
Delivery at private health institutions	21.8
Delivery attendant by skilled persons[5]	47.6

Child health

Percent of children whose mother squeezed out milk from her breast[6]	56.6
Percent of children[7] with diarrhoea[8] who received ORS	29.7
Percent of children[7] with pneumonia[8] who were taken to a health facility or provider	73.7

Percent of children who received vaccinations[9]

BCG	75.0
DPT (3 injections)	58.2
Polio (3 drops)	57.7
Measles	56.0
All vaccinations[10]	45.8
No vaccination at all.	19.8

Percentage of women who had

Pregnancy complication[2]	34.2
Delivery complication[2]	40.8
Post delivery complication[2]	31.4
Symptoms of RTI/STI	32.3
Problems of vaginal discharge	15.8
Menstruation related problem	17.2

Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS

Percent of women who have heard of RTI/STI	44.2
Percent of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	53.6

Utilization of government health services

Antenatal care	32.6
Treatment for pregnancy complication	41.3
Treatment for post-delivery complication	31.4
Treatment for vaginal discharge	27.2
Treatment for children with diarrhoea	20.3
Treatment for children with pneumonia	18.6

Quality of family planning services

Percent non-users ever advised to adopt the family planning method	11.7
Percent users told about side effects of method	28.0
Percent users who received follow-up services	26.2

Characteristics of husband of eligible women

Percent of husband knowing NSV	34.4
Percent of men who have heard of RTI/STI	52.9
Percent of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS	75.8
Percentage who had any symptoms of RTI/STI	7.6
Sought treatment for RTI/STI	40.2

[1] For births in past three years, [2] For live/still births during three years preceding the survey, [3] 100 or more IFA tablets/Syrup. [4] A minimum of three visits for ANC, at least one TT injections and 100 or more IFA tablets/syrup, [5] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by Doctor/ANM/nurse, [6] Children age below 3 years, [7] Last but one living children below age 3 years. [8] Last two weeks preceding the survey, [9] Last but one living children (age 12-23 months) born during three years preceding the survey. [10] BCG, three injections of DPT, three drops of polio and measles.

SALIENT FINDINGS

In order to monitor and evaluate Reproductive and Child Health programme launched during 1996-97, the need of database at district level was felt by Government of India. For this, District Level Household Survey (DLHS) was under taken first in 1998-99 in 504 districts and again in 2002-04 in 593 districts. The International Institute for Population Sciences was designated as the nodal agency for carrying out the surveys. For the purpose of conducting the survey, all the states and union territories were grouped into 16 regions. A total of twelve research organizations including Population Research Centre (PRCs) were involved in conducting the survey in 16 regions. The fieldwork for RCH Round - II was done in two phases. The survey for Phase-I of the DLHS covering 295 districts of the India was covered from March 2002 to December 2002, except in some districts of Bihar and Jharkhand where the fieldwork got extended to 2003. The survey for Phase-II covering the remaining 298 districts of the country carried out from January 2004 to October 2004, except in some districts of Bihar and Jharkhand where the fieldwork continued also in 2005. The focus of the survey was on: i) Coverage on ante natal care (ANC) and immunization services, ii) Extent of safe deliveries, iii) Contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning, iv) Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS and v) Utilization of government health services and users' satisfaction. The salient findings of the survey are presented here.

For both the phases together, the data was collected from 6, 20,107 households in India. From these households, 5,07,622 eligible women (usual resident or visitors who stayed in the sample household the night before the interview, currently married aged 15-44 years whose marriage was consummated) and 3,30,820 husbands of eligible women were interviewed.

Of the total households interviewed in India, nearly 33 percent were from urban areas. There were 86 percent Hindu households, 9 percent Muslim, 4 percent Christian and two percent came under other category in the sample. Twenty-nine percent of the households belonged to either scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. Thirty percent of the households lived in *kachcha* houses and about 38 percent are in semi-*pacca* and 31 percent are in *pucca* houses. About two-fifths of the households in India are falling under low standard of living. More than 60 percent of the households in Bihar, Chhatisgarh and Orissa have low standard of living index. But less than one-fourth of households in Punjab, Kerala, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir belong to this category.

About 30 percent of the households use cooking salt that is iodized at the recommended level of 15 parts per million or higher level of iodine content whereas 44 percent of households used salts that are not iodized at all and another 24 percent used salt, which is inadequately iodized. Lowest proportion of households using non-iodized salt is in Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands whereas in Tamil Nadu the highest proportion of households (53 percent) used non-iodized salt. Percentage of households using inadequately iodized salt is the highest (95 percent) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the lowest in Uttaranchal (9 percent).

About 69 percent of population aged seven and above are literate. Percent literate among females is 59 where as it is 79 percent for male. Proportion of non-literate is much higher among the older cohort compared to the younger ones. Nearly half of the eligible women in the country are non-literate, and less than one-fifth have completed 10 or more years of schooling. In India the level

of literacy among the eligible women and their husbands are low. As regards distribution of non-literate women, lesser proportion of younger women's below age 30 are illiterate compared to older women age 30 and above, but in case of non-literate husbands across age is more or less uniform, though it is marginally more for husbands below 35 years.

The reporting of the marriages during three yeas prior to survey gives the mean age at marriage among the boys and girls in the country as 24.5 and 19.5 years respectively. One-fifth of the boys and a little more than one-fourth of the girls in India got married before attaining the minimum legal age at marriage of 21 and 18 years respectively. This proportion is much higher in the rural areas compared to urban areas of the country. The state level variation in mean age at marriage is highest is Goa, 29 years for boys and 24 years for girls. The lowest mean age at marriage for boys is 21 years recorded for the state of Rajasthan and for the girls, the lowest is 17 years in Rajasthan and Bihar. The percentage of girls who were married below the legal age for marriage is the highest in Bihar (52 percent) and Rajasthan (49 percent) and the lowest in Himachal Pradesh (13 percent). In the case of boys, marriage below the legal age at marriage is the highest in Rajasthan (51 percent), followed by Uttar Pradesh (45 percent), Bihar (43 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (43 percent) and it is lowest in Kerala, Goa and Pondicherry (2 percent).

On the average, women who are completing the reproductive period have given birth to 4 children in their reproductive life of which 3.5 children are surviving on the average. Completed fertility in India varies from a low of 2.5 mean children ever born for Tripura and Kerala to the highest of 5.4 children in Uttar Pradesh.

The share of births of order 3 and above in the total births that occurred three years prior to survey is 42 percent. The data on regional differentials in the third and higher birth order show clear division between the southern states that fall on the lower side and the Empowerment Action Group (EAG) states and some north-eastern states that fall on the higher end. Third and higher order births form about 57 percent of all births in Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland. The highest percentage is about 60 percent in the state of Meghalaya and the lowest is about 16 percent in Kerala.

The data collected on the utilization of antenatal care (ANC) services for the women who had their last live/ still birth during three years prior to survey shows that the ANC coverage in the country is 73 percent of the women received at least one ante-natal care during pregnancy, 12 percent higher than Round-I. About six percent of the women during their pregnancy were visited by health worker at their residence for providing ANC. Thirty percent of the women visited private health facilities and 33 percent received ANC from government health facilities. The percent of women who got some kind of ANC during pregnancy is lowest in Bihar (38 percent) and almost complete coverage in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

As 73 percent of the women in India received ANC, and 58 percent, 59 percent and 71 percent women had check-up of weight, blood pressure and abdomen respectively. Sixty-three percent women received Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets and 80 percent got at least one TT injection. A full package of ANC including minimum three ANC visits, at least one TT injection and 100 or more IFA tablets/Syrup was received by 16 percent of women.

Minimum three ANC visits and timing of first antenatal check up is crucial for maternal and child care. In India nearly 40 percent of women got ANC in the first trimester and nearly 50 percent had minimum three antenatal check-ups. An extent of ANC in first trimester varies from minimum of 22 percent in Bihar to the maximum of 89 percent in Kerala. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh less than two-fifth of the women had got minimum three ANC, whereas it is highest in Pondicherry (98 percent).

There are nearly half of the districts in India where women seek ANC in the first trimester. Besides, in 129 districts initiation of early ANC (in the first trimester) is more than 60 percent. The lowest percentage of antenatal checkups in the first trimester in India was reported in Kaushambi and Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh and Twang district of Arunachal Pradesh where less than 10 percent of women received an antenatal check-up in the first trimester of their pregnancy. The lowest percentage of women receiving three or more antenatal check-ups in India was reported in Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh. In 10 districts, the coverage of three or more antenatal check-ups was less than 10 percent in Kaushambi, Shrawasti, Unnao, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, and Balrampur (all from Uttar Pradesh), Samastipur, Khagria and Sapaul (all from Bihar), and Tuensang district of Nagaland.

Only 19 percent of deliveries took place in government health institutions, 22 percent in private health institutions. More than 69 percent of the deliveries in urban areas and only 30 percent of the deliveries in rural areas took place in health institutions.

Nearly 41 percent of the total deliveries in India were conducted in the health institutions; 7 percentages point up from RCH Round - I. The majority of the institutional deliveries were conducted in private institutions (22 percent of total deliveries) as against in government institution 19 percent of total deliveries. A large proportion of the births (59 percent) took place at home and only seven percent of the total deliveries, that took place at home, were assisted by midwifery trained persons i.e. doctor/ nurse and ANM. So in all, 48 percent of the deliveries, slightly up from Round - I (34 percent), in the country were assisted by skilled personnel.

The extent of institutional deliveries in India varies widely across the states/union territories, from the lowest of 18-24 percent in Nagaland, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttaranchal to the highest of 86-98 percent in Tamil Nadu, Goa, Pondicherry and Kerala. In Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir and in Union territories of Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, 60 percent or more deliveries took place in health institutions. On the other hand, in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh and Haryana less than two-fifth of the deliveries were in institutions. The percent of the institutional deliveries increases substantially with women's education and economic status, though the variation in the institutional deliveries by women's education is much conspicuous than that by women's economic status. The percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled personnel varies across the states/union territories from 30 percent or less in Nagaland, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand to 70 percent and above in Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Kerala, Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

As in the case of antenatal care coverage, the extent of institutional and safe deliveries varies widely across the 593 surveyed districts of India. The lowest percentage of institutional deliveries in India was reported in Wokha and Phek districts of Nagaland where less than five percent of women delivered the child in a health institution. In all, 18 districts, of India 10 or less percent of women delivered in a health institution. Out of total of 103 districts (17 percent of total districts in India) with less than 20 percent institutional deliveries 79 districts were from EAG states. In case of safe delivery, the pattern of districts from different states falling in the different groups is more or less similar to that of the pattern of institutional deliveries. The lowest percent of deliveries assisted by skilled persons in India was reported in Phek and Tuensang district of Nagaland and Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh where less than 10 percent of women delivered their child in the safe way.

In India, 34 percent, 41 percent and 31 percent of the women experienced pregnancy, delivery and post delivery complications respectively. About 51 percent of the women sought treatment for the pregnancy and 50 percent for the post-delivery complications. Comparatively, a higher percentage of women from Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Sikkim and Maharashtra experienced all the three complications, whereas in Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry the prevalence of all these complications was lower. In Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland, Maharashtra and Kerala about two-fifths or more women suffered from at least one pregnancy complication. In Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Tripura and Dadra and Nagar Haveli 55-79 percent of women had delivery complications. Again in Sikkim, Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland 40 percent to 47 percent of women suffered from one of the post delivery complications. The incidence of all the three types of complications seems to be linked with each other. In the state/union territory where the incidence of pregnancy complications is high, the incidence of delivery and post-delivery complications is also high. Only in a few states of India more than 60 percent of women received some kind of treatment for pregnancy and post-delivery complications.

The practice of breastfeeding is universal in the country, but the initiation of early breastfeeding within two hours of birth of the child is not common. Twenty-eight percent of children were breastfed within two hours of birth, and 44 percent were breastfed within one day of birth (including breastfed within two hours of birth), while 55 percent of children were breastfed after one day of birth. As shown in Figure 5.1, about 28 percent of the children were breastfed within two hours of birth, 16 percent were breastfed same day but after 2 hours of birth, 37 percent of the children were breastfed after first day of birth but before 3 days, and 18 percent children were put to the breast after three days. One percent of children were never breastfed in the country.

There is great deal of variation in the pattern of breastfeeding across the states/union territories. More than 70 percent of the children were put to the breast within two hours of birth in Tamil Nadu (78 percent) and Kerala (72 percent). An extent of early breastfeeding ranges between 50-60 percent, in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Manipur, Tripura, and Assam. Less than 10 percent of children were breastfed within two hours of birth in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and less than one-quarter in Punjab, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

More than half of the children were put to the breast after one day of birth in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttaranchal. The custom of squeezing the first milk from the breast before breastfeeding is found more than 70 percent in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh.

District wise variation, in initiation of early breastfeeding that is breastfed within 2 hours of births is less than 10 percent 102 districts and in 103 districts 10-20 percent of children were put to the breast within two hours of birth. The proportion of children who were not put to the early breastfeeding was lowest in Arungabad district (below one percent) in Bihar and highest in Anantnag district (98 percent) in Jammu and Kashmir, and more than 90 percent of children in Cuddalore and Pudukkotti districts in Tamil Nadu, East Garo Hills in Meghalaya and Baramula and Anantnag districts in Jammu and Kashmir were put to the breast.

In India 75 percent, 58 percent, 57 percent and 56 percent of the children age 12-23 months received the BCG vaccine, three doses of DPT, Polio and measles vaccine respectively. There is 19 percentage points drop from BCG to measles. It means that large number of children that have contact with services providers are missed out of subsequent services. The complete schedule of immunization including BCG, three doses of DPT and Polio each and measles was received by 46 percent of the children, whereas 20 percent of the children did not receive a single vaccination under routine programme. About 31 percent of the children age 12-35 months received supplementation of at least one dose of vitamin A and only 5 percent children received IFA tablets/ liquid for iron supplementation.

The extent of complete immunization consisting of BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio and measles is the lowest in Nagaland (13 percent) and highest in Tamil Nadu (91 percent). In 15 states Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Manipur and Uttaranchal of full immunization is below the national average 46 percent.

The coverage of full immunization among children age 12-23 months is below 20 percent in 115 districts, 20 to 39.9 percent in 153 districts, 40 to 59.9 percent in 128 districts, 60 to 79.9 percent in 109 districts and above 80 percent in 88 districts. The highest vaccination coverage was recorded in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra and Toothukudi district of Tamil Nadu, where 99 percent children received the complete schedule of vaccination. The poor performing districts that are coverage below 20 percent are from EAG states (64 districts) 41 districts are from north-eastern states 9 districts of Jammu and Kashmir and one district of Gujarat also fall under this category.

In India, 65 percent of the women with births three years preceding the survey were aware of diarrhoea management and 28 percent were aware of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS). During the two-week period prior to survey, children of 13 percent of the women suffered from diarrhoea, and 30 percent women treated diarrhoea among children by giving ORS. In comparison to awareness about diarrhoea management, the awareness about danger sings of pneumonia is quite low. Only 41 percent of the women reported awareness about danger sings of pneumonia. Sixteen percent of the women reported that their children suffered from cough, cold and difficulty in breathing in two-week period prior to survey and 74 percent sought treatment.

Although knowledge of diarrhoea management is high in almost all the states/union territories but knowledge about ORS is low. Knowledge of diarrhoea management is lowest in Assam (32 percent) and highest in Gujarat (93 percent). Knowledge of ORS is also not common, and it is lowest in Uttar Pradesh (13 percent). Women in Assam, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh also have relatively low level of knowledge of ORS. In comparison to awareness about diarrhoea management, the awareness of danger signs of pneumonia is quite low. It is the lowest in Pondicherry (6 percent) and ranges 40-60 percent in the states Punjab, Mizoram, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan and Bihar, and is highest in Bihar (80 percent).

The knowledge of family planning methods is universal in India, with over 99 percent women reporting knowledge of one method or the other. However, the knowledge of any spacing method is marginally low, but the proportion *per se* is quite high (85 percent). The knowledge of any modern methods is also universal, though the knowledge of all modern methods is only 49 percent. The proportion of knowing any family panning method is lowest in Meghalaya (65 percent) to highest in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry (100 percent), while knowing any spacing method is lowest in Andhra Pradesh (41 percent) to highest in Pondicherry (98 percent). The proportion knowing all modern methods (males and females' sterilization, IUD, oral pills and condom) varies from about 2 percent in Meghalaya to 80 percent in Himachal Pradesh.

In 62 (about 10 percent of all the districts) districts in India less than 15 percent women were aware of all the five methods of family planning. In four districts viz. Tuensang (Nagaland), Ri Bhoi and West Khasi Hills (Meghalaya) and Badgam (Jammu and Kashmir) less than one percent women reported awareness of all modern methods, and the higher level of awareness, that is 90 percent or more women reported awareness of all modern methods in four districts, these districts are Jalandhar and Fatehgarh from Punjab and Hamirpur and Kangra from Himachal Pradesh. The groups of districts with very low level of awareness of family planning methods are represented by mainly from the north-eastern states (32 districts) and southern states (15 districts). All the remaining 15 districts belongs to Jammu and Kashmir (5 districts), Madhya Pradesh (4 districts), Jharkhand (2 districts) and one district each from Chhatisgarh and Punjab.

In DLHS, knowledge about No-scalpel vasectomy has been asked to husbands of eligible women. About one-third of the husbands were aware of no-scalpel vasectomy in the India. The proportion of husbands knowing No-scalpel vasectomy varies from about 2 percent in Meghalaya to 61 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In 84 (about 14 percent of all the districts) district in India less than 15 percent men were aware NSV. In nine districts viz. Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh), Jainta Hills, East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills (Meghalaya), Kolasib (Mizoram), and Doda, Rajouri and Baramula (Jammu and Kashmir) and Haveri (Karnataka) less than one percent men reported awareness of NSV, and the higher level of awareness, that is 70 percent or more men reported awareness NSV in seven districts, these districts are Indore, Neemuch, Dewas and Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh), Anand and Porbundar (Gujarat) and East Sikkim (Sikkim).

The contraceptive prevalence rate (any methods) in the country is 53 percent, 4 percentage point up from RCH Round - I, comprising of prevalence of about 46 percent of modern methods and 7 percent of traditional methods. Thirty-five percent of the couples adopted sterilization. The

percent user of the two male methods sterilization and condom is only 6 percent. By residence, female and male sterilization together account for 57 percent of contraceptive prevalence in urban areas and 72 percent in rural areas. There has been positive association between contraceptive use and female education, economic development and availability of health facility. In most of the states/union territories the current use of any method of contraception exceeds 50 percent of eligible women except in Meghalaya (17 percent), Lakashadweep (30 percent), Bihar (31 percent), Goa (34 percent), Manipur (34 percent), Uttar Pradesh (36 percent), Jharkhand (38 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (39 percent), Nagaland (40 percent), Chhatisgarh (47 percent), Rajasthan (47 percent), and Uttaranchal (49 percent).

In 70 districts (12 percent of all districts of India), the contraceptive prevalence rate is below 30 percent. Most of districts from EAG states (46 districts), 21 districts from northern states, 2 districts from Jammu and Kashmir and South Goa from Goa is falling in this group. The lowest level of contraceptive use in India is recorded in Chandel (5 percent) districts of Manipur. The highest level of contraceptive use is recorded in Leh (91 percent) from Jammu and Kashmir. In 7 more districts, Bardhaman, Nadia, Hugli (West Bengal), Halaikandi (Assam), Kargil (Jammu and Kashmir), Idduki (Kerala) and South Tripura (Tripura) contraceptive prevalence rate is more than 80 percent.

The government medical centre, consisting of government/municipal hospitals, community/ primary health centres, sub-centres, family planning/RCH camp and other government health infrastructures, is the source of contraception for 68 percent of current users of modern methods. The role of the private medical centre, including private hospital/clinic, private doctor and nurse, as the source of current users is 16 percent.

Only 12 percent of the non-users were advised by the ANM/health worker to adopt any family planning method at the national level. The recommended contraceptive methods by ANM/ health worker is dominated by female sterilization (62 percent) compared to IUD/LOOP (15 percent) and oral pill (13 percent). Male sterilization and condoms has been advised to only 5 percent 4 percent respectively.

Out of the women non-users (including those who are pregnant at the time of survey), 33 percent of them have expressed an intention to use a method of contraception in the future. Among them who intended to use contraception in the future, in the case of permanent methods, 71 percent preferred female sterilization whereas only one percent of women preferred male sterilization. In the case of temporary methods, the preferred methods by women were oral pills (15 percent), IUD/ Loop (3 percent), condoms (3 percent), rhythm/periodic abstinence (1 percent), and other methods (5 percent) respectively.

Forty-six percent of the non-users husbands of eligible women intended to use contraception in the future. Choice of method for future use of contraception even by the husbands is dominated by female sterilization being reported by 76 percent, followed by condoms (7 percent), pills (5 percent), male sterilization (4 percent) and rhythm/periodic abstinence (2 percent).

In India, a total of 21 percent of women are found to have unmet need for family planning, with 13 percent for limiting and 8 percent for spacing. If all the women who say that they want to space or limit their births were to use family planning, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 53 percent to 74 percent. Thus, only 72 percent of the total demand for family planning has been met. Even half of the women shift from unmet need to met need, contraceptive prevalence rate would increase to 63 percent. Compared with Round-I indicates that the proportion of women with unmet need for family planning declined from 25 to 21 percent during Round-II. The proportion of total demand for family planning that is met increased from 66 percent to 72 percent. There is considerable regional variation in unmet need for family planning in the country. The unmet need for family planning services is 56 percent, 20 percent for limiting and 36 for spacing in Meghalaya, the highest in the country. Even the state of Kerala has an unmet need of 15 percent of which 10 percent is for spacing and 5 percent for limiting.

Only 10 percent of the women in the country reported that either ANM/LHV or health worker visited them at their residence at least once in the past three months. More than three-fourth of women who were visited by health workers felt that health workers had given them sufficient time to discuss health-related matters.

In most of the states/union territories less than 10 percent of the women were visited at home by health workers. In Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Sikkim even less than one percent of the women were visited by health workers. But in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Daman and Diu, and Pondicherry 17 to 23 percent of the women were visited by health workers. The highest was in Pondicherry (23 percent).

It has been observed that in three months period prior to survey, 29 percent of the eligible women who were required to consult health facility visited any of the government health facilities. Very small proportion of the women who visited the health facility rated facility as excellent. On the other hand, nearly 27 percent of the women who did not visit the government health facility reported government health facility had "poor quality of services" 20 percent mentioned "non-conveniently located" and 10 percent each reported "time is not suited", "Doctors/health workers do not examine properly" and "Medicine not/rarely given or of bad quality" as reason.

The state level variation in the utilization of the government health facilities ranges from 9 percent in Bihar to over 75 percent in Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A large percentage of women visited to private health facilities (69 percent), ranges from 40-55 percent in Orissa, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, to 75 percent and more in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar

In India 44 and 54 percent of women are aware of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS respectively. The corresponding level of awareness among husbands of eligible women is 53 and 76 percent. The percent of women who are aware of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS is lowest in Meghalaya (42 percent) and Bihar (29 percent) respectively to highest in Bihar (89 percent) and Pondicherry (98 percent). Similarly awareness level of husbands of eligible women of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS are lowest in Meghalaya (11 percent) and in Chhatisgarh (54 percent) to highest in West Bengal (87 percent) and in Pondicherry (100 percent) respectively.

More than 75 percent surveyed districts in India awareness level of RTI/STI among women is less than 60 percent, and in 25 percent districts of total districts in India the level of awareness is below 20 percent. The lowest level of awareness i.e. less than one percent was reported in Doda and Kathua both from Jammu and Kashmir and in Sidhi from Madhya Pradesh and it is highest in Saharsa district (100 percent) from Bihar. Like women, the male level awareness of RTI/STI is below 60 percent in 73 percent of the total districts in India, and in 10 percent districts of total districts in India the level of awareness is below 20 percent. The lowest level of awareness was reported in Kathua (one percent) district from Jammu and Kashmir and highest in Nadia (97 percent) from West Bengal.

The half of the women and men were aware of HIV/AIDS in 50 percent and 90 percent of the surveyed district in India respectively. The lowest level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among women was reported in Paschimi Champaran (8 percent) in Bihar and among men in Doda (0.4 percent) in Jammu and Kashmir, and highest among women is in Mahe (100 percent) of Pondicherry and Aizwal (100 percent) Mizoram and among men in Toothukudi (100 percent) Tamil Nadu. Districts where awareness level of men are 95 percent or more, the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among women is also high.

About 32 percent of women and 8 percent of husbands of eligible women in India reported having at least one symptoms of RTI/STI. In most of the states/union territories the reported prevalence of RTI/STI among husbands was low. The prevalence of RTI/STI is lowest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (9 percent) and highest in Mizoram (48 percent) for women and for husbands it ranges 2-4 percent in Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh and is highest in Nagaland (15 percent). About 16 percent of women reported vaginal discharge with low in Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir (one percent) to highest in Uttaranchal (31 Percent). Thirty-two percent of women sought treatment for vaginal discharge problem and 40 percent of husbands sought treatment with at least one symptoms of RTI/STI. It may be noted that in most of the states/union territories the reported symptoms of RTI/STI were more among women and in case of treatment for their reproductive health problems the proportion of women were lower compared to the husbands.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Objectives of the Survey

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme that has been launched by Government of India (GoI) in 1996-97 is expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. It ushered a positive paradigm shift from method-oriented, target-based activity to providing client-centred, demand-driven quality services. Also, efforts are being made to reorient provider's attitude at grassroots level and to strengthen the services at outreach levels.

The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services. The district being the basic nucleus of planning and implementation of the RCH programme, Government of India has been interested in generating district level data on utilization of the services provided by government health facilities, other then that based on service statistics. It is also of interest to assess people's perceptions on quality of services. Therefore, it was decided to undertake District Level Household Survey (DLHS) under the RCH programme in the country.

The Round I of RCH survey was conducted during the year 1998–99 in two phases (each phase covered half of the districts from all states/union territories) in 504 districts for which International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai was designated as the nodal agency.

In Round II, survey was completed during 2002-04 in 593 districts as per the 2001 Census. In DLHS-RCH, information about RCH has been collected using a slightly modified questionnaire. In Round II, some new dimensions, such as test of cooking salt to assess the consumption of salt fortified with iodine, collection of blood of children, adolescents and pregnant women to assess the level of anaemia, and measurement of weight of children to assess the nutritional status, were incorporated. The separate report has been brought out on "Nutritional Status of Children and Prevalence of Anaemia among Children, Adolescents girls and pregnant women in India" using these information.

The main focus of the DLHS-RCH has been on the following aspects:

- Coverage of ANC & immunization services
- Proportion of safe deliveries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI/ STI and HIV/AIDS
- Utilization of government health services and users' satisfaction.

For the purpose of conducting DLHS-RCH, all the states and the union territories were grouped into 16 regions. A total of twelve research organizations including Population Research Centres (PRCs) were involved in conducting the survey in 16 regions with IIPS as the nodal agency.

1.2 Survey Design

In Round II, a systematic, multi-stage stratified sampling design was adopted. In each district, 40 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs – Villages/Urban Frame Size) were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) using the 1991 Census data. All the villages were stratified according to population size, and female literacy was used for implicit arrangement within each strata. The number of PSUs in rural and urban areas was decided on the basis of percent of urban population in the district. However, a minimum of 12 urban PSUs was selected in each district in case the percent urban was low. The target sample size in each district was set at 1,000 complete residential households from 40 selected PSUs. In the second stage, within each PSU, 28 residential households were selected with Circular Systematic Random Sampling (CSRS) procedure after house listing. In order to take care of non-response due to various reasons, sample was inflated by 10 percent (i.e. 1,100 households).

For selecting the urban sample, the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) provided the list of selected urban frame size (UFS) blocks in the district. The UFS blocks were made available separately for each district for urban areas. The maps of selected blocks were obtained from the NSSO field office located in each state/union-territory.

But in each state, in two districts, the PSUs that were surveyed in Round I of DLHS-RCH (also known as RHS-RCH) were also selected for survey in Round II. This was done in order to measure the changes more accurately. Two districts, one with the highest proportion of safe delivery and another with the lowest proportion of safe delivery among those surveyed during Round I of the survey were selected for this purpose. In all other districts, fresh sample of PSUs were selected.

1.3 House Listing and Sample Selection

The household listing operation was carried out in each of the selected PSU segment prior to the data collection that provided the necessary frame for selecting the households. The household listing operation also involved preparation of location map and layout sketch map of the structures and recording the details of the households in these structures in each selected PSU. This exercise was carried out by independent teams, each comprising one lister, one mapper and one supervisor under the overall guidance and monitoring of the survey coordinator of households of the selected regional agencies.

A complete listing of households was carried out in villages with households up to 300. In case of villages with more than 300 households but less than or equal to 600 households, two segments of more or less same size were formed and one segment was selected at random and household listing was carried out. In case of villages with more than 600 households, segments each of about 150 households were formed and two segments were selected for listing using the systematic random sampling method.

Small villages with less than 50 households were linked with a nearest village. After combining it with the nearest village, the same sampling procedure was adopted as mentioned above.

For the urban PSUs, the selected UFS blocks needed no segmentation as they were of almost equal size and contained less than 300 households.

No replacement was made if selected household was absent during data collection. However, if a PSU was inaccessible, a replacement PSU with similar characteristics was selected by the IIPS and provided to the regional agency for survey.

1.4 Questionnaire

DLHS-RCH collected information on a various indicators pertaining to RCH that would assist policymakers and programme managers to formulate and implement the goals set for RCH programmes. The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, the Nodal Agency for DLHS–RCH project has made necessary modifications in the two Questionnaires: Households Questionnaire and Women's Questionnaire and added three more Questionnaires i.e., Husband's Questionnaire, Village Questionnaire and Health Questionnaire, in consultation with MoHFW and World Bank. These Questionnaires were discussed and finalized in training cum workshop organized at IIPS during the first week of November 2001.

These modified questionnaires had been canvassed of round II of the DLHS–RCH survey, taking into consideration the views of all the regional agencies involved. The house–listing teams and the interviewers and the supervisors for the main survey were given rigorous training based on the manuals developed for the purpose by the Nodal Agency.

All the questionnaires were bilingual, with questions in both regional and English language.

The Details of questionnaires are as follows:

Household Questionnaire: The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who stayed in the household the night before the interview. For each listed household member, the survey collected basic information on age, sex, and marital status, relationship to the head of the household, education and the prevalence /incidence of tuberculosis, blindness and malaria. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of other durable goods in the household. In addition, a test was conducted to assess whether the household used cooking salt that has been fortified with iodine. Besides, details of marriages and deaths which happen to usual residents within reference period were collected. Efforts were also made to get information about maternal deaths.

Woman Questionnaire: Women questionnaire is designed to collect information from currently married women age 15 – 44 years who are usual residents of the sample household or visitors who stayed in the sample household the night before the interview. The women questionnaire covered the following sections:

Section I: Background Characteristics: In this section the information collected on age, educational status and birth and death history of biological children including still birth, induced and spontaneous abortions.

Section II: Antenatal, Natal and Post natal Care: In this section the questionnaire collect information only from the women who had live birth, still birth, spontaneous or induced abortion during last three years preceding the survey date. The information on whether women received antenatal and postpartum care, who attended the delivery and the nature of complications during pregnancy for recent births were also collected.

Section III: Immunization and childcare: This section gives information about feeding practices, the length of breastfeeding, immunization coverage and recent occurrence of diarrhoea, and pneumonia for young children (below age 3 years).

Section IV: Contraception: This section provides information on knowledge and use of specific family planning methods. Questions were included about reasons for non use, intentions about future use, desire for additional child, sex preference for next child etc.

Section V: Assessment of quality of Government health services and client satisfaction. In this section the questions are targeted to assess the quality of family planning and health services provided by Government health facilities. The information were also collected about the rating of Government health facilities and staffs and reasons for not visiting to government health facilities by eligible woman.

Section VI: Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS: In this section the information were collected about women's knowledge of RTI/STI about awareness, Source of knowledge, aware of mode of transmission, curability, symptoms and treatment seeking behaviour. About HIV/AIDS; Awareness, Source of knowledge, aware of mode of transmission and prevention etc were canvassed.

Husband Questionnaire: In DLHS-RCH, round II, husband questionnaire was used to collect information from eligible women's husbands about age, educational status, knowledge and source of knowledge of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS reported symptoms of RTI/STI and male participation. Apart from these information desires for children, reasons for not using F.P. methods, future intention to use F.P. methods and knowledge about no scalpel vasectomy (NSV) has also been collected.

Health Questionnaire: In DLHS-RCH, round II, a health questionnaire was included. The information collected were on weight of children age 0–71 months old and the blood sample to assess the haemoglobin levels of children age 0–71 months old, adolescents 10–19 years old and pregnant eligible women. This information is useful for assessing the levels of nutrition prevailing in the population and prevalence of anaemia among women, adolescent girls and children.

Village Questionnaire: A village questionnaire was also added in this round of DLHS. The information collected on the availability and accessibility of various facilities in the village especially on accessibility of educational and health facilities.

1.5 Fieldwork and Sample Coverage

The fieldwork for RCH Round II was done in two phases. During Phase I, 295 districts were covered from March 2002 to December 2002, except in some districts of Bihar and Jharkhand

where the fieldwork got extended to 2003, and 298 districts were covered during Phase II from January 2004 to October 2004, except in some districts of Bihar and Jharkhand where the fieldwork continued also in 2005.

During Round II, a total of 620 thousand households were covered. From these surveyed households, 507 thousand currently married women (aged 15-44 years) and 330 thousand husbands of eligible women were interviewed.

1.6 Data processing

All the five types of completed questionnaires were brought to the headquarter of regional agencies and data were processed using microcomputers. The process consisted of office editing of questionnaires, data entry, data cleaning and tabulation. Data cleaning included validation, range and consistency checks. For both data entry and tabulation of the data, IIPS developed the software package. The district and state level reports were prepared by regional agency whereas national report is prepared by the nodal agency.

1.7 Sample Weights

In generating district level demographic indicator sample weight for household, women and husband, weight have been used and these for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities f_1^i, f_2^i and f_3^i pertaining to i^{th} PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

f_1^i = Probability of selection of i^{th} PSU in a district

$$= \frac{(n_r * H_i)}{H}$$

Where, n_r is the number of rural PSU to be selected in a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum Hi$, total number of household in a district.

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU
(in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented)

= (Number of segments selected after segmentation of PSU) / (number of segment created a PSU)$_i$

The value of f_2 is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

f_3^i = probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU

$$= \frac{28 * HR_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HR_i is the household response rate of the i^{th} sampled PSU and HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district.

For urban PSU, f_1^i is computed either as the ratio of number of urban PSUs to be included from the district to the total number of UFS blocks of the district or as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out as;

$$f^i = \left(f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i\right)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w_i = \frac{1}{f_i}$, while the normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators as

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i, \quad i = 1,2,3.....40.$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women and husband are computed in the similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households, women and husbands are further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the i^{th} psu in d^{th} district using external control so that for sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$ and $N_I = \sum_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state, then state level households weights are work out as;

$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(N_i^d / N_{sc}\right)}{\left(n_i^d / n_s\right)}$, where n_i^d household sample in i^{th} district, n_s is the total sample in the state,

N_i^d is the census population in the i^{th} district and N_{sc} is the census population in the state. These households' weights are controlled for rural-urban separately.

Considering sample and census currently married women in 15-44 years and married males above 15 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state level women and husbands' weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

In the similar manner considering national level weights for households, women and husbands' are obtained by proportionalization using all India sample and census totals by states and rural urban residence.

Let, $n_C = \sum_i n_i^s$ and $N_I = \sum_i N_i^s$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of India, then country level households weights are work out as;

$n_i^c = n_i^s * \frac{\left(N_i^s / N_{cc}\right)}{\left(n_i^s / n_c\right)}$ where n_i^s household sample in ith state, n_c is the total sample in the country,

N_i^s is the census population in the i[th] state and N_{cc} is the census population in the country.

1.8 Sample Implementation

Table 1.1 shows the period of fieldwork, number of households interviewed and household's response rates. A total of 6,20,107 households are interviewed, about two-thirds were rural. The overall household response rate – the number of households interviewed per 100 occupied households – was 99 percent. The household response rate was more than 97 percent in every state. The household response rate was hundred percent in Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep.

In the interviewed households, interviews were completed with 5,07,622 currently married women who are the usual member of the household or stayed night before the household interview and 3,30,820 husbands of eligible women were also interviewed (Table 1.2).The number of completed interviews per 100 identified eligible women and husbands in the households with completed interviews were 87 and 62 percent respectively. The variation in the women's response rate by state was ranging 95 percent and more in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Mizoram, and 80-85 percent in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. In case of husbands' response rate – it was lowest in Delhi (33 percent) to highest in Jammu and Kashmir (97 percent).

Table 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEWED BY STATE / UNION TERRITORY

Month and year of fieldwork and number of households interviewed by states / union territories, India, 2002-04

State/Union Territory	Month and year of field work				Number of households interviewed			Response rate		
	Phase I		Phase II							
	From	to	From	to	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	08/2002	12/2002	04/2004	09/2004	22,999	15,393	7,606	98.6	99.1	97.5
Arunachal Pradesh	05/2002	08/2002	04/2004	09/2004	13,429	9,820	3,609	98.9	98.7	99.3
Assam	05/2002	11/2002	01/2004	08/2004	24,269	17,399	6,870	98.3	98.6	97.5
Bihar	06/2002	06/2003	06/2004	06/2005	38,295	27,264	11,031	99.2	99.3	98.9
Chhatisgarh	12/2002	04/2003	06/2004	11/2004	16,344	11,263	5,081	98.1	98.2	98.1
Delhi	03/2002	08/2002	01/2004	05/2004	9,133	485	8,648	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goa	11/2002	12/2002	12/2004	12/2004	2,092	1,069	1,023	98.4	99.4	97.2
Gujarat	08/2002	01/2003	02/2004	09/2004	25,759	16,627	9,132	99.0	99.4	98.4
Haryana	05/2002	08/2002	05/2004	08/2004	20,205	13,832	6,373	99.1	99.4	98.3
Himachal Pradesh	05/2002	08/2003	01/2004	09/2004	13,136	10,179	2,957	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	05/2002	02/2003	08/2004	12/2004	15,087	11,310	3,777	99.8	99.8	99.8
Jharkhand	12/2002	04/2003	08/2004	04/2005	18,397	12,497	5,900	99.0	99.2	98.5
Karnataka	06/2002	11/2002	05/2004	09/2004	28,167	18,733	9,434	99.3	99.4	99.0
Kerala	06/2002	09/2002	05/2004	08/2004	14,656	9,933	4,723	99.6	99.7	99.3
Madhya Pradesh	05/2002	02/2003	02/2004	09/2004	46,413	31,247	15,166	98.9	99.0	98.6
Maharashtra	05/2002	11/2002	04/2004	09/2004	36,429	23,111	13,318	99.4	99.6	99.1
Manipur	08/2002	11/2002	06/2004	11/2004	9,732	7,826	1,906	99.9	99.9	99.9
Meghalaya	05/2002	11/2002	01/2004	09/2004	7,583	5,553	2,030	99.4	99.6	98.7
Mizoram	11/2002	11/2002	07/2004	08/2004	8,726	5,542	3,184	99.7	99.5	99.9
Nagaland	05/2002	08/2002	01/2004	07/2004	8,697	6,257	2,440	99.4	99.6	98.9
Orissa	05/2002	09/2002	02/2004	06/2004	31,909	22,669	9,240	99.4	99.6	98.9
Punjab	04/2002	07/2002	02/2004	06/2004	17,891	12,047	5,844	98.9	99.2	98.4
Rajasthan	05/2002	08/2002	05/2004	07/2004	33,832	23,474	10,358	99.6	99.8	99.3
Sikkim	06/2002	08/2002	04/2004	06/2004	4,214	3,692	522	98.9	98.9	99.1
Tamil Nadu	04/2002	07/2002	04/2004	08/2004	32,685	18,855	13,830	98.7	98.8	98.7
Tripura	12/2002	12/2002	08/2004	09/2004	4,300	2,995	1,305	99.8	99.8	99.8
Uttar Pradesh	03/2002	08/2002	01/2004	08/2004	72,050	49,308	22,742	97.8	98.2	97.1
Uttaranchal	03/2002	07/2002	04/2004	06/2004	12,885	9,344	3,541	97.2	97.6	96.1
West Bengal	05/2002	08/2002	02/2004	07/2004	18,785	11,975	6,810	98.7	98.9	98.4
Union territory										
A & N Islands	05/2003	05/2003	11/2004	11/2004	2,175	1,767	408	97.8	97.9	97.1
Chandigarh	-	-	01/2004	03/2004	1,107	112	995	100.0	100.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	08/2002	08/2002	07/2004	08/2004	2,110	1,245	865	98.8	98.6	99.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	09/2004	09/2004	1,097	772	325	99.8	99.9	99.7
Lakshadweep	11/2002	11/2002	-	-	1,086	595	491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pondicherry	06/2002	11/2002	07/2004	07/2004	4,433	945	3,488	99.8	100.0	99.8
India	03/2002	06/2003	01/2004	06/2005	6,20,107	4,15,135	2,04,972	98.9	99.1	98.6

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

Table 1.2 NUMBER OF WOMEN AND HUSBANDS INTERVIEWED BY STATE / UNION TERRITORY

Number of women and husbands interviewed by states / union territories, India, 2002-04

State/Union Territory	Number of women interviewed			Response rate			Number of husbands interviewed			Response rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	17,886	11,857	6,029	81.6	80.6	83.8	10,404	7,048	3,356	50.4	51.1	49.1
Arunachal Pradesh	11,874	8,644	3,230	89.8	89.2	91.5	8,058	5,926	2,132	63.8	64.2	62.8
Assam	17,776	12,983	4,793	91.5	91.8	90.7	12,824	9,415	3,409	66.5	67.1	65.0
Bihar	35,639	25,890	9,749	82.4	81.8	83.9	15,216	11,023	4,193	43.0	43.3	42.1
Chhatisgarh	12,694	8,860	3,834	86.2	85.6	87.4	9,716	6,910	2,806	68.0	68.9	65.9
Delhi	6,224	393	5,831	81.7	82.7	81.6	2,433	166	2,267	32.5	35.3	32.3
Goa	1,281	632	649	85.4	84.0	86.8	747	378	369	52.2	53.0	51.3
Gujarat	20,796	13,591	7,205	84.8	84.3	85.8	15,312	10,282	5,030	68.2	70.2	64.5
Haryana	18,796	13,307	5,489	89.4	89.2	89.8	13,200	9,387	3,813	68.0	68.8	66.0
Himachal Pradesh	8,618	6,748	1,870	82.2	82.7	80.5	4,550	3,489	1,061	46.0	45.4	47.8
Jammu & Kashmir	10,308	7,851	2,457	95.7	95.4	96.7	10,239	7,801	2,438	95.3	94.9	96.2
Jharkhand	15,394	10,591	4,803	80.9	80.2	82.4	7,354	5,106	2,248	43.0	43.3	42.5
Karnataka	22,656	15,327	7,329	85.6	84.9	87.1	13,903	9,548	4,355	58.0	58.9	56.2
Kerala	10,326	6,945	3,381	88.8	88.2	90.2	4,875	3,305	1,570	52.7	52.7	52.6
Madhya Pradesh	38,024	26,186	11,838	82.4	81.9	83.7	24,272	17,211	7,061	56.9	58.3	53.8
Maharashtra	27,052	17,194	9,858	82.2	81.6	83.2	16,357	11,007	5,350	52.8	55.7	47.6
Manipur	8,137	6,593	1,544	92.0	92.5	90.2	6,019	4,911	1,108	71.7	72.1	70.2
Meghalaya	4,952	3,761	1,191	97.9	98.6	95.9	4,455	3,374	1,081	88.0	88.5	86.5
Mizoram	7,541	4,848	2,693	95.5	95.9	94.9	6,065	4,010	2,055	79.2	81.8	74.6
Nagaland	5,680	4,078	1,602	92.4	92.4	92.2	5,326	3,858	1,468	86.9	87.8	84.8
Orissa	24,972	17,761	7,211	89.2	89.5	88.5	19,339	13,934	5,405	77.1	78.2	74.4
Punjab	15,696	10,820	4,876	90.5	90.8	90.0	9,246	6,273	2,973	57.6	57.4	58.0
Rajasthan	32,911	23,315	9,596	85.4	85.3	85.5	20,980	15,014	5,966	61.7	62.7	59.1
Sikkim	4,039	3,534	505	95.7	95.9	94.6	3,060	2,678	382	75.9	75.8	76.9
Tamil Nadu	25,522	14,452	11,070	97.2	97.0	97.4	23,751	13,338	10,413	94.2	94.0	94.3
Tripura	3,883	2,740	1,143	94.5	94.8	93.9	2,939	2,055	884	76.4	75.4	78.9
Uttar Pradesh	64,207	45,195	19,012	85.8	85.5	86.4	37,463	26,161	11,302	60.4	61.4	58.3
Uttranchal	9,641	7,002	2,639	88.0	88.0	88.1	5,417	3,928	1,489	51.6	51.2	52.5
West Bengal	15,614	10,557	5,057	89.4	90.0	88.1	10,958	7,580	3,378	68.6	70.3	65.1
Union territory												
A & N Islands	1,767	1,452	315	90.3	90.4	90.0	1,140	982	158	59.1	61.8	46.3
Chandigarh	743	94	649	83.8	83.9	83.7	401	34	367	45.7	30.6	47.8
Daman & Diu	1,539	935	604	89.1	88.5	89.9	1,059	649	410	71.6	70.0	74.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	876	618	258	90.8	90.1	92.5	655	448	207	70.1	67.7	76.1
Lakshadweep	911	456	455	90.1	89.4	90.8	313	160	153	43.4	42.1	44.7
Pondicherry	3,647	738	2,909	96.6	99.1	95.9	2,773	688	2,085	86.3	98.3	82.9
India	5,07,622	3,45,948	1,61,674	86.8	86.6	87.4	3,30,819	2,28,077	1,02,742	62.3	63.4	60.2

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

1.9 Basic Demographic Profile of India

Before presenting the survey results, the basic demographic features of India and its states/union territories (as per Census, 2001) are presented here.

India is located in the southern part of the Asian continent and is best-known for its socio-cultural as well as demographic diversities. The country has crossed the benchmark of 1 Billion population and is the second largest country in the world, after China, in terms of population size. The geographical set-up of the country is quite unique. While in the north, the snow-white ranges of the Himalayas, sited in the countries of Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet have encircled the country, eastern, western and southern parts are edged by the vast sea of the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. In the northwestern end, the countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan and in the eastern belt Bangladesh and Myanmar are situated. The country is consisted of 29 states and 6 union territories. Total number of districts in the country is 593 and there are 5,470 sub-districts. Rural areas comprise 6,38,588 villages and the urban area includes 5,161 towns according to Census 2001. Delhi is the capital of the state.

As revealed by the 2001 census, the total population of India is 1028 million out of which 532,156,772 are males and 496,453,556 are females. The rural and urban break-up of the population shows that 72 percent of the population was enumerated in rural areas and 28 percent in urban areas. The country has experienced a moderate decline in the decadal growth rate from 23.9 percent in 1981-91 to 21.5 percent during 1991-2001. Among the states Nagaland has experienced the highest decadal growth rate of 64.5 percent and Kerala has the lowest, that is, 9.4 percent.

Percentages of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population have experienced a marginal decline during 1991-2001 and proportions of these two categories in the total population are 16 percent and 8 percent respectively according to 2001 census. Punjab has the highest proportion (29 percent) of scheduled caste population and Meghalaya has the lowest (less than one percent) of the same. On the other hand, Mizoram and Lakshadweep have been recorded with the highest percentage (95 percent) of the scheduled tribe population and Uttar Pradesh has the lowest share in the same, that is, less than one percent.

The sex ratio of the total population in the country has improved since 1991 census from 927 to 933 females per 1000 males. Kerala has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1,058 females per thousand males and Daman and Diu has the lowest sex ratio of 710 females per 1000 males.

The literacy rate in the state has improved from 52.2 percent from 1991 to 64.8 percent in 2001. Among the states, Kerala has the highest literacy rate of 91 percent and Bihar has the lowest of the same (47 percent). Both male and female literacy rates follow the same trend, that is, highest in Kerala (94.2 percent males and 87.7 percent females) and lowest in Bihar (59.7 percent males and 33.1 percent females).

Table 1.3 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATOR

Basic demographic indicator of India and states/union territories, Census 2001

State/Union Territory	Population (in thousand)	Percentage				Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+		
		Urban	Decadal growth rate[1]	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe		Male	Female	Person
India	1,028,737	28.0	21.5	16.2	8.2	933	75.3	53.7	64.8
Andhra Pradesh	76,210	27.3	14.6	16.2	6.6	978	70.3	50.4	60.5
Arunachal Pradesh	1,097	20.8	27.0	0.6	64.2	893	63.8	43.5	54.3
Assam	26,655	12.9	18.9	6.9	12.4	935	71.3	54.6	63.3
Bihar	82,998	10.5	28.6	15.7	0.9	919	59.7	33.1	47.0
Chhatisgarh	20,833	20.1	18.3	11.6	31.8	989	77.4	51.9	64.7
Delhi	13,850	93.2	47.0	16.9	NST	821	87.3	74.7	81.7
Goa	1,347	49.8	15.2	1.8	N	961	88.4	75.4	82.0
Gujarat	50,671	37.4	22.7	7.1	14.8	920	79.7	57.8	69.1
Haryana	21,144	28.9	28.4	19.3	NST	861	78.5	55.7	67.9
Himachal Pradesh	6,077	9.8	17.5	24.7	4.0	968	85.3	67.4	76.5
Jammu & Kashmir	10,143	24.8	29.4	7.6	10.9	892	66.6	43.0	55.5
Jharkhand	26,945	22.2	23.4	11.8	26.3	941	67.3	38.9	53.6
Karnataka	52,850	34.0	17.5	16.2	6.6	965	76.1	56.9	66.6
Kerala	31,841	26.0	9.4	9.8	1.1	1,058	94.2	87.7	90.9
Madhya Pradesh	60,348	26.5	24.3	15.2	20.3	919	76.1	50.3	63.7
Maharashtra	96,878	42.4	22.7	10.2	8.9	922	86.0	67.0	76.9
Manipur	2,293	26.6	24.9	2.8	34.2	978	80.3	60.5	70.5
Meghalaya	2,318	19.6	30.7	0.5	85.9	972	65.4	59.6	62.6
Mizoram	888	49.6	28.8	N	94.5	935	90.7	86.7	88.8
Nagaland	1,990	17.2	64.5	NSC	89.1	900	71.2	61.5	66.6
Orissa	36,804	15.0	16.3	16.5	22.1	972	75.3	50.5	63.1
Punjab	24,358	33.9	20.1	28.9	NST	876	75.2	63.4	69.7
Rajasthan	56,507	23.4	28.4	17.2	12.6	921	75.7	43.9	60.4
Sikkim	540	11.1	33.1	5.0	20.6	875	76.0	60.4	68.8
Tamil Nadu	62,405	44.0	11.7	19.0	1.0	987	82.4	64.4	73.5
Tripura	3,199	17.1	16.0	17.4	31.1	948	81.0	64.9	73.2
Uttar Pradesh	166,197	20.8	25.9	21.1	0.1	898	68.8	42.2	56.3
Uttaranchal	8,489	25.7	20.4	17.9	3.0	962	83.3	59.6	71.6
West Bengal	80,176	28.0	17.8	23.0	5.5	934	77.0	59.6	68.6
Union territory									
A & N Islands	356	32.6	26.9	NSC	8.3	846	86.3	75.2	81.3
Chandigarh	900	89.8	40.3	17.5	NST	777	86.1	76.5	81.9
Daman & Diu	158	36.2	55.7	3.1	8.8	710	86.8	65.6	78.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220	22.9	59.2	1.9	62.2	812	71.2	40.2	57.6
Lakshadweep	60	44.5	17.3	NSC	94.5	948	92.5	80.5	86.7
Pondicherry	974	66.6	20.6	16.2	NST	1,001	88.6	73.9	81.2

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 1, Census of India, 2001, Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. [1] 1991-2001, [2] Females per 1,000 males. N: Negligible, NST: No scheduled tribe notified, NSC: No scheduled caste notified.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter provides a socio-economic and demographic profile of households interviewed in the District Level Household Survey-Reproductive and Child Health. Facilities and services such as Health, Education and Communication available in the representative sampled village are also presented here. The *de facto* procedure of enumeration has been adopted in order to include every individual staying in the sampled Primary Sampling Units (PSU), either a village or an urban area, the night before the survey. The objective of adopting the *de facto* method is to avoid duplication of persons who are in transit.

2.1 Age –Sex Structure

The age-sex distribution of sampled population classified by residence is presented in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1. The percent distribution is based on the sampled *de facto* population of 30, 21,783 persons of whom two-thirds (67 percent) live in the rural areas of India. The country as a whole depicts a young and growing population, 32 percent of the population are below the age of 15 years compared to 9 percent of the population who are above 60. There are more children below 15 years recorded in rural areas (34 percent) compared to those in urban areas (29 percent). The overall sex ratio of 102 males per 100 females is recorded for the *de facto* population and this level is recorded both for rural and urban areas.

Figure 2.1
Age-sex pyramid

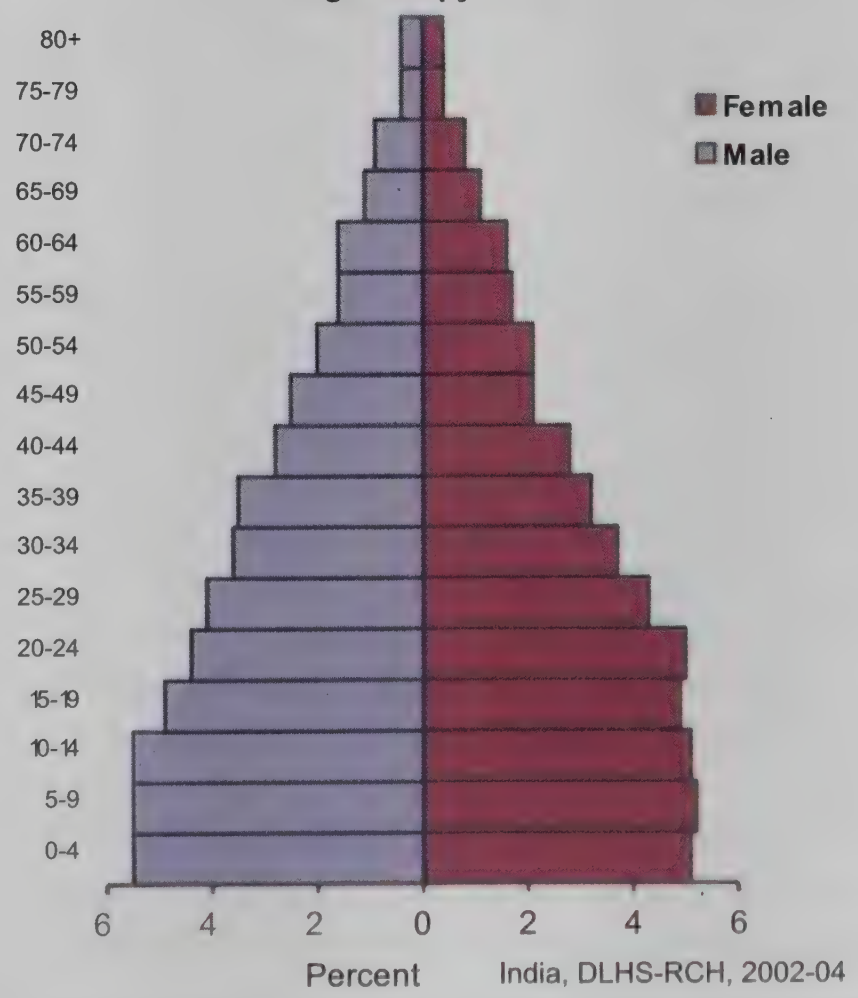


Table 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age and by residence and sex, India, 2002-04

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
< 1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
1-4	8.5	8.7	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.7	7.4	7.6	7.3
5-9	10.7	10.9	10.4	11.2	11.6	10.9	9.5	9.6	9.4
10-14	10.6	11.0	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.6	9.9	10.2	9.7
15-19	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.8
20-24	9.4	8.7	10.1	9.1	8.3	9.9	9.9	9.4	10.4
25-29	8.4	8.1	8.7	8.1	7.9	8.4	9.0	8.5	9.5
30-34	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.8	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.2
35-39	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.2	7.4	7.6	7.2
40-44	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.4
45-49	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.9	5.4	4.5
50-54	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4
55-59	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2
60-64	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.1
65-69	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
70-74	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
80+	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	3021783	1524580	1497193	2046647	1031016	1015625	975136	493565	481569
Sex ratio[1]	102	NA	NA	101	NA	NA	102	NA	NA

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual resident and visitors)

NA: Not applicable

[1] Male per 100 females

2.2 Household Characteristics

The percent distribution of 6,20,107 households surveyed all over India by selected characteristics of the household head and the number of usual household members are shown in Table 2.2. This is based on *de jure,* the usual resident population surveyed in DLHS-RCH. More than 88 percent of household heads are male irrespective of place of residence while only 12 percent are female headed households. Nearly 70 percent of household heads are in the 30-59 years the age group. The median age of household heads is 45 years for the country as a whole. About 10 percent of household heads are younger than 30 years and 21 percent are at least 60 years old. Majority of household heads are Hindu (86 percent), 9 percent are Muslim, and 4 percent are Christians. Hindus constitute a higher proportion of population in urban areas (89 percent) than in rural areas (81 percent). Muslims constitutes 7 percent of rural households, and 12 percent of urban households.

Twenty-three percent of the households in India belong to schedule caste, 6 percent each to schedule tribe and other backward classes constitute 53 percent of the household's heads. About a quarter of the household heads belong to schedule caste in rural areas and 16 percent in urban areas.

The overall national average household size is 5 persons. There is no rural-urban differential in the average size of the household at the national level.

Table 2.2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the household head by selected characteristics of the household head and household size, according to residence, India, 2002-04

Characteristic	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex of the household head			
Male	88.1	87.9	88.4
Female	11.9	12.1	11.6
Age of the household head			
< 30	9.7	10.4	8.1
30-44	38.5	37.7	40.0
45-59	31.4	30.4	33.3
60+	20.5	21.5	18.5
Median age of the household head	45.4	45.4	45.3
Religion of the household head			
Hindu	86.4	89.1	80.9
Muslim	8.6	6.9	12.0
Christian	3.5	2.8	4.7
Sikh	0.6	0.6	0.8
Buddhist	0.5	0.4	0.6
Jain	0.3	0.1	0.8
Zoroastrian	0.1	0.0	0.2
No religion	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caste/tribe of the household head			
Scheduled caste	22.7	26.0	15.9
Scheduled tribe	5.8	7.2	2.8
Other backward class	53.0	52.4	54.2
Other #	17.8	13.7	26.2
Don't know	0.7	0.6	0.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of usual members			
1	3.5	3.9	2.7
2	8.9	9.2	8.4
3	13.2	12.3	14.9
4	22.4	20.4	26.4
5	19.9	19.8	20.0
6	13.1	13.7	11.9
7	7.8	8.5	6.4
8	4.4	4.8	3.5
9+	6.9	7.3	5.9
Mean household size	4.8	4.9	4.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6,20,107	4,15,135	2,04,972

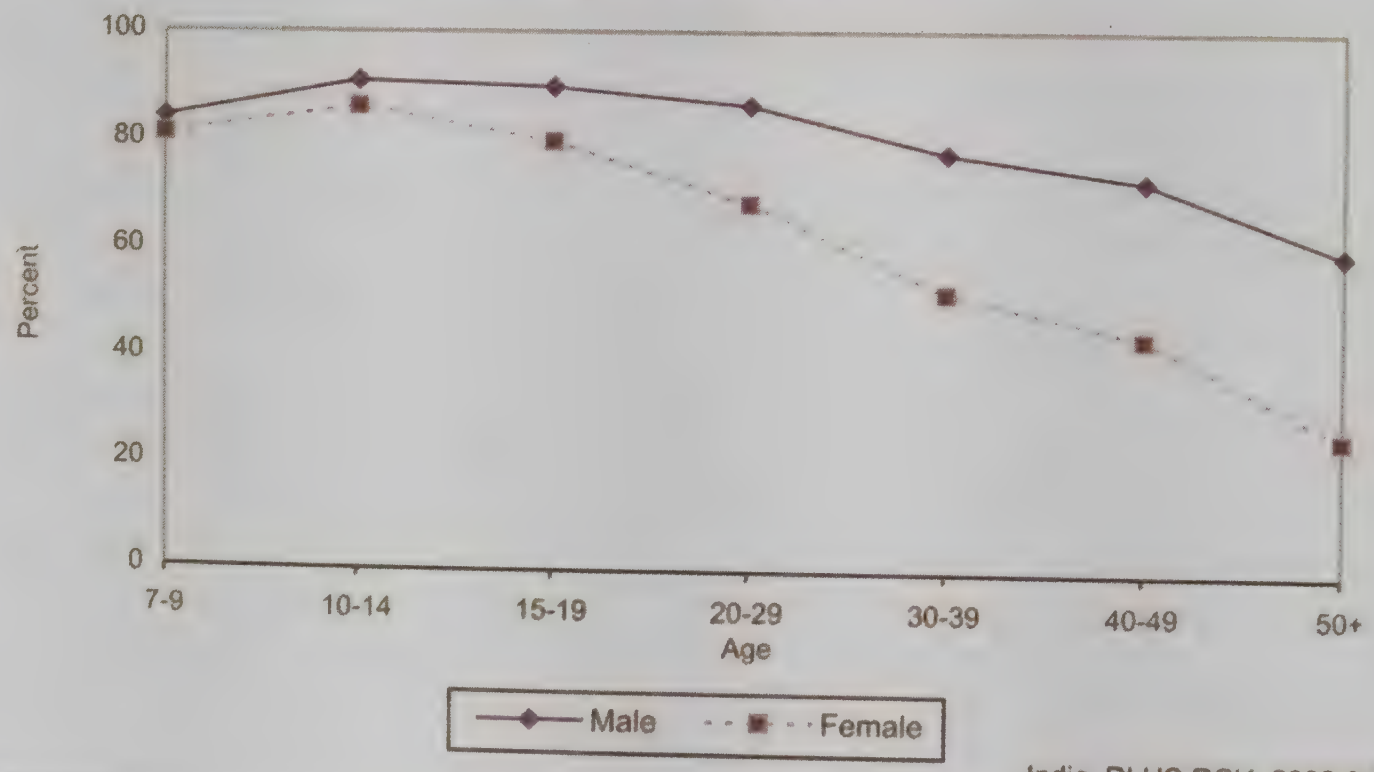
Note: Table is based on *de jure* population
Higher caste (Not belonging to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe and an other backward classes)

2.3 Educational Level

The educational background at the all India level presented in this section is based on *de facto* household population. Literacy status and years of schooling, according to age, sex and residence are shown in Table 2.3.

It is noted that, 31 percent of the population aged seven years and above are non-literate. By sex, the prevalence of non-literate females is 41 percent compared to 21 percent for males. The proportion of non-literates is much higher among the older cohorts than among the younger ones. For both males and females, going by the expected trend, the level of literacy is higher in the younger population than in the older age groups with the exception of the youngest age group of 7-9 years (Figure 2.2). Around 80 percent of males and 77 percent of females in the category 7-9 years have completed 1-5 years of schooling. Nearly 24 percent of males have attained 1-5 years of education. Females are not far behind compared to their male counterparts in this educational attainment category. Lesser proportion of females are found in the higher education level of 9-10 years (12 percent) and 11 or more years (10 percent) compared to the males having corresponding figures of 18 percent and 17 percent respectively. Just about one percent of the total population, of males and also of females are found to be literate without any formal schooling.

Figure 2.2
Percentage Literate by Age and Sex



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

While examining the educational attainment by place of residence, the urban-rural differential is found to be quite pronounced. In urban areas only 18 percent of the total populations are non-literate in comparison to 38 percent in rural areas. Non-literate females (nearly 50 percent) live in the rural parts of India while the non-literate rural males constitute 26 percent. Prevalence of non-literacy is much less in urban areas, 24 percent and 11 percent non-literate females and males respectively. A contrasting feature of rural-urban difference in the educational level is that in rural areas, most people had 1-5 years of schooling (24 percent), and those who had 11 or more years of schooling is just 8 percent, whereas in urban areas a significant proportion of people (24 percent) had this level of education.

Table 2.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 and above by literacy level and years of schooling, according to age, residence and sex, India, 2002-04

Age	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Year of schooling				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons
			1-5	6-8	9-10	11 or more			
					TOTAL				
					Male				
7-9	15.2	3.8	79.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	98,836
10-14	8.7	0.6	43.9	40.3	6.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,67,050
15-19	10.3	0.2	11.3	24.1	33.7	20.4	0.0	100.0	1,48,983
20-29	13.6	0.3	11.6	19.4	25.6	29.5	0.0	100.0	2,55,362
30-39	22.4	0.4	15.3	17.0	21.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	2,14,990
40-49	27.4	0.4	17.5	16.9	17.9	19.9	0.0	100.0	1,59,563
50+	40.9	0.7	20.9	12.9	11.6	13.0	0.0	100.0	2,45,231
Total	21.0	0.7	24.1	19.3	17.8	17.0	0.1	100.0	12,90,016
					Female				
7-9	18.2	3.5	76.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	92,152
10-14	13.7	0.7	38.8	39.6	7.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,54,032
15-19	20.4	0.3	11.6	21.2	27.8	18.7	0.0	100.0	1,46,600
20-29	31.9	0.3	12.0	17.7	17.5	20.5	0.0	100.0	2,81,581
30-39	48.2	0.3	14.3	13.8	11.6	11.7	0.0	100.0	2,09,949
40-49	56.4	0.3	14.1	12.2	9.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	1,49,016
50+	74.7	0.3	11.5	6.4	3.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	2,45,584
Total	41.2	0.6	20.4	16.1	11.6	10.2	0.1	100.0	12,78,914
					Total				
7-9	16.7	3.7	78.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,90,988
10-14	11.1	0.6	41.4	40.0	6.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,21,082
15-19	15.3	0.3	11.5	22.6	30.8	19.6	0.0	100.0	2,95,583
20-29	23.2	0.3	11.8	18.5	21.4	24.8	0.0	100.0	5,36,945
30-39	35.1	0.3	14.8	15.5	16.7	17.6	0.0	100.0	4,24,940
40-49	41.4	0.3	15.9	14.6	13.6	14.2	0.0	100.0	3,08,580
50+	57.8	0.5	16.2	9.7	7.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	4,90,817
Total	31.1	0.6	22.2	17.7	14.7	13.6	0.1	100.0	25,68,936

Note: The table is based on *de facto* population

Contd.

Table 2.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (Contd.)

Percent distribution of household population age 7 and above by literacy level and years of schooling, according to age, residence and sex, India, 2002-04

Age	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Year of schooling: 1-5	6-8	9-10	11 or more	Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons
RURAL									
Male									
7-9	17.5	4.4	76.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	70,792
10-14	10.1	0.7	45.3	38.1	5.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,16,838
15-19	12.0	0.3	12.8	25.8	32.7	16.4	0.0	100.0	99,276
20-29	16.5	0.3	13.1	20.7	26.0	23.3	0.0	100.0	1,67,031
30-39	28.6	0.5	17.6	17.3	20.2	15.9	0.0	100.0	1,38,396
40-49	35.3	0.5	20.7	17.3	15.4	10.9	0.0	100.0	1,01,941
50+	50.0	0.8	22.4	12.0	8.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	1,67,732
Total	25.9	0.8	26.1	19.4	16.2	11.5	0.1	100.0	8,62,006
Female									
7-9	21.4	4.0	72.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	64,638
10-14	16.8	0.9	40.4	36.2	5.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,07,423
15-19	25.7	0.4	13.6	22.3	25.1	13.0	0.0	100.0	99,374
20-29	40.3	0.3	13.6	17.9	15.7	12.1	0.0	100.0	1,85,837
30-39	60.5	0.3	15.0	11.4	7.9	4.8	0.0	100.0	1,35,960
40-49	68.6	0.3	13.7	9.6	5.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	96,966
50+	84.5	0.3	9.2	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,68,671
Total	49.3	0.7	20.8	14.7	9.1	5.3	0.1	100.0	8,58,869
Total									
7-9	19.4	4.2	75.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,35,430
10-14	13.3	0.8	43.0	37.2	5.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,24,262
15-19	18.9	0.3	13.2	24.0	28.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	1,98,650
20-29	29.0	0.3	13.3	19.3	20.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	3,52,871
30-39	44.4	0.4	16.3	14.4	14.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	2,74,357
40-49	51.5	0.4	17.3	13.5	10.5	6.8	0.0	100.0	1,98,906
50+	67.3	0.6	15.8	7.8	4.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	3,36,405
Total	37.6	0.8	23.5	17.0	12.7	8.4	0.1	100.0	17,20,881

Contd.

Table 2.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (Contd.)

Percent distribution of household population age 7 and above by literacy level and years of schooling, according to age, residence and sex, India, 2002-04

Age	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Year of schooling				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons
			1-5	6-8	9-10	11 or more			
					URBAN				
					Male				
7-9	9.4	2.3	86.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	28,044
10-14	5.5	0.3	40.4	45.4	8.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	50,211
15-19	6.9	0.1	8.3	20.5	35.6	28.5	0.0	100.0	49,707
20-29	7.9	0.2	8.8	17.0	24.9	41.1	0.0	100.0	88,331
30-39	11.0	0.3	11.1	16.6	24.4	36.7	0.0	100.0	76,594
40-49	13.4	0.2	12.0	16.0	22.4	35.9	0.0	100.0	57,623
50+	21.2	0.6	17.6	15.1	18.4	27.2	0.0	100.0	77,499
Total	11.3	0.4	20.0	19.1	20.9	28.1	0.1	100.0	4,28,010
					Female				
7-9	10.6	2.2	85.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	27,514
10-14	6.3	0.3	34.9	47.5	10.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	46,609
15-19	9.2	0.2	7.5	18.9	33.6	30.7	0.0	100.0	47,226
20-29	15.6	0.2	9.0	17.2	21.1	36.9	0.0	100.0	95,743
30-39	25.6	0.3	13.1	18.3	18.4	24.4	0.0	100.0	73,989
40-49	33.5	0.3	14.6	17.1	15.9	18.6	0.0	100.0	52,051
50+	53.3	0.5	16.3	12.3	8.9	8.7	0.0	100.0	76,913
Total	24.4	0.4	19.4	19.0	16.6	20.0	0.1	100.0	4,20,045
					Total				
7-9	10.0	2.2	86.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	55,558
10-14	5.9	0.3	37.8	46.4	9.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	96,820
15-19	8.0	0.2	7.9	19.7	34.6	29.6	0.0	100.0	96,933
20-29	11.9	0.2	8.9	17.1	22.9	38.9	0.0	100.0	1,84,074
30-39	18.2	0.3	12.1	17.4	21.4	30.6	0.0	100.0	1,50,583
40-49	22.9	0.3	13.3	16.5	19.3	27.7	0.0	100.0	1,09,674
50+	37.2	0.5	17.0	13.7	13.6	18.0	0.0	100.0	1,54,412
Total	17.8	0.4	19.7	19.0	18.8	24.1	0.1	100.0	8,48,054

2.4 Marital Status of the Household Population

The DLHS, collected information on the marital status of all household members aged 10 years and above which is shown in table 2.4 as percent distribution of *de facto* household population by age and sex. Twenty four percent of females in the age group 15-19 years followed by 70 percent in the age group 20-24 years, 90 percent in the age group 25-29 years, 91 percent in the age group 30-44 years, 76 percent in the age group 45-59 years and 39 percent of those 60 years and above are currently married. The proportion of never married is 33 percent in India, and it is higher for males (39 percent) than for females (27 percent). The proportion of never married among males declines with increasing age and it is one percent never married by the time they are in the age group 45-59 years. A similar pattern has been observed in the case of females with the lowest never married proportion in the age group 60 years and above. The proportion of divorced, separated or widowed is negligible and concentrated to the older age group for both males and females. Sixty percent of the women aged 60 years or older are widowed /divorced /separated. Among the *de facto* population aged 10 years and above, 57 percent of males and 60 percent of females are currently married.

Table 2.4 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population aged 10 years and above by marital status, according to age and sex , India, 2002-04

	Marital status					
Age	Never married	Currently married	Married, gaunna not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ Separated	Total Percent	Number of persons
			Male			
10-14	98.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,67,050
15-19	95.7	3.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	1,48,983
20-24	73.7	24.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,32,181
25-29	34.2	64.6	0.3	0.9	100.0	1,23,181
30-44	5.0	93.2	0.1	1.7	100.0	2,99,473
45-59	1.0	94.2	0.1	4.7	100.0	1,85,840
60+	0.9	82.3	0.2	16.6	100.0	1,34,471
Total	39.0	57.4	0.4	3.2	100.0	11,91,180
			Female			
10-14	97.6	1.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,54,032
15-19	73.9	23.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	1,46,600
20-24	27.8	70.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	1,50,685
25-29	7.1	90.0	0.1	2.8	100.0	1,30,896
30-44	1.6	90.5	0.1	7.8	100.0	2,95,944
45-59	0.8	75.5	0.2	23.5	100.0	1,78,794
60+	0.7	38.9	0.2	60.1	100.0	1,29,811
Total	26.7	60.1	0.5	12.6	100.0	11,86,762
			Total			
10-14	98.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	3,21,082
15-19	84.9	13.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	2,95,583
20-24	49.3	49.1	0.7	1.0	100.0	2,82,868
25-29	20.3	77.7	0.2	1.9	100.0	2,54,077
30-44	3.3	91.8	0.1	4.7	100.0	5,95,418
45-59	0.9	85.0	0.1	13.9	100.0	3,64,636
60+	0.8	61.0	0.2	38.0	100.0	2,64,282
Total	32.9	58.8	0.5	7.9	100.0	23,77,947

Note: Table is based on *de facto* population

Table 2.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 and above by literacy level and years of schooling, according to age , residence and sex, India, 2002-04

Age	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons
			1-5	6-8	9-10	11 or more			
URBAN									
Male									
7-9	9.4	2.3	86.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	28,044
10-14	5.5	0.3	40.4	45.4	8.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	50,211
15-19	6.9	0.1	8.3	20.5	35.6	28.5	0.0	100.0	49,707
20-29	7.9	0.2	8.8	17.0	24.9	41.1	0.0	100.0	88,331
30-39	11.0	0.3	11.1	16.6	24.4	36.7	0.0	100.0	76,594
40-49	13.4	0.2	12.0	16.0	22.4	35.9	0.0	100.0	57,623
50+	21.2	0.6	17.6	15.1	18.4	27.2	0.0	100.0	77,499
Total	11.3	0.4	20.0	19.1	20.9	28.1	0.1	100.0	4,28,010
Female									
7-9	10.6	2.2	86.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	27,514
10-14	6.3	0.3	34.9	47.5	10.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	46,609
15-19	9.2	0.2	7.5	18.9	33.6	30.7	0.0	100.0	47,226
20-29	15.6	0.2	9.0	17.2	21.1	36.9	0.0	100.0	95,743
30-39	25.6	0.3	13.1	18.3	18.4	24.4	0.0	100.0	73,989
40-49	33.5	0.3	14.6	17.1	15.9	18.6	0.0	100.0	52,051
50+	53.3	0.5	16.3	12.3	8.9	8.7	0.0	100.0	76,913
Total	24.4	0.4	19.4	19.0	16.6	20.0	0.1	100.0	4,20,045
Total									
7-9	10.0	2.2	86.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	55,558
10-14	5.9	0.3	37.8	46.4	9.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	96,820
15-19	8.0	0.2	7.9	19.7	34.6	29.6	0.0	100.0	96,933
20-29	11.9	0.2	8.9	17.1	22.9	38.9	0.0	100.0	1,84,074
30-39	18.2	0.3	12.1	17.4	21.4	30.6	0.0	100.0	1,50,583
40-49	22.9	0.3	13.3	16.5	19.3	27.7	0.0	100.0	1,09,674
50+	37.2	0.5	17.0	13.7	13.6	18.0	0.0	100.0	1,54,412
Total	17.8	0.4	19.7	19.0	16.8	24.1	0.1	100.0	8,48,054

2.4 Marital Status of the Household Population

The DLHS, collected information on the marital status of all household members aged 10 years and above which is shown in table 2.4 as percent distribution of *de facto* household population by age and sex. Twenty four percent of females in the age group 15-19 years followed by 70 percent in the age group 20-24 years, 90 percent in the age group 25-29 years, 91 percent in the age group 30-44 years, 76 percent in the age group 45-59 years and 39 percent of those 60 years and above are currently married. The proportion of never married is 33 percent in India, and it is higher for males (39 percent) than for females (27 percent). The proportion of never married among males declines with increasing age and it is one percent never married by the time they are in the age group 45-59 years. A similar pattern has been observed in the case of females with the lowest never married proportion in the age group 60 years and above. The proportion of divorced, separated or widowed is negligible and concentrated to the older age group for both males and females. Sixty percent of the women aged 60 years or older are widowed /divorced /separated. Among the *de facto* population aged 10 years and above, 57 percent of males and 60 percent of females are currently married.

Table 2.4 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population aged 10 years and above by marital status, according to age and sex , India, 2002-04

Age	Marital status				Total Percent	Number of persons
	Never married	Currently married	Married, *gaunna* not performed	Widowed/ divorced/ Separated		
			Male			
10-14	98.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,67,050
15-19	95.7	3.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	1,48,983
20-24	73.7	24.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,32,181
25-29	34.2	64.6	0.3	0.9	100.0	1,23,181
30-44	5.0	93.2	0.1	1.7	100.0	2,99,473
45-59	1.0	94.2	0.1	4.7	100.0	1,85,840
60+	0.9	82.3	0.2	16.6	100.0	1,34,471
Total	39.0	57.4	0.4	3.2	100.0	11,91,180
			Female			
10-14	97.6	1.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,54,032
15-19	73.9	23.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	1,46,600
20-24	27.8	70.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	1,50,685
25-29	7.1	90.0	0.1	2.8	100.0	1,30,896
30-44	1.6	90.5	0.1	7.8	100.0	2,95,944
45-59	0.8	75.5	0.2	23.5	100.0	1,78,794
60+	0.7	38.9	0.2	60.1	100.0	1,29,811
Total	26.7	60.1	0.5	12.6	100.0	11,86,762
			Total			
10-14	98.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	3,21,082
15-19	84.9	13.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	2,95,583
20-24	49.3	49.1	0.7	1.0	100.0	2,82,868
25-29	20.3	77.7	0.2	1.9	100.0	2,54,077
30-44	3.3	91.8	0.1	4.7	100.0	5,95,418
45-59	0.9	85.0	0.1	13.9	100.0	3,64,636
60+	0.8	61.0	0.2	38.0	100.0	2,64,282
Total	32.9	58.8	0.5	7.9	100.0	23,77,947

Note: Table is based on de facto population

2.5 Marriage

Marriage in the household is an important event, which reflects the socio-cultural practices of the people surveyed in DLHS. This section outlines marriage ceremonies all over the country during the three years preceding the survey. Mean age at marriage by sex and percentage of total marriages which are below legal age at marriage, that is, 21 years for boys and 18 years for girls by residence at the national level and at the state levels are shown in Table 2.5.

Mean age at marriage for boys and girls in urban India are 26 years and 21 years respectively. The corresponding figures in rural areas are 24 years and 19 years respectively. The average age at marriage being 25 years for boys and 20 years for girls at the national level, both boys and girls oblige the legal age of marriage. However, one- fifth of the boys and a little more than one-fourth of the girls got married below the corresponding specified legal age for marriage. This proportion is much higher in the rural areas compared to urban areas of the country.

When it comes to state level variation in mean age at marriage it is highest in Goa, 29 years for boys and 24 years for girls. For boys the next highest mean age at marriage has been recorded in Kerala (28 years), Lakshadweep (27 years), Pondicherry (28 years) and Daman and Diu (27 percent). In many of the north-eastern states the mean age at marriage for boys is close to that in Kerala that is 27 years in Manipur, Tripura, Assam and Nagaland. The highest mean age at marriage is 24 years for girls in Goa and Manipur, which is closely followed by 23 years in Nagaland, Chandigarh and Daman and Diu and Jammu and Kashmir. The lowest mean age at marriage for boys is 21 years recorded for the state of Rajasthan and for the girls, the lowest is 17 years in Rajasthan and Bihar.

It is also found that, the percentage of girls who were married below the legal age for marriage is the highest in Bihar (52 percent) and Rajasthan (49 percent) and the lowest in Himachal Pradesh (13 percent) (Figure 2.3). In the case of boys, marriage below the legal age at marriage is the highest in Rajasthan (51 percent), followed by Uttar Pradesh (45 percent), Bihar (43 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (43 percent) and it is lowest in Kerala, Goa and Pondicherry (2 percent).

2.6 Girls Marrying below Age 18 by District

The percentage of girls marrying below age 18, that is, before attaining the legal age for marriage by districts is presented in Appendix B and Map- 1. The districts where a high proportion of girls get married below age 18 are Seikhpura (85 percent) of Bihar, Maharajganj (74 percent) of Uttar Pradesh and Sidhi (71 percent) of Madhya Pradesh, whereas in 19 districts of India, not a single case of marriage of a girl below 18 was reported in the reference period. These districts are Anantnag, Baramula, Jammu, Kupwara, Leh, Pulwama, Punch, Rajouri and Udhampur (Jammu and Kashmir), Una (Himachal Pradesh), Mokokchong and Wokha (Nagaland), Dhalai (Tripura), East Garo Hills (Meghalaya), and Alappuzha, Kollam, Kottayam, Pathnamthitta and Thrivananthapuram (Kerela).

Table 2.5 MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legal at marriage by sex and by States/Union territories, India, 2002-04

Place of residence/ State/Union territory	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage	
	Boy	Girl	Boy (<21)	Girl (<18)
India – Total	24.5	19.5	20.7	28.0
India – Rural	23.9	18.8	25.5	34.5
India – Urban	26.0	21.0	9.7	13.0
State				
Andhra Pradesh	23.2	18.4	27.5	38.6
Arunachal Pradesh	23.4	19.5	31.6	26.6
Assam	27.2	20.7	10.3	23.8
Bihar	21.9	17.4	42.6	51.5
Chhatisgarh	22.7	19.0	30.2	31.1
Delhi	23.8	20.6	17.2	10.8
Goa	29.0	24.4	2.3	3.6
Gujarat	22.3	19.4	33.7	24.6
Haryana	22.7	19.0	29.0	27.8
Himachal Pradesh	26.0	21.7	4.3	2.9
Jammu & Kashmir	25.9	22.8	3.9	5.0
Jharkhand	22.8	18.3	35.6	43.8
Karnataka	25.1	19.1	13.8	31.4
Kerala	28.0	21.9	2.1	6.6
Madhya Pradesh	21.8	18.2	42.8	43.5
Maharashtra	24.6	19.1	12.4	21.1
Manipur	27.5	24.1	11.0	9.6
Meghalaya	22.8	20.8	32.5	16.7
Mizoram	25.1	21.6	14.1	14.0
Nagaland	27.1	22.5	9.4	7.4
Orissa	25.4	20.5	14.7	23.1
Punjab	23.8	20.9	19.1	10.2
Rajasthan	20.6	17.3	51.2	49.4
Sikkim	24.5	21.9	17.5	12.0
Tamil Nadu	26.4	20.7	7.0	15.5
Tripura	27.3	20.9	14.0	21.6
Uttar Pradesh	21.5	18.1	45.0	41.4
Uttaranchal	24.6	20.5	13.4	9.8
West Bengal	24.7	18.5	24.0	45.9
Union Territory				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.9	21.4	3.5	3.6
Chandigarh	24.6	22.8	14.0	4.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.9	19.7	23.2	25.6
Daman & Diu	26.7	23.0	8.1	12.3
Lakshadweep	26.7	20.7	2.8	13.7
Pondicherry	27.6	22.4	2.4	4.9

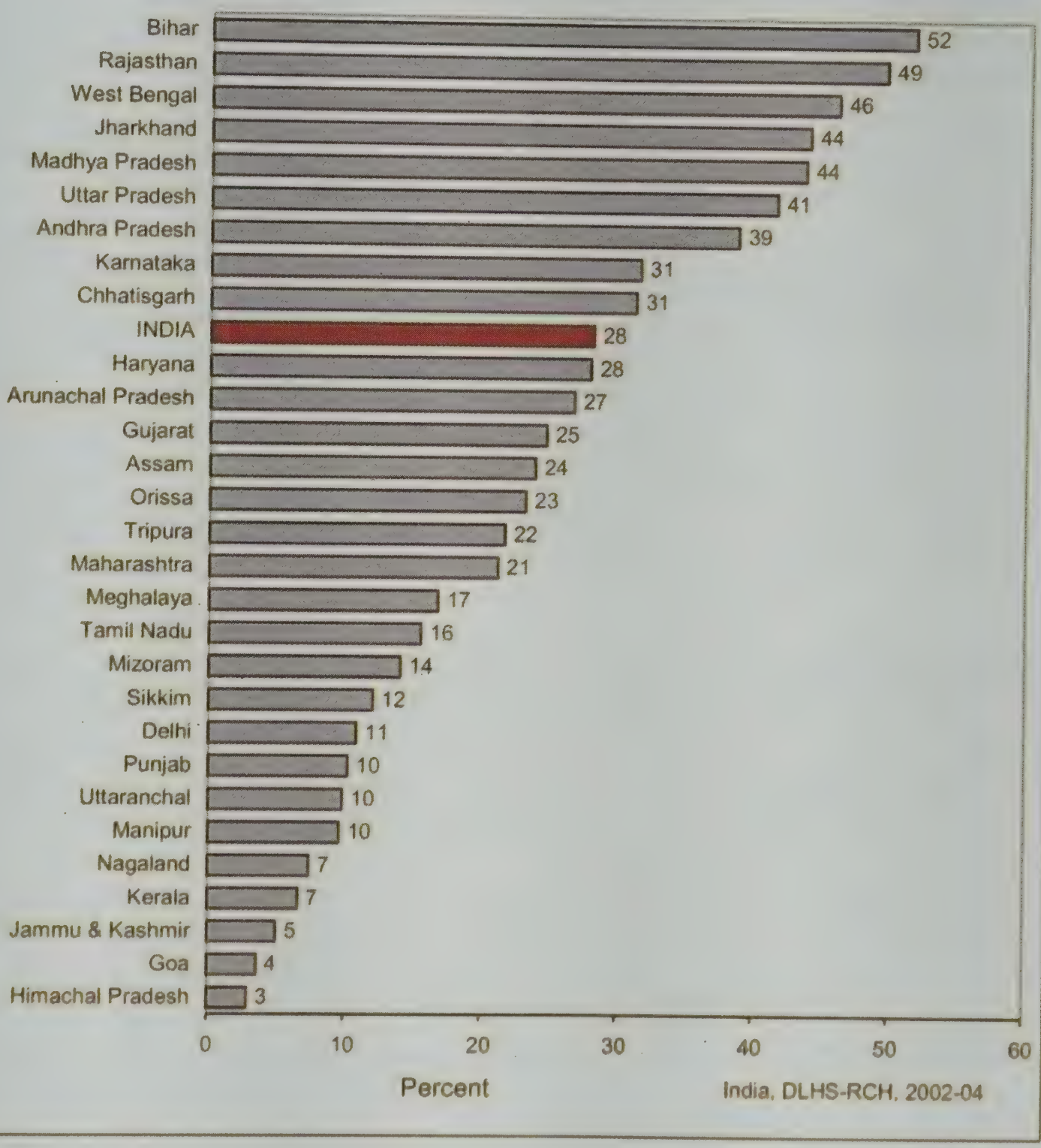
Note: Table based on *de jure* population.

Reference period: - January 1st, 1999 to survey date for phase-1, and January 1st, 2001 to survey date for Phase-2.

However, the districts where less than 15 percent of the girls got married below age 18 were mostly from the northern states (48 districts); that is 13 districts from Punjab, 12 districts from Jammu and Kashmir, 6 districts from Delhi, 5 districts from Haryana, Chandigarh district

and southern states (43 districts); that is 16 districts from Tamil Nadu, 13 districts from Kerala, 7 districts from Karnataka, one district from Andhra Pradesh, all four districts from Pondicherry and two districts from the union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Twenty-nine districts from the northeastern states, 26 districts from EAG states and 23 districts from the western states also fall into this group.

Figure 2.3
Percentage Girl Marrying Below Age 18 by State



2.7 Morbidity Rates

DLHS-RCH has collected information on the morbidity status relating to blindness, tuberculosis and malaria of usual resident members of household (*de jure*) with two weeks prior to the survey as the reference period. Table 2.6 provides prevalence rates per 100,000 population at the all India level.

Partial, Complete and Night Blindness

The overall prevalence of partial blindness is 3,848 per 100,000 population in the country and is lower in urban areas (3,550 per 100,000) than in rural areas (3,989 per 100,000). It is more among females in urban areas (4,009) and in rural areas (4,505) compared to 3,105 and 3,490 for males respectively. The prevalence of complete blindness is 307 per 100,000 population with a rural-urban differential of 346 against 224 per 100,000. Sex differential in complete blindness is marginal-298 among males and 316 among females. The prevalence of night blindness due to vitamin A deficiency is 195 per 100,000 population, and is much higher in rural areas (235) than in urban areas (110). Gender differential in prevalence of night blindness is not remarkable.

Table 2.6 MORBIDITY RATES

Prevalence of blindness, tuberculosis, and malaria, according to place of residence, India, 2002-04

Morbidity	Residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Prevalence rate of blindness			
Male			
Partial	3,367	3,490	3,105
Complete	298	336	219
Night blindness	190	233	98
Female			
Partial	4,346	4,505	4,009
Complete	316	357	229
Night blindness	200	236	122
Persons			
Partial	3,848	3,989	3,550
Complete	307	346	224
Night blindness	195	235	110
Prevalence rate of tuberculosis			
Male	385	444	261
Female	265	298	197
Person	326	372	229
Prevalence rate of malaria[1]			
Male	547	650	332
Female	563	673	331
Person	556	662	332

Note: All the rates refer to *de jure* population.
Prevalence rate per 100, 000 population
Reference period: - January 1st, 1999 to survey date for phase-1, and January 1st, 2001 to survey date for Phase-2. [1]Last two weeks prior to the survey

Tuberculosis

The prevalence of TB in India recorded in DLHS-RCH is 326 per 100,000 population, with rural areas having a higher prevalence of 372 compared to 229 per 100,000 in urban areas. The prevalence of TB is higher among males (385 per 100,000) than among females (265 per 100,000). Thus, irrespective of place of residence, males have higher incidence of TB compared to females.

Malaria

In DLHS-RCH, household respondents were asked to state whether any member of the household suffered from malaria (characterized by recurrent fever with shivering) any time during the two weeks prior to the survey. In India, 556 persons per 100,000 population were reported to have suffered from malaria. Rural residents were more likely to suffer from malaria (662 per 100,000) than urban residents (332 per 100,000). The reported prevalence of malaria is higher for females than for males.

2.8 Morbidity Rates by State/Union Territory

The prevalence of partial blindness, complete blindness, tuberculosis and malaria for the states and union territories in India during the two weeks prior to the survey are provided in Table 2.7. There is considerable variation in the morbidity status between the states and union territories. The prevalence of partial blindness is highest in the state of Uttaranchal (9,945 per 100,000 population) and lowest in Delhi (675), while it is 3,848 per 100,000 population at the national level. The prevalence of partial blindness is also high in Maharashtra (8,499), Andhra Pradesh (6,833), Uttar Pradesh (6,321), Rajasthan (5,891), Bihar (5,429) and Madhya Pradesh (5,326). The prevalence rate of partial blindness below 1000 per 100,000 population is found in the states of Jammu and Kashmir (798) and Mizoram (836). Variation in the prevalence of partial blindness in the other states is also substantial.

The prevalence of complete blindness per 100,000 population is the lowest in the union territory of Chandigarh (64) and highest in Tripura (1,404). The only other state/union territory where prevalence of complete blindness is above 1000 are Manipur (1,246) and Daman and Diu (1,103) respectively. Complete blindness prevalence is also high in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, (954), Mizoram (786), Orissa (638), West Bengal (629), Andhra Pradesh (552) and Bihar (433).

The prevalence of Tuberculosis per 100,000 population is high in Arunachal Pradesh (806), Manipur (787), Mizoram (761), Tripura (755), Bihar (697), Sikkim (647) and Nagaland (613). Other states where the prevalence of TB is above the national average of 326 per 100,000 population are Uttaranchal (533), Andhra Pradesh (516), Uttar Pradesh (503), West Bengal (482), Jharkhand (435), Rajasthan (391) and Kerala (432). In the remaining states/union territories, the prevalence of TB is below the national average.

The prevalence of malaria is higher in the north-eastern states of Meghalaya (4,591), Arunachal Pradesh (3,256), Mizoram (2,856), Nagaland (2,102), Tripura (1,132) and Manipur (1,071). Other states where prevalence of malaria is high are Chhatisgarh (1,627), Gujarat (1057), Madhya Pradesh (1,657), Maharashtra (1,311), Orissa (1,892), Rajasthan (1,144), Uttar Pradesh

(1,003), Uttaranchal (1,093), Jharkhand (982) and Assam (864). In the remaining states in India prevalence of malaria is below the national average of 556 per 100,000 population.

Table 2.7 MORBIDITY RATES BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Prevalence of blindness, tuberculosis and malaria, by States/Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Prevalence[1] of morbidity			
	Partial blindness	Complete blindness	Tuberculosis	Malaria[2]
Andhra Pradesh	6,833	552	516	578
Arunachal Pradesh	3,676	954	806	3,256
Assam	2,911	248	345	864
Bihar	5,429	433	697	527
Chhatisgarh	3,773	272	373	1,627
Delhi	675	180	150	63
Goa	1,721	209	194	151
Gujarat	3,561	237	264	1,057
Haryana	4,906	163	280	341
Himachal Pradesh	4,605	352	361	127
Jammu & Kashmir	798	248	235	108
Jharkhand	4,602	358	435	982
Karnataka	3,896	360	200	297
Kerala	2,083	284	432	235
Madhya Pradesh	5,326	378	384	1,657
Maharashtra	8,449	279	218	1,311
Manipur	2,222	1,246	787	1,071
Meghalaya	4,071	334	405	4,591
Mizoram	836	786	761	2,856
Nagaland	2,924	218	613	2,102
Orissa	2,843	638	406	1,892
Punjab	1,797	249	162	249
Rajasthan	5,891	329	391	1,144
Sikkim	3,665	367	647	261
Tamil Nadu	2,195	199	196	69
Tripura	3,214	1,404	755	1,132
Uttar Pradesh	6,321	373	503	1,003
Uttaranchal	9,945	230	533	1,093
West Bengal	3,003	629	482	325
Union Territory				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,366	147	259	204
Chandigarh	4,303	64	310	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,894	149	157	633
Daman & Diu	3,196	1,103	65	1,063
Laksahdweep	2,066	111	102	170
Pondicherry	2,122	210	138	67
India	3,848	307	326	556

Note: All the rates refer to *de jure* population.

[1] Prevalence rate per 100, 000 population

Reference period: - January 1st, 1999 to survey date for phase-1, and January 1st, 2001 to survey date for phase-2. [2] Last two weeks prior to the survey

2.9 Housing Characteristics

This section describes the availability of basic amenities in surveyed households at the state and all India levels. Table 2.8 presents the percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics. Seventy-three percent of the households in India have an electricity connection and this is much more in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (64 percent).

As regards household source of drinking water, less than two-thirds (61 percent) of the households get drinking water through a tap either own or shared with the public, while 26 percent drink water from a hand pump/ bore-well, and 10 percent drink water from wells. About 79 percent of the households in urban India get pipe water for drinking, whereas, in rural areas it is only 52 percent of the households.

When it comes to sanitation facility, only 26 percent of the households are using flush toilets, while 7 percent have pit based toilets or latrines, 4 percent depend on shared toilets and nearly 61 percent of the households have no toilet facility at all. There is a large rural-urban difference; 56 percent of urban households have their own flush toilet facility as compared to 11 percent of rural households. Nearly 81 percent of the rural households in India do not have any toilet facility and the proportion of such households in urban areas is 20 percent.

DLHS-RCH has also collected data on type of fuel used in the households for cooking. Twenty-seven percent of Indian households used liquid petroleum/gas or electricity for cooking. About 60 percent of households rely on firewood, 6 percent on kerosene, and only 7 percent of households used other types of fuel for cooking. As expected the use of liquid petroleum gas/ electricity for cooking is reported more in urban areas (60 percent), while firewood is the main source of cooking in rural areas (77 percent).

There is considerable variation in the quality of housing. On the basis of building materials, type of floor and walls and roof, households are categorized into *kachcha*, semi-*pucca* and *pucca* household is made. For the country as a whole, households living in *kachcha,* semi-*pucca* and *pucca* structures are more or less uniform and the number of semi-*pucca* type households is slightly higher than the rest (38 percent). There are more *kachcha* houses in rural areas (40 percent) than in urban (11 percent). On the other hand, there are more *pucca* houses in urban (57 percent) than in rural areas (19 percent).

The possession of consumer durable goods is an indication of a household's socio-economic status. Table 2.8 shows that majority of the households in India owned a bicycle (47 percent), an electric fan (58 percent), radio/transistor (37 percent) and television (46 percent). Other durable goods found in the surveyed households are telephone (15 percent), sewing machine (15 percent), and motorcycle or scooter (17 percent). Car/jeep and tractor each are owned by 2 percent of households in India. Ownership of most of the consumer durables is more among urban households than among rural households, particularly durables such as fan, sewing machine, telephone, motorcycle/scooter and car/jeep.

Table 2.8 HOUSIING CHARACTERISTICS

Percent distribution of the household by housing characteristics and percentage of households owing selected durable goods, according to residence, India, 2002-04

Housing characteristic	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Yes	73.1	63.5	92.6
No	26.9	36.5	7.4
Source of drinking water			
Tap inside	20.9	10.8	41.6
Tap shared public	40.0	41.4	37.3
Hand pump/ bore well	25.8	31.7	13.9
Well covered	1.7	1.9	1.2
Well uncovered	8.1	10.9	2.5
River	0.4	0.5	0.1
Pond	0.6	0.9	0.1
Spring	0.7	1.0	0.1
Other	1.7	0.9	3.2
Sanitation facility			
Own flush toilet	26.2	11.4	56.0
Own pit toilet / latrine	7.4	6.0	10.2
Shared toilet of any type	3.7	1.3	8.7
Public / community toilet	2.0	0.5	5.0
No toilet facility	60.8	80.8	20.2
Main type of fuel used for cooking			
Liquid petroleum gas/ electricity	27.2	10.9	60.1
Kerosene	6.3	2.9	13.2
Wood	59.5	77.4	23.5
Other	7.0	8.9	3.2
Type of house			
Kachcha	30.4	39.9	11.1
Semi - *pucca*	38.4	41.6	32.1
Pucca	31.1	18.5	56.7
Household assets			
Fan	58.1	44.0	86.5
Radio/transistor	37.1	31.7	48.1
Sewing machine	14.9	9.0	26.8
Television	46.0	31.9	74.6
Telephone	15.2	7.6	30.6
Bicycle	47.0	45.9	49.4
Motor cycle/ scooter	16.7	10.6	29.2
Car / Jeep	2.1	0.9	4.6
Tractor	1.2	1.5	0.5
Standard of living index			
Low	42.3	56.9	12.5
Medium	33.9	33.3	35.2
High	23.9	9.8	52.3
Number of households	6,20,107	4,15,135	2,04,972

Considering household amenities, such as, source of drinking water, type of house, source of lighting, fuel for cooking, toilet facility and ownership of durable goods a composite measure, standard of living index (SLI) is made for classification of households. The standard of living index is calculated by adding the following scores:

Source of drinking water: 3 for Tap (own), 2 for Tap (shared), 1 for hand pump and well, and 0 for other;
Type of house: 4 for *pucca*, 2 for semi-*pucca*, and 0 for *kachcha*;
Source of lighting: 2 for electricity, 1 for kerosene, and 0 for other:
Fuel for cooking: 2 for LPG gas/electricity, 1 for kerosene and 0 for other;
Toilet facility: 4 for own flush toilet, 2 for own pit toilet, 2 for shared toilet and 0 for no toilet;
Ownership of durables: 4 each for car and tractor, 3 each for television, telephone and motorcycle/ scooter, and 2 each for fan, radio/transistor, sewing machine and bicycle.
The scores when totalled may vary from a lowest of 0 to a maximum of 40. On the basis of total score, households are divided into three categories:

a) Low – if the total score is less than or equal to 9,
b) Medium – if the total score is greater than 9 but less than or equal to 19 and
c) High – if the total score is greater than 19.

As per the standard of living index, it is found that 42 percent of the households belong to low standard of living, 34 percent of households to medium standard of living, and 24 percent of households to high standard of living. There are more households belonging to low SLI in rural India (57 percent) than in urban areas (13 percent) while more urban households (52 percent) belong to high SLI than rural households (10 percent) in urban and rural areas slightly more than one-third of the households are categorized as belonging to medium standard of living.

2.10 Housing Characteristics by State/Union Territory

States/union territories in India vary considerable in terms of household basic amenities and possession of consumer durables. Table 2.9 presents a comparison of housing characteristics by states/union territories in India. The percentage of households with electricity is less than 50 percent in the states of Bihar (25 percent), Jharkhand (39 percent), Assam (44 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (42 percent each) and Orissa (47 percent). Almost all the households in Lakshadweep, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have electricity connection. Among the remaining northern states, Punjab has the highest (96 percent) percentage of households with electricity. Kerala has the least number of households (79 percent) with electricity among the southern states, the highest numbers of households with electricity are in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (87 percent each). In the north-eastern states, Sikkim has 88 percent of households with electricity and the least number of households with electricity is in Meghalaya (57 percent). More than 90 percent of the households in Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli used drinking water either from pipes or hand pumps/bore wells.

Most of the households in India have inadequate toilet facility, only 39 percent of surveyed households have toilet facility. States with households having toilet facility below the national average are Bihar (30 percent), Chhatisgarh (21 percent), Jharkhand (26 percent), Orissa (26 percent), Rajasthan (34 percent), Uttar Pradesh (33 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (30 percent). Few states/ union territories in India have 90 percent or more households with toilet facility. These include Delhi (91 percent), Kerala (91 percent), Manipur (93 percent), Mizoram (98 percent), Nagaland (92 percent), Tripura (98 percent) and Lakshadweep (98 percent).

Table 2.9 HOUSIING CHARACTERISTICS BY STATE/ UNION TERRITORY

Selected housing characteristics by States/Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union Territory	Percentage of households: With electricity	With drinking water[1]	With toilet facility	Using liquid petroleum gas/ electricity	Living in *pucca* house	With low standard of living
Andhra Pradesh	84.1	87.3	42.1	32.1	39.1	38.5
Arunachal Pradesh	69.5	81.7	75.4	33.1	12.3	50.0
Assam	43.6	72.9	75.4	28.2	21.5	56.3
Bihar	24.7	93.2	30.1	15.5	23.2	66.3
Chhatisgarh	67.6	82.2	21.0	17.1	18.4	63.5
Delhi	98.7	96.2	90.6	77.9	91.8	2.2
Goa	96.3	85.4	72.8	63.6	36.6	12.1
Gujarat	86.2	87.2	47.5	34.8	49.3	34.6
Haryana	91.2	91.7	48.7	31.9	45.3	19.3
Himachal Pradesh	97.9	86.5	43.7	34.7	46.3	25.2
Jammu & Kashmir	80.4	82.3	78.7	37.6	33.2	20.6
Jharkhand	38.7	54.4	26.2	15.9	25.5	65.8
Karnataka	87.0	90.9	39.5	25.7	21.5	44.6
Kerala	79.0	65.3	91.0	31.8	66.7	16.1
Madhya Pradesh	76.2	76.1	30.2	21.8	26.7	55.6
Maharashtra	83.6	82.0	41.7	36.2	24.1	41.1
Manipur	80.8	44.2	92.7	34.2	6.0	46.9
Meghalaya	57.1	50.2	63.5	17.4	10.7	64.8
Mizoram	83.8	73.1	97.9	50.9	11.1	39.7
Nagaland	78.6	65.2	91.8	28.7	11.4	48.2
Orissa	47.3	73.0	25.6	16.2	23.1	62.4
Punjab	96.2	98.8	60.3	39.7	41.8	11.8
Rajasthan	64.9	79.0	34.1	23.0	56.6	45.3
Sikkim	88.2	80.6	85.3	38.0	29.0	34.2
Tamil Nadu	87.0	92.6	41.0	32.5	33.1	33.0
Tripura	76.8	83.8	98.1	31.9	11.6	38.2
Uttar Pradesh	41.5	90.8	33.3	20.3	27.1	54.2
Uttaranchal	67.1	77.3	50.8	34.1	44.6	37.5
West Bengal	51.6	93.1	55.5	20.3	28.1	51.8
Union Territory						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	87.2	88.9	69.6	41.8	50.7	19.0
Chandigarh	97.8	99.9	87.1	76.4	82.1	7.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.2	83.0	48.4	41.6	46.5	40.4
Daman & Diu	97.7	94.9	56.3	57.6	62.2	13.4
Lakshadweep	99.7	26.3	98.4	14.9	68.7	1.3
Pondicherry	94.9	97.6	71.1	58.7	54.3	15.0
India	73.1	88.5	39.2	27.2	31.1	42.3

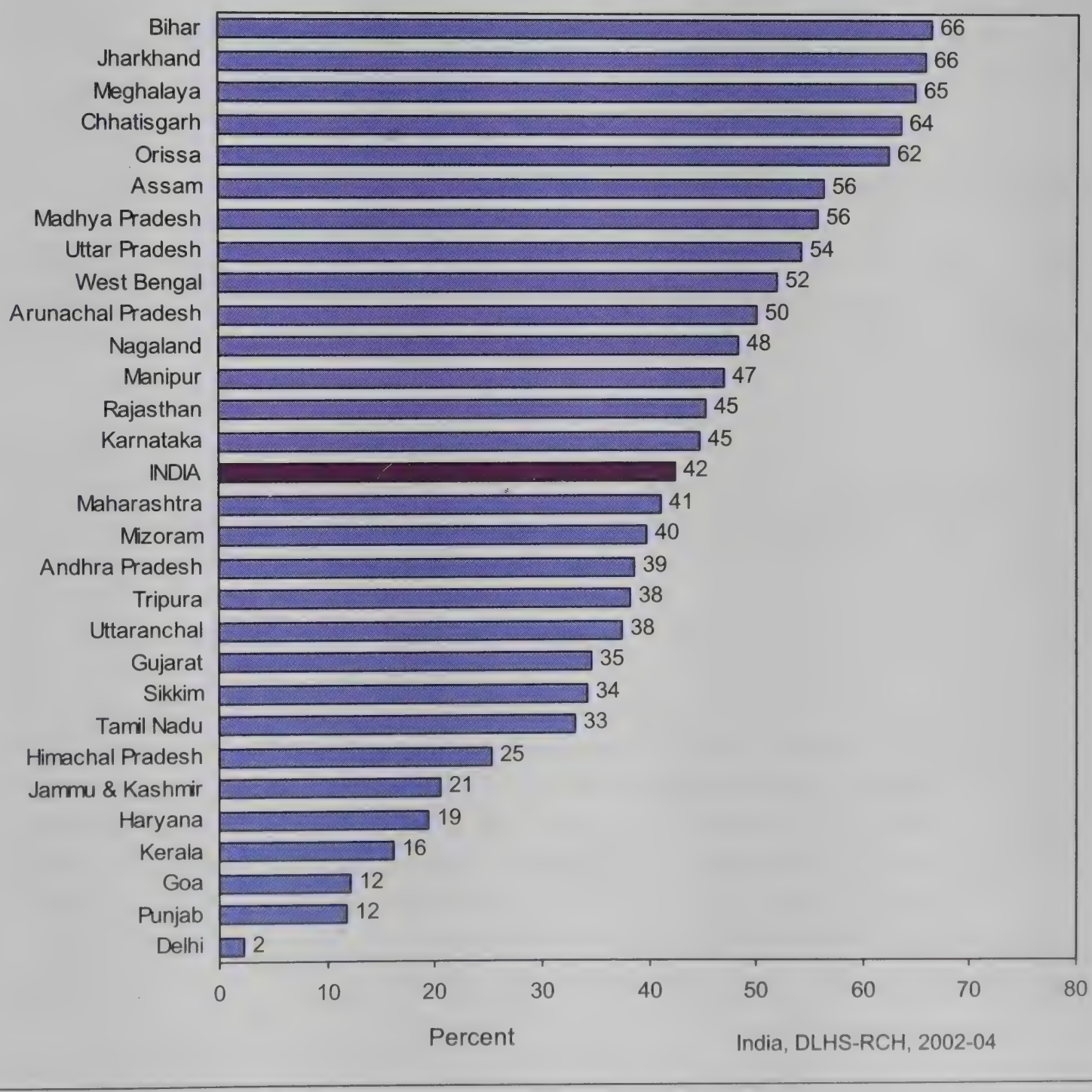
Note: [1] That is piped or from a hand pump/bore well or covered well

At the all India level, 27 percent of surveyed households are found using liquid petroleum gas/electricity for cooking. Use of LPG/electricity is less than the national average in the state of Bihar (16 percent), Chhatisgarh (17 percent), Jharkhand (16 percent), Karnataka (26 percent), Madhya Pradesh (22 percent), Meghalaya (17 percent), Orissa (16 percent), Rajasthan (23 percent), West Bengal (20 percent) and Lakshadweep (15 percent).

The percentage of households living in *pucca* houses is again considerably low in India (31 percent). There are more number of households living in *pucca* houses in Delhi (92 percent) and the union territories of Chandigarh (82 percent). The proportion households living in *pucca* houses are among the lowest in the north-eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh (12 percent), Assam (22 percent), Manipur (6 percent), Meghalaya (11 Percent), Mizoram (11 percent), Nagaland (11 percent) and Tripura (12 percent).

About two-fifths of the households in India are falling under low standard of living. As shown in Figure 2.4, more than 60 percent of households in Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Orissa have low standard of living index. But less than one-fourth of households in Punjab, Kerala, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir belong to this category.

Figure 2.4
Percentage Households with Low Standard of Living by State



2.11 Households with Low Standard of Living by District

The percentage of households belonging to low standard of living by districts is presented in Appendix B. Districts with low standard of living households were categorized into four groups that is below 30 percent (132 districts), 30 to 44.9 percent (120 districts), 45-59.9 percent (156 districts) and 60 percent and more (185 districts) were shown (Map-2). The districts where more than 60 percent and more households were belongs to low standard of living category were mostly from EAG states (137 districts), i.e. Bihar (32 of 37 districts), Chhatisgarh (14 of 16 districts), Jharkhand (14 of 18 districts), Uttar Pradesh (32 of 70 districts), Orissa (20 of 30 districts), Madhya Pradesh (14 of 45 districts), Rajasthan (5 districts) and Uttarkashi district from Uttaranchal. Twenty-eight districts from north-eastern states, 6 districts from western states, 4 districts from southern states, and 9 districts from West Bengal and one district from Jammu & Kashmir (Punch) also belong to this group. Districts with highest percentage of households belong to low standard of living was recoded in Ukhrul district of Manipur (92 percent) and Malkangiri district of Orissa (92 percent).There are 36 districts in India where less than 10 percent of the households fall into the group with low standard of living, with one or less percent in Baramula (Jammu and Kashmir), Central Delhi, North East Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi (Delhi), Mumbai and Mumbai sub-urban (Maharashtra). Including these 36 districts, 185 districts (31 percent of total districts), which are mainly from northern states (60 districts), southern states (31 districts) and western states (18 districts) belong to this group.

2.12 Iodization of Salt

Consumption of salt fortified with iodine is recommended to avoid miscarriages, brain disorders, cretinism and retarded psychomotor development. As per the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1988, the minimum iodine content of edible salt is 30 parts per million (PPM) at the manufacturing level.

In the DLHS-RCH survey, each interviewer was provided with a test kit to measure the level of iodine content of salt consumed by the surveyed households. The test results classified by degree of iodization of salt and categorized by background characteristics are shown in Table 2.10. It is observed that nearly 30 percent of households in India used salt that contained a minimum recommended 15 ppm or higher level of iodine content, whereas 44 percent of households used salts that are not iodized at all and another 24 percent used salt, which is inadequately iodized.

In rural areas, 52 percent of households against 28 percent of households in urban areas used non-iodized salts. Number of households using non-iodized or inadequately iodized salt is closely associated with the educational level of household head. Nearly 50 percent of households headed by persons who had more than 10 years of schooling reported the use of adequately iodized salts. Consumption of adequately iodised salt among households of other caste is 50 percent, followed by 27 percent of households of other backward classes and scheduled tribes. Among scheduled caste households consumption of iodised salt is 21 percent.

Table 2.10 IODIZATION OF SALT

Percent distribution of household heads by degree of Iodization of salt, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Not idoized	7ppm	15+ppm	Other[1]	Total percent	Number of households
Place of Residence						
Rural	51.8	25.5	20.4	2.3	100.0	4,15,135
Urban	28.0	20.5	48.3	3.2	100.0	2,04,972
Education of the household heads						
Non-literate	53.7	25.9	17.6	2.8	100.0	2,21,354
0-9@ years	46.1	24.0	27.8	2.1	100.0	2,43,820
10 and above	26.3	20.7	49.8	3.2	100.0	1,54,841
Religion of household head						
Hindu	45.4	23.6	28.5	2.5	100.0	5,35,684
Muslim	33.6	28.8	33.3	4.3	100.0	53,343
Christian	39.7	21.8	36.5	2.1	100.0	21,409
Sikh	16.5	18.8	61.5	3.2	100.0	3,864
Buddhist	39.8	12.3	46.3	1.7	100.0	2,874
Jain	14.1	11.0	72.4	2.6	100.0	1,836
Zoroastrian	44.1	18.0	37.6	.4	100.0	342
No religion	31.1	18.1	43.1	7.7	100.0	71
Other	17.5	25.5	52.0	5.0	100.0	650
Caste/tribe of the household head#						
Scheduled caste	52.1	24.8	20.7	2.4	100.0	1,40,723
Scheduled tribe	42.9	27.1	27.3	2.7	100.0	35,670
Other backward classes	47.4	23.7	26.8	2.1	100.0	3,28,640
Other	23.8	22.0	49.8	4.5	100.0	1,10,639
Standard of living index						
Low	54.7	27.1	15.5	2.8	100.0	2,62,002
Medium	46.5	23.3	28.0	2.2	100.0	2,10,158
High	21.1	18.9	57.1	3.0	100.0	1,47,947
Total	43.9	23.8	29.6	2.6	100.0	6,20,107

Ppm: Parts per million

Note: Table includes 92 household heads with education and 34 households head missing information on religion are not shown separately. @ Literate persons with no years of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add upto N due to do not know and missing cases. [1] Includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases.

Differential in the consumption of properly iodized salt is more pronounced when analyzed by religion of the household heads and households, standard of living index. Percentage of households using adequately iodized salt is only 29 percent among Hindu households whereas the corresponding figures for Jain, Sikh and households belonging to other religions are 72 percent, 62 percent and 52 percent respectively. Again, households with a low standard of living are more likely to use non-iodized or inadequately iodized salt compared to households of medium or high standard of living index. While 55 percent of households with low standard of living used non-iodized salt only 21 percent households in the high standard of living fall in this category. Proportion of households with a high standard of living using adequately iodized salt is more than three times higher than those with a lower standard of living.

2.13 Iodization of Salt by State/Union Territory

Table 2.11 and Figure 2.5 show state/union territory level variation in the percent distribution of households by level of iodization of salt used in the households. Lowest proportions of households using non-iodized salt are in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, whereas in Tamil Nadu the highest proportion of households (53 percent) used non-iodized salt. Percentage of households using inadequately iodized salt is the highest (95 percent) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the lowest in Uttaranchal (9 percent).

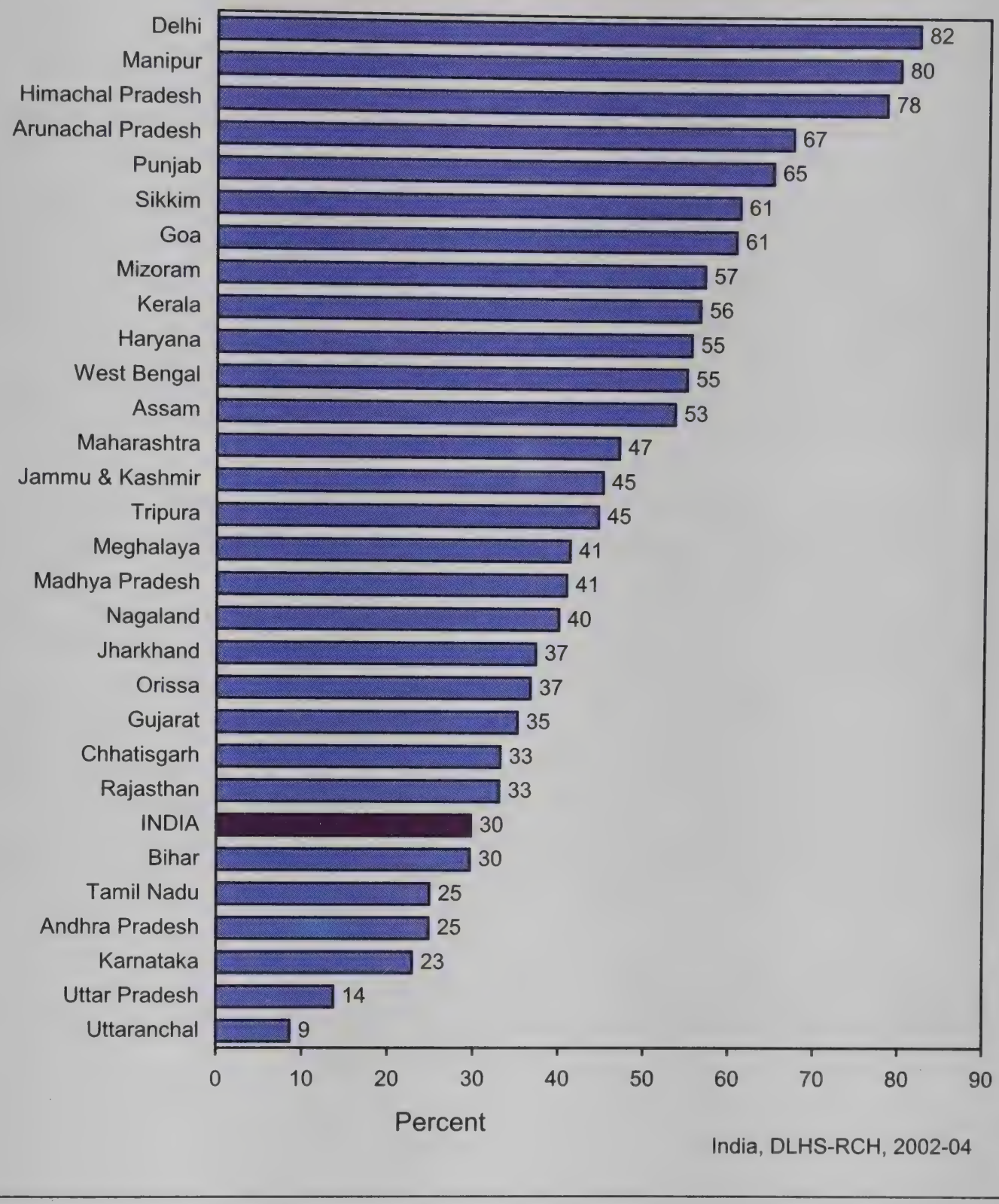
Table 2.11 IODIZATION OF SALT BY STATE/ UNION TERRITORY

Percent distribution of household heads by degree of iodization of salt by States / Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Not idoized	7ppm	15+ppm	Other[1]
Andhra Pradesh	45.4	26.3	24.8	3.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	14.3	67.1	18.2
Assam	8.7	36.2	53.4	1.7
Bihar	24.6	44.4	29.6	1.5
Chhatisgarh	29.7	36.2	33.1	1.0
Delhi	11.2	4.4	81.8	2.6
Goa	30.3	7.7	60.5	1.5
Gujarat	44.5	17.5	35.1	2.9
Haryana	26.3	17.5	55.3	0.9
Himachal Pradesh	6.3	14.0	78.0	1.7
Jammu & Kashmir	6.3	47.9	45.0	0.7
Jharkhand	25.5	35.7	37.2	1.6
Karnataka	50.0	25.2	22.9	2.0
Kerala	33.3	8.4	56.3	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	39.1	18.3	40.8	1.7
Maharashtra	42.7	9.0	46.9	1.3
Manipur	2.1	15.1	79.6	3.2
Meghalaya	18.6	39.6	41.2	0.6
Mizoram	11.5	26.6	56.8	5.2
Nagaland	0.4	16.5	39.9	43.1
Orissa	31.8	30.4	36.6	1.2
Punjab	16.7	17.2	64.8	1.3
Rajasthan	46.2	19.7	33.0	1.2
Sikkim	10.3	24.9	60.9	4.0
Tamil Nadu	52.5	22.2	24.9	0.5
Tripura	2.4	32.6	44.5	20.6
Uttar Pradesh	40.9	28.0	13.7	17.4
Uttaranchal	29.5	51.9	8.6	9.9
West Bengal	13.9	29.1	54.8	2.2
Union Territory				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.2	3.4	95.1	1.3
Chandigarh	5.6	13.8	73.8	6.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42.5	5.2	50.5	1.8
Daman & Diu	34.7	9.2	53.3	2.8
Lakshdweep	37.2	7.1	54.3	1.3
Pondicherry	32.3	18.5	49.1	0.0
India	43.9	23.8	29.6	2.6

Note: Ppm: Parts per million. [1] Includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases.

Figure 2.5
Percentage Household using Adequately Iodized Salt by State



2.14 Consumption of Adequately Iodized Salt by District

Distribution of districts by percentage of households using adequately iodized salt that contains a minimum of 15 ppm level of iodine is shown in Appendix B and Map- 3. The lowest percentage of consuming a minimum level of recommended iodized salt in India was recorded in Doda (Jammu and Kashmir), Dimapur, Kohima and Zunheboto (Nagland) where not a single household consumed adequately iodized salt. In 8 districts, that is, Dharwad (Karnatka), Bareilly, Budaun, Rampur and Kannauj (Uttar Pradesh), Dehardun (Uttaranchal), Pashchim Champaran (Bihar) and Rajauri (Jammu and Kashmir) consumption of adequate iodized salt is less than two percent. In 137 districts (85 districts from EAG states and 39 districts are from southern states) consumption of adequately

iodized salt is below 20 percent. Most of the districts in this group are from Uttar Pradesh (48 districts), Tamil Nadu and Karnataka (15 districts each), Madhya Pradesh (12 districts), Uttaranchal (11 districts) and Andhra Pradesh (7 districts).

2.15 Availability of Facilities and Services in Rural India

The DLHS-RCH collected information on health and educational facilities and other services available in the surveyed villages from knowledgeable persons such as, the '*Sarpanch*' or '*Pradhan*', or other village officials or persons including the 'teacher'. In those cases where educational facilities were not available within the village, the distance of the village from various types of education facilities, including primary school, middle school, secondary school, higher secondary school, college, *Gurujee* scheme and '*Madarsa*' was studied. Further information on the distance of the village, from various types of health facilities, including sub-centres, primary health centres (PHCs), community health centres/ Rural Hospitals (CHCs/RHs), Government dispensary, hospital, private clinic or hospitals and health facilities of the Indian System of Medicine (ISM) was collected.

Table 2.12 gives the distance of surveyed villages from educational facilities in India. The unit of analysis is usual residents of rural population. The majority of rural residents (94 percent) in the country live in villages that have a primary school, 50 percent live in villages with middle school, more than one-fourth of the rural population lives in villages with secondary schools and 14 percent of villages have *Gurujee* scheme. Higher secondary schools are available for 13 percent of the rural population. Thirteen percent of the rural population live in the villages with *Madarsas*. Only 3 percent of the surveyed villages have colleges within the villages. As regards the distribution of educational institutions within 5 kilometres distance from of the village, 37 percent of the villages have middle school, 43 percent have secondary school, 35 percent have higher secondary school and 35 percent have '*Madarsa*s'. Distance between the colleges and villages more than 10 kilometres for 63 percent of the villages and *Madarsas* are within this distance for 18 percent of the villages.

Table 2.12 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATION FACILITY

Percent distribution of rural household population by distance from the nearest education facility, India, 2002-04

Education facility	Within village	Distance from the village:			Don't know/ missing	Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km		
Primary School	93.6	5.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0
Middle School	50.3	37.4	7.9	2.6	1.7	100.0
Secondary School	26.4	43.1	20.4	9.5	0.6	100.0
Higher Secondary School	13.1	35.2	29.0	22.0	0.7	100.0
College	2.8	15.2	18.2	62.6	1.1	100.0
Gurujee Scheme	13.8	36.0	4.1	11.7	34.4	100.0
Madarsa	12.9	34.9	8.2	17.7	26.2	100.0

Note: Table based on rural *de jure* population

Table 2.13 summaries the availability of health facilities within the surveyed villages and provides information on the distance of the villages from the nearest health facility. About 42 percent of the rural population live in villages with Sub-centres. Only 16 percent of the rural household population lives in villages with a primary health centre, while the proportion of villages having facilities of either Sub-centre or primary health centre is 48 percent. The proportion of rural population with other health facilities are 4 percent for CHCs/RHs, 8 percent for Government dispensary, 3 percent for Government hospitals, 25 percent for private clinic, 7 percent for private hospitals and 12 percent for ISM health facility.

The proportion of rural population located within 5 kilometres distance from particular health facilities are 36 percent for sub-centres, 31 percent for primary health centre, 20 percent for CHCs/RHs, 21 percent for Government dispensary, 14 percent for Government hospitals, 28 percent for private clinics, 20 percent for private hospitals and 24 percent for ISM health facilities. Distance of particular health facilities beyond 10 kilometres from surveyed villages in the case of Government hospitals is 64 percent and 48 percent for private hospitals.

Table 2.13 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of rural household population by distance from the nearest health facility, India, 2002-04

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village: < 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	Don't know/ missing	Total percent
		Rural household population				
Sub-centre	42.4	35.6	14.3	6.4	1.3	100.0
Primary health centre	15.7	31.0	29.7	22.7	1.0	100.0
Either sub-centre or PHC	47.5	35.1	12.5	4.5	0.5	100.0
Community health centre/ Referral hospital	4.3	19.6	20.6	52.4	3.1	100.0
Government dispensary	7.7	20.9	18.3	48.6	4.6	100.0
Government hospital	3.2	13.5	17.2	63.7	2.4	100.0
Private clinic	24.6	27.9	20.8	25.4	1.3	100.0
Private hospital	6.8	20.0	22.7	48.1	2.4	100.0
ISM health facility	12.0	23.5	15.9	41.4	7.1	100.0

Note: Table based on rural de *jure* population

Table 2.14 shows the proportion of rural residents in the state who live in the villages with various health professionals. Almost 84 percent of rural residents live in villages that have an *anganwadi,* (a nursery school for children age 3-6 years) and at the same time only 74 percent of rural households population live in villages where *anganwadi* workers (*Anganwadi* workers provide integrated child development services and may also engage in family planning) are available.

About one-third of the rural residents live in village that have a private doctor, 25 percent live in villages with a visiting doctor, 16 percent with homeopathy doctor, 30 percent with village health guide, 37 percent with trained birth attendant and 23 percent with traditional healer. More than half of the rural residents live in villages that have a *dai* (*dai* provides the services for the delivery).

Table 2.14 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

Percentage of rural residents living in villages that have selected services, India, 2002-04

Services	Percentage of rural residents
Anganwadi centre	84.0
Anganwadi worker	73.8
Private doctor	31.5
Visiting doctor	24.9
Homeopathic doctor	15.8
Village health guide	30.3
Trained birth attendant	37.4
Traditional healer	23.3
Dai	55.2

Note: Table based on rural *de jure* population

2.16 Availability of Education Facility and Health Services by State/Union Territory

Table 2.15 shows the availability of education and health facilities of rural population within the surveyed villages by states/union territories in India. In Nagaland, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Karnataka, all the rural households have access to primary schools. For the country as a whole, 95 percent of the rural population live in villages having primary schools. More than 95 percent of the rural population in the states of Assam, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have access to primary or middle school in the village itself. Around 42 percent of the rural households in the country have sub-centres within the village, with the highest coverage of 86 percent in Goa and 80 percent in Kerala and the lowest of 22 percent of the population in Jharkhand followed by 24 percent in Meghalaya, 25 percent in Uttaranchal and Delhi and 26 percent in Chhatisgarh.

There are some states with low coverage by PHCs. These states are Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Orissa, Uttaranchal (13 percent each), Punjab and Uttar Pradesh (12 percent each), Arunachal Pradesh (11 percent), Assam and West Bengal (10 percent each), and Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (9 percent each). The highest availability of PHCs within the village is found in Delhi (72 percent) followed by Kerala (67 percent). In India, 50 percent of the households in the rural area have access to at least one government health facility including sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital and government dispensary within the village. This varies from 28 percent Jharkhand and Uttaranchal to hundred percent in Lakshadweep.

Around 44 percent of the rural population in India availed themselves of the service of either private or visiting doctors whereas only 22 percent of the same in Nagaland and Manipur fall into this category. The highest percentage of rural population (79 percent) who availed themselves of trained birth assistants in Chandigarh while it is only 7 percent in Goa. Visit by *angamwadi* workers in rural residents is the highest (100 percent) in Chandigarh followed by Daman & Diu (95 percent), Haryana (94 percent), Maharashtra (93 percent), Chhatisgarh (92 percent) and Tripura (91 percent) and the lowest in Lakshadweep (4 percent).

Table 2.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND SERVICES BY STATE/ UNION TERRITORY

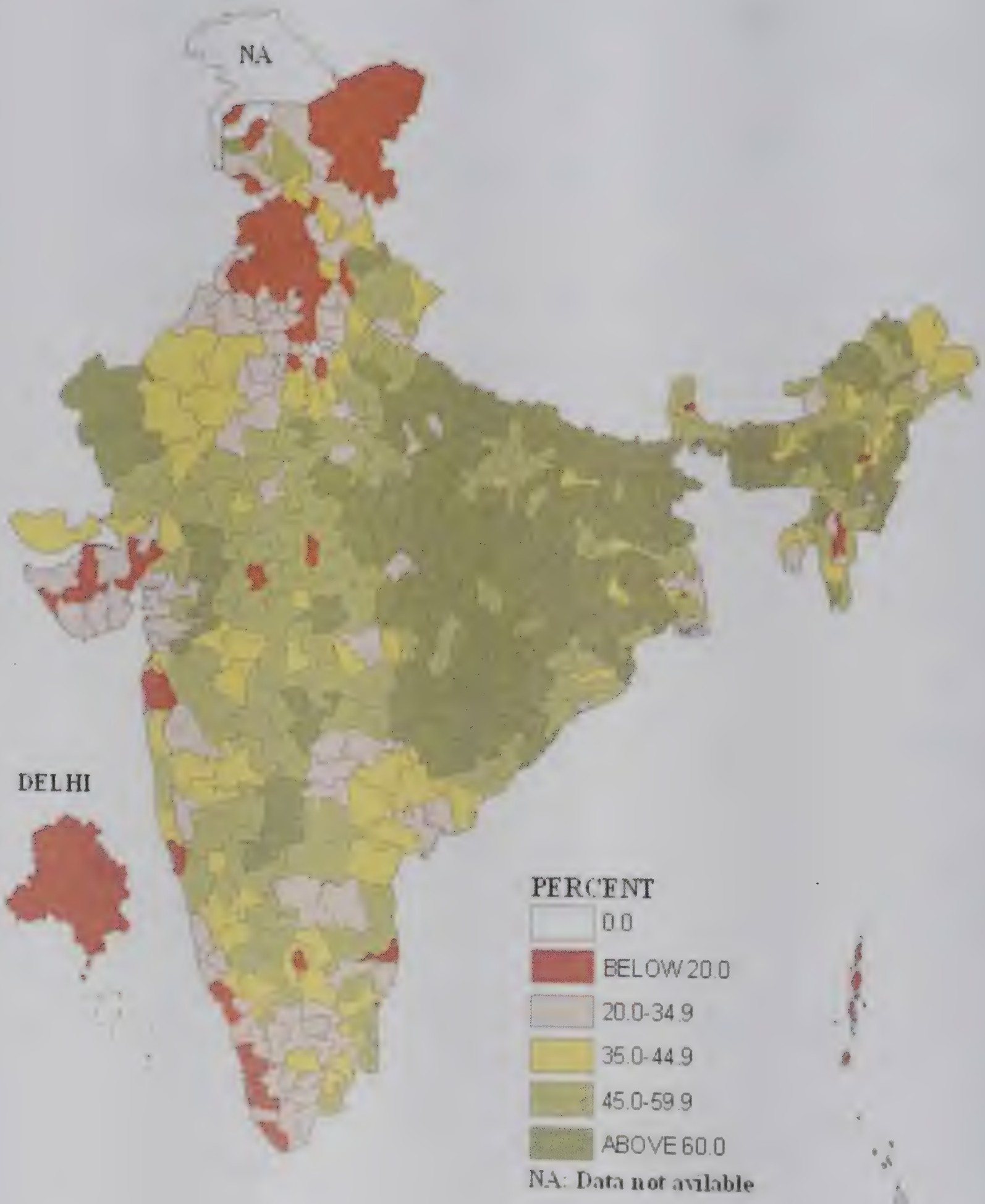
Selected facility and services of rural household population within village by States/Union territories, India, 2002-04

State/Union Territory	Percentage of rural household population with: Primary or middle school	Sub-centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Doctor[2]	TBA[3]	*Anganwadi* worker
Andhra Pradesh	91.5	50.9	14.8	55.7	53.8	49.4	85.5
Arunachal Pradesh	78.7	31.5	11.3	42.7	19.1	27.1	69.9
Assam	98.4	43.2	9.6	51.1	25.2	26.3	71.0
Bihar	89.4	33.5	16.5	41.0	37.7	29.7	47.1
Chhatisgarh	98.8	26.1	8.5	29.5	67.8	54.3	91.9
Delhi	88.0	25.0	72.2	86.4	99.7	41.0	62.3
Goa	98.3	85.8	38.8	87.7	83.6	7.2	89.9
Gujarat	99.0	41.8	15.3	52.3	58.7	48.2	90.5
Haryana	98.7	55.2	23.5	64.3	66.7	50.2	94.2
Himachal Pradesh	88.4	44.6	14.3	60.0	46.1	25.7	74.5
Jammu & Kashmir	93.6	48.1	35.4	74.9	27.3	42.0	50.6
Jharkhand	88.4	21.8	12.6	28.3	31.7	26.5	61.3
Karnataka	99.7	42.3	19.0	46.2	49.7	50.4	86.5
Kerala	95.7	80.0	66.5	90.3	81.9	19.6	50.2
Madhya Pradesh	97.9	30.0	9.4	34.3	56.8	57.1	87.8
Maharashtra	99.2	38.1	14.0	46.1	73.1	46.1	92.8
Manipur	90.4	35.0	20.5	53.6	22.1	15.7	87.7
Meghalaya	95.9	24.1	12.9	30.5	28.4	32.4	50.5
Mizoram	99.4	62.7	16.5	68.0	35.1	49.2	87.3
Nagaland	100.0	32.5	22.4	64.3	21.5	34.5	86.0
Orissa	91.8	28.6	13.1	45.5	26.6	35.3	80.5
Punjab	98.9	32.0	12.4	54.9	56.1	46.7	87.0
Rajasthan	99.5	59.7	16.5	66.2	34.6	33.1	85.5
Sikkim	92.7	52.7	20.8	61.5	38.1	39.1	87.6
Tamil Nadu	95.4	47.1	15.9	55.0	33.2	36.1	75.1
Tripura	94.0	48.3	33.6	73.7	41.2	38.7	91.4
Uttar Pradesh	92.4	31.6	12.1	38.1	73.5	36.0	62.3
Uttaranchal	93.8	25.4	13.1	28.5	52.9	30.9	58.7
West Bengal	91.4	48.2	9.8	56.0	31.5	37.2	79.5
Union Territory							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70.9	55.9	30.4	71.3	35.9	43.9	88.8
Chandigarh	100.0	29.7	29.7	75.9	100.0	79.2	100.0
Daman & Diu	100.0	55.2	24.5	71.4	64.8	18.5	95.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	58.7	9.0	61.8	36.7	61.7	89.8
Lakshadweep	100.0	79.4	52.1	100.0	47.9	17.1	4.1
Pondicherry	97.2	45.1	31.7	62.7	42.0	26.9	77.3
India	94.8	42.4	15.7	50.4	44.4	37.4	73.8

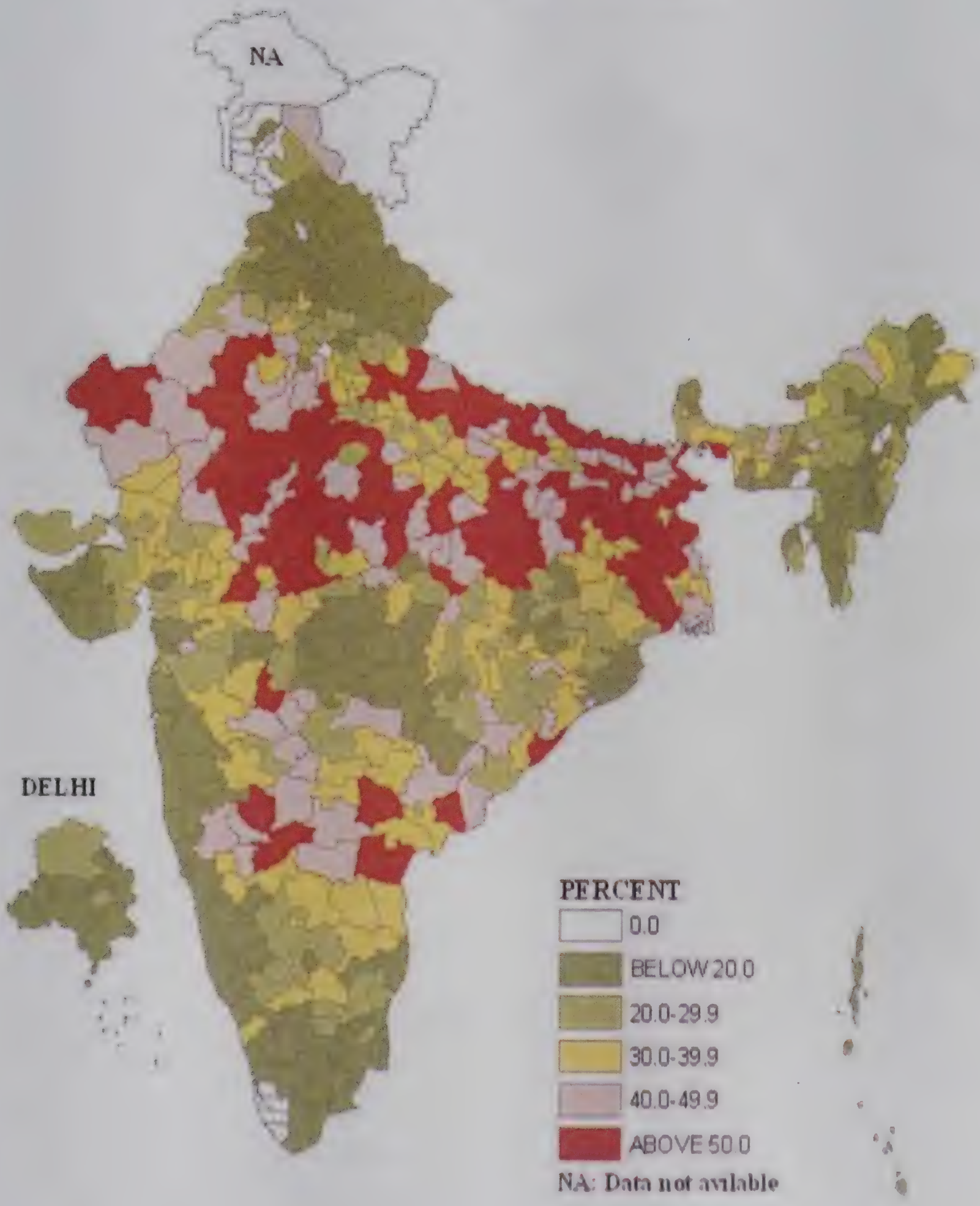
Note: [1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village [2] Either private or visiting doctor [3]Trained birth attendant.

MAP-1

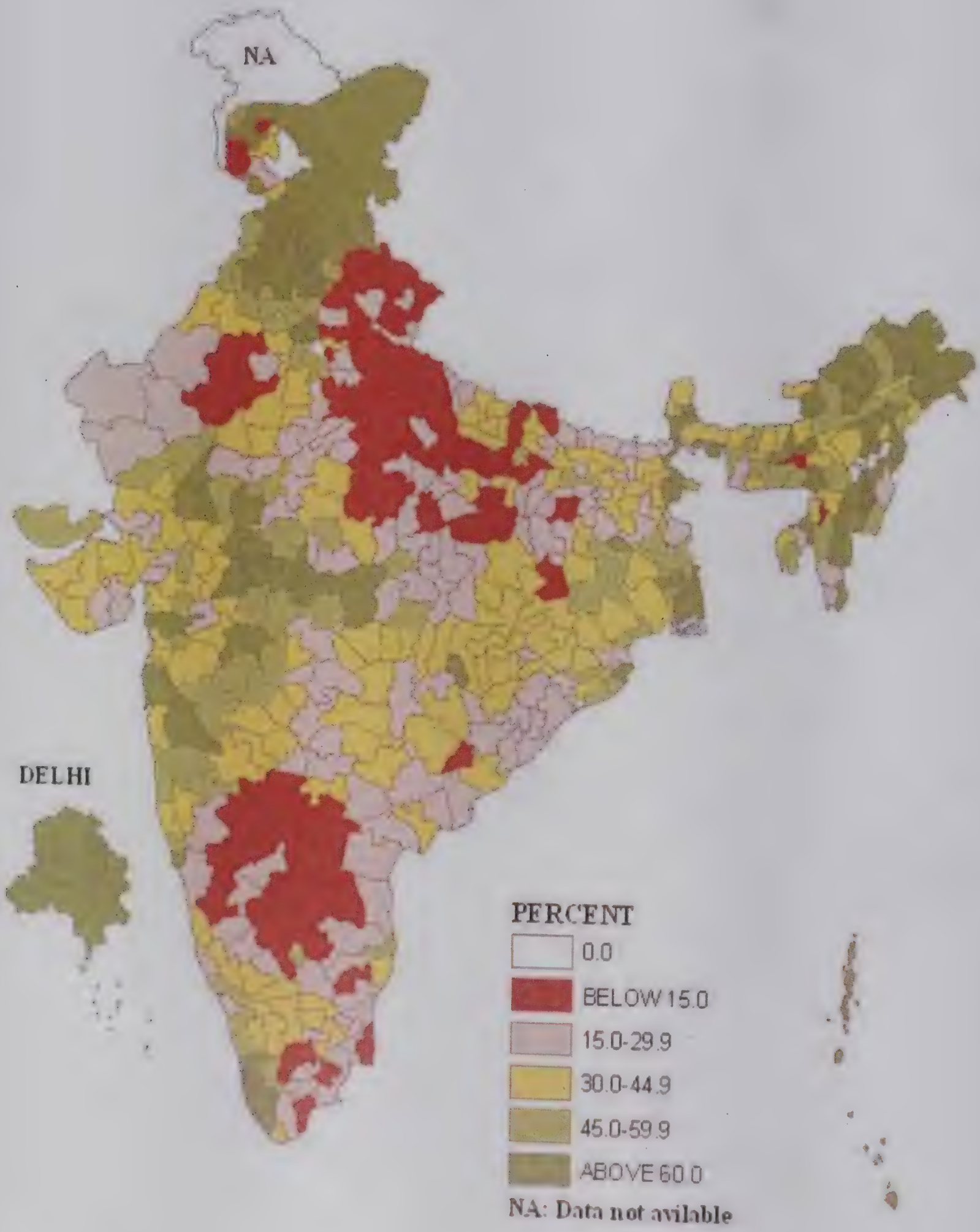
Percentage of Households With Low Standard of Living



MAP-2
Percent Girl Marrying
Below Legal Age at Marriage



MAP-3
Percentage of Households using Salt that Contains 15 ppm Level of Iodine



CHAPTER III

CHARACTRERISTICS OF WOMEN, HUSBANDS AND FERTILITY

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme is oriented towards the underprivileged section of the population particularly, women and children from rural areas. The utilization of RCH services provided across the country depends to a large extent on the characteristics of women, their husbands and episodes of pregnancies, miscarriages, abortions, number of children born to them and survival status of children. Age of women, marital duration, educational attainment, social background and standard of living are important factors, which influence reproductive and child health care. With this in view, the DLHS-RCH data were collected from eligible women respondents of selected representative households on demographic characteristics, such as current age, age at consummation of marriage and number of pregnancies, live births and surviving children. In addition, household background characteristics were collected using a separate questionnaire, which included, religion and caste of head of household, type of house, source of drinking water and possession of consumer durables. Fertility preference of women in terms of timing and desire for additional children in comparison to the number of living children provides information on the need for reproductive and child health services.

This chapter provides a comprehensive outline of distribution of currently married women by present age, age at consummation of marriage, duration of marriage, years of schooling, pregnancy episodes, children ever born and children surviving, along with social and economic characteristics of households that the women represent.

3.1 Background Characteristics of Women

The percent distribution of currently married women in the reproductive age groups 15-44 years by residence, religion and caste of head of household, household standard of living and other demographic characteristics are shown in Table 3.1. A sample of 5, 07,622 eligible women represents the country in DLHS-RCH and nearly two-thirds of these women are drawn from rural areas. About 62 percent of the currently married women are in the age range of 20-34 years and similar distribution by age is observed both for urban and rural areas. Age at consummation of marriage, particularly in rural areas is found to be very low with as many as 63 percent of women having cohabitated before 18 years of age, while it is 37 percent in urban areas for this age category. Looking at the distribution of marital duration it is noted that about 38 percent of the women across the state are married for more than 15 years.

Among the sample 5,07,622 representative women in India Hindus, Muslims and Christian constitute 82 percent, 12 percent and 2 percent respectively. More Hindu women are found in rural areas (85 percent) than in urban areas (78 percent), and Muslim women are concentrated more in urban areas (16 percent) than in rural areas (11 percent). The presence of women belonging to other religious groups is insignificant in proportional and absolute terms. Nineteen percent of women belong to scheduled caste, 9 percent to scheduled tribe, and 40 percent to other backward classes and 31 percent to the general category. Majority of the sample women (40 percent) belongs to other backward classes other than scheduled caste/tribe and other caste. There are more women belonging

to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes in rural areas than in urban areas while more women of other caste are found in urban areas. When it comes to the educational attainment of women, there is a clear rural-urban differential. At the all India levels, 49 percent of women are non-literate, while they constitute 59 percent in rural areas and 26 percent in urban areas.

Table 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-44 by selected background characteristics, according to residence, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	8.8	10.7	4.5
20-24	20.6	21.9	18.0
25-29	21.8	21.3	22.8
30-34	19.5	18.7	21.1
35-39	16.4	15.4	18.6
40-44	12.9	12.0	14.9
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	55.2	63.3	37.8
18 years & above	44.8	36.7	62.2
Marital Duration			
0-4	21.1	21.2	21.1
5-9	20.9	20.9	21.0
10-14	19.6	19.5	19.8
15+	38.3	38.4	38.1
Religion			
Hindu	82.4	84.6	77.7
Muslim	12.2	10.6	15.5
Christian	2.3	2.2	2.6
Sikh	1.7	1.7	1.8
Buddhist	0.7	0.6	1.0
Jain	0.4	0.1	1.1
Zoroastrian	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled caste	18.9	20.7	15.1
Scheduled tribe	8.8	11.1	3.8
Other backward class	40.3	41.8	37.2
Other #	30.8	25.3	42.6
Don't know	1.1	1.1	1.3
Education (Years of schooling)			
Non-literate	48.5	59.0	26.1
0-9years@	32.1	30.5	35.6
10 years & above	19.3	10.4	38.2
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Husband's education (Years of schooling)			
Non-literate	26.7	33.0	13.3
0-9years@	38.3	40.2	34.2
10 years & above	34.2	25.8	52.1
Don't know	0.7	0.9	0.4
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard of living index			
Low	43.3	59.0	9.7
Medium	31.5	30.3	34.0
High	25.3	10.8	56.3
Number of women	5,07,622	3,45,948	1,61,674

Note: Total includes 1 case with missing information on religion and 3 cases with missing information on caste were not shown separately. # Higher caste (Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and an other backward class). @ Literate persons with no year of schooling are included.

Thirty-two percent of women across the country have completed 0-9 years of schooling. nly a handful that is, 10 percent of rural women have completed 10 or more years of schooling mpared to 38 percent of urban women. Men are more literate than their spouses. In India, 27 rcent of the husbands of eligible women are non-literate and the corresponding figures are 33 rcent in rural areas and 13 percent in urban areas. The DLHS-RCH includes data on materials ed for floor, walls and roofs of the housing structure along with status of possession of a list of rables are collected and these are utilized to construct a composite index of household standard living. Households are further classified into low, medium and high standard of living on the sis of this composite index. Forty-three percent of women in the country belong to low standard living households and they constitute 59 percent in rural areas and 10 percent in urban areas. ajority of women across the country live in households categorised as medium standard of living. urban areas, 56 percent of women belong to high standard of living households and the rresponding figure is just 11 percent in rural areas.

2 Background Characteristics of Women by State/Union Territory

ble 3.2 presents selected background characteristics of the interviewed women by state/union ritory. About 51 percent of the women in India fall in the age range of below 30 years. The istence of low age at effective marriage in India is clearly seen from Table 3.2 as 55 percent of the gible women, had started their married life before attaining age of 18 years (five percentage point wn to Round-1). In five EAG states Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and jasthan, and in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, 60 percent or more women married below the e of 18 years. On the other hand, in Nagaland, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Kerala, zoram, Punjab, Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh and Megahalya 25 percent or less proportion of men married below 18 years. However, it may be noted that these percentages do not refer to the rrent status of age at marriage but refer the age at marriage of all the currently married women in age group 15-44 years. Forty-nine percent of the eligible women in the country are non-literate; s proportion is 7 percentage points down from Round -1 (56 percent), and 19 percent have mpleted 10 or more years of schooling, slightly up from Round -1 (16 percent). The level of non- eracy ranges from the lowest of five percent in Kerala to the highest of 66 percent in Rajasthan. ong with Rajasthan there are 9 states Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya adesh, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal where half or more than half of the women illiterate. It is striking to see that there is no single state/union territory where the proportion of men with 10 or more years of schooling is above 50 percent, whereas it is highest in Goa (45 rcent). The percentages of eligible women with illiterate husbands are 27 percent and husbands ucated up to standard 10 or above are 35 percent. At the state/union territory the level of husbands' ucation is more or less similar to that of women's education. With the exception of Kerala, in er states and Union Territories the level of literacy and education of husbands is much higher n that of women.

Table 3.2 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of women by selected background characteristics and by states / union territories, India, 2002-04.

State / Union Territory	Age of the women		Age at first cohabitation		Education of women		Education husband	
	Below 30 years	30 years & above	Below 18 years	18 years & above	Non-literate	10 years & above	Non-literate	10 &
Andhra Pradesh	54.0	46.0	66.4	33.6	54.7	19.3	40.5	
Arunachal Pradesh	47.6	52.4	43.6	56.4	49.8	16.2	29.8	
Assam	42.7	57.3	36.8	63.2	35.4	19.3	23.9	
Bihar	56.9	43.1	71.5	28.5	62.9	15.4	33.4	
Chhatisgarh	51.3	48.7	59.3	40.7	56.1	14.3	28.4	
Delhi	46.1	53.9	40.2	59.8	34.9	34.9	13.6	
Goa	36.3	63.7	15.2	84.8	19.6	44.9	14.1	
Gujarat	48.2	51.8	41.7	58.3	43.5	21.5	20.2	
Haryana	51.8	48.2	47.1	52.9	44.6	24.5	19.3	
Himachal Pradesh	44.0	56.0	23.7	76.3	21.7	39.6	9.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	32.4	67.6	15.3	84.7	60.2	22.1	34.1	
Jharkhand	54.6	45.4	67.3	32.7	59.7	16.0	32.4	
Karnataka	52.3	47.7	55.6	44.4	45.7	22.6	32.7	
Kerala	41.6	58.4	21.1	78.9	4.6	39.9	4.6	
Madhya Pradesh	52.2	47.8	66.8	33.2	58.0	13.6	29.4	
Maharashtra	51.5	48.5	54.1	45.9	35.0	22.3	18.7	
Manipur	36.7	63.3	19.7	80.3	30.3	33.3	12.8	
Meghalaya	39.7	60.3	24.8	75.2	45.6	15.4	37.0	
Mizoram	40.8	59.2	22.2	77.8	14.2	22.3	8.9	
Nagaland	32.9	67.1	15.0	85.0	28.3	36.2	19.1	
Orissa	49.0	51.0	53.3	46.7	48.6	14.9	28.9	
Punjab	43.1	56.9	22.7	77.3	36.1	32.0	23.9	
Rajasthan	54.7	45.3	62.3	37.7	66.1	11.3	28.3	
Sikkim	47.5	52.5	30.4	69.6	26.1	19.6	12.3	
Tamil Nadu	45.7	54.3	34.4	65.6	32.1	25.8	19.2	
Tripura	41.7	58.3	37.7	62.3	21.4	25.8	17.4	
Uttar Pradesh	54.0	46.0	62.8	37.2	62.3	15.2	27.7	
Uttaranchal	48.3	51.7	36.8	63.2	43.9	25.4	16.5	
West Bengal	52.2	47.8	65.2	34.8	40.2	15.1	28.8	
Union Territory								
A & N Islands	49.4	50.6	26.1	73.9	22.0	29.4	15.1	
Chandigarh	39.2	60.8	32.3	67.7	33.7	43.8	13.8	
Daman & Diu	50.7	49.3	35.1	64.9	26.8	27.4	10.6	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.7	48.3	49.4	50.6	48.8	26.2	26.6	
Lakshdweep	48.3	51.7	28.6	71.4	7.2	22.4	2.4	
Pondicherry	40.8	59.2	23.2	76.8	17.9	44.1	9.8	
India	51.2	48.8	55.2	44.8	48.5	19.3	26.7	

3.3 Educational Level of Women

Table 3.3 provides details of the educational level of eligible women cross-classified by years of schooling and selected background characteristics, such as place of residence, religion, caste and husband's education. It has been observed that a lesser proportion of younger women below 30 years of age are non-literate compared to older women above 30 years. This age divide remains true even among literate women. A distinct pattern of educational attainment of women is that most of them attended schooling for 1-5 years or 6-8 years or 9-10 years and not many had 11 or more years of schooling. For the women in the age group 15-19 years, 16 percent, 18 percent and 13 percent of them had 1-5 years, 6.8 years and 9-10 years of schooling, while only 4 percent had 11 or more years of schooling. Among the older women in the age group 40-44 years, distribution by years of schooling is more or less uniform with 14 percent, 11 percent, 11 percent and 9 percent of them having attended school for 1-5, 6-8, 9-10 and 11 or more years of schooling.

There is a significant rural-urban differential in the level of education of women in India. About 59 percent of rural eligible women are non-literate and 13 percent, 12 percent, 10 percent and 5 percent of the women have 1-5, 6-8, 9-10 and 11 or more years of schooling respectively. The corresponding figures in urban areas are 26 percent non-literate and 11 percent, 17 percent, 21 percent and 24 percent respectively for the above-mentioned age group. Comparatively more Muslim women (52 percent) are non-literate than Hindu women (49 percent), Christian women (29 percent), Sikh women (34 percent), Buddhist women (33 percent) and Zoroastrian women (29 percent). Only 4 percent of Jain women are non-literate, while this proportion is much higher among women who belong to other religious communities (52 percent) and among those with no religion (68 percent). For literate eligible women from all religious communities, most of them have either 1-5 years or 6-8 years of schooling. The proportion of Hindu women with 1-5 years of schooling is 12 percent and the same is 15 percent for Muslim women, 11 percent for Christian women, 17 percent for Sikh women, 16 percent for Buddhist women, 6 percent for Jain women, 16 percent for Zoroastrian women, 14 percent for women with no religion and 15 percent for women from other religions. Among the literate Muslim women, hardly 6 percent of them have 11 or more years of schooling while 11 percent of Hindu women, 23 percent of Christian women, 15 percent of Sikh women, 13 percent of Buddhist women, 53 percent of Jain women and 26 percent of Zoroastrian women have attained this level of education.

The uneven level of educational attainment by caste can be noted from the recorded proportion of non-literate women among scheduled caste (63 percent), scheduled tribe (71 percent), other backward class (51 percent) and other caste or tribe (30 percent). The literate women belonging to different castes or tribes are concentrated more in the range of 1-5 to 6-8 years of schooling. Husband's education is an important characteristic that has strong association with the education of eligible women. Nearly 87 percent of women whose husbands are non-literate are also non-literate, while only 13 percent of women whose husbands have 11 or more or years of schooling are non-literate. Forty-one percent of literate women with 11 or more years of schooling have husbands who have the same level of education.

Table 3.3 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-44 by years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling: 1-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 & more years	Missing	Total percent	Number of women
Age Group									
15-19	49.3	0.5	15.5	18.3	12.6	3.7	0.1	100.0	44,513
20-24	42.9	0.4	12.2	16.6	16.7	11.2	0.1	100.0	1,04,785
25-29	44.5	0.3	11.3	13.7	15.3	14.8	0.1	100.0	1,10,542
30-34	50.1	0.4	11.8	12.4	12.9	12.3	0.0	100.0	98,862
35-39	53.7	0.4	12.5	11.8	11.3	10.3	0.1	100.0	83,315
40-44	54.6	0.3	13.5	11.4	10.8	9.4	0.1	100.0	65,605
Place of residence									
Rural	59.0	0.4	13.1	12.3	10.2	5.0	0.1	100.0	3,45,948
Urban	26.1	0.3	11.0	17.2	20.9	24.4	0.0	100.0	1,61,674
Religion									
Hindu	49.2	0.2	12.1	13.7	13.5	11.2	0.1	100.0	4,18,442
Muslim	52.0	1.2	14.5	14.2	11.7	6.3	0.1	100.0	61,778
Christian	28.8	0.3	11.4	14.3	22.1	23.2	0.0	100.0	11,797
Sikh	34.1	0.1	16.5	15.2	18.7	15.4	0.1	100.0	8,839
Buddhist	33.3	0.2	16.1	16.9	20.1	13.3	0.0	100.0	3,684
Jain	3.9	0.0	5.5	12.8	24.6	53.1	0.0	100.0	2,116
Zoroastrian	29.3	0.0	16.3	16.0	12.5	25.9	0.0	100.0	70
No religion	68.2	0.1	14.2	4.4	3.9	9.3	0.0	100.0	86
Other	52.4	1.8	14.6	10.8	14.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	808
Caste/tribe #									
Scheduled caste	63.2	0.3	11.8	11.0	9.0	4.7	0.1	100.0	96,055
Scheduled tribe	70.5	0.3	9.6	8.3	7.4	3.8	0.1	100.0	44,580
Other backward class	50.9	0.3	12.5	14.0	13.3	9.0	0.1	100.0	2,04,772
Other	29.7	0.5	13.6	17.0	18.9	20.2	0.0	100.0	1,56,398
Husband's education									
Non-literate	86.7	0.2	6.8	4.1	1.7	.4	0.0	100.0	1,35,629
Literate but no schooling	68.6	12.3	11.0	5.8	1.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,690
1-5 years	59.4	0.6	21.7	11.8	5.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	71,116
6-8 years	45.2	0.3	18.9	21.6	11.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	79,848
9-10 years	29.8	0.3	14.0	21.9	25.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	1,07,766
11 or more years	13.0	0.2	7.1	14.0	24.8	40.9	0.0	100.0	1,06,592
Do not know	66.0	0.6	11.4	10.3	6.6	4.5	0.5	100.0	3,837
Total	48.5	0.4	12.4	13.8	13.6	11.2	0.1	100.0	5,07,622

Note: # Total number may not add up to N due to don't know and missing cases. The table includes 143 cases with missing information on husband's education were not shown separately.

3.4 Background Characteristics of Husbands of Eligible Women

In DLHS-RCH, husbands of eligible women were also interviewed. The response rate for husbands is relatively low compared to that of eligible women. Selected background characteristics of husbands are shown in Table 3.4. Across the country, husbands are mostly in the age group 25-44 years. Few husbands are 45 years or older. In India, 82 percent of husbands are Hindus, 11 percent are Muslims, 3 percent are Christian and presence of other religious groups is insignificant. At the all India level, nineteen percent of the husbands belong to scheduled castes and it is little more in rural areas (20 percent) than in urban areas (15 percent).

Table 3.4 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN

Percent distribution of husband of eligible women by selected background characteristics, according to residence, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age Group			
< 25	8.7	10.1	5.4
25-34	35.7	36.1	34.9
35-44	37.1	35.9	39.7
45 & above	18.5	17.9	20.0
Religion			
Hindu	81.9	83.7	78.2
Muslim	11.0	9.5	14.3
Christian	3.3	3.6	2.8
Sikh	2.0	2.1	1.8
Buddhist	0.8	0.7	1.0
Jain	0.4	0.1	1.0
Zoroastrian	0.0	0.0	0.0
No religion	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	0.4	0.9
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled caste	18.7	20.1	15.4
Scheduled tribe	10.5	13.5	3.9
Other backward class	39.9	40.6	38.3
Other #	29.9	24.8	41.2
Don't know	1.0	1.0	1.1
Education (Years of schooling)			
Non-literate	26.5	32.6	12.9
0-9@ years	41.2	43.5	36.1
10 years & above	32.3	23.9	50.9
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Standard of living index			
Low	43.0	57.8	10.2
Medium	32.3	31.2	34.8
High	24.7	11.0	55.0
Number of living children			
0	11.3	11.5	10.7
1	16.4	15.0	19.6
2	27.8	26.0	31.8
3	21.9	22.6	20.4
4+	22.6	24.8	17.5
Number of Men	3,30,820	2,28,078	1,02,742

Note: # Higher caste (Not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and an other backward class)
@ Literate persons with no year of schooling are included

Nearly 30 percent of the husbands belong to castes other than scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes. In urban areas, husbands from other castes constitute 41 percent, while it is 25 percent in rural areas. As regards educational characteristics of the husbands of surveyed eligible women more than 40 percent of them have completed 0-9 years of schooling all over the country and the proportion of non-literate husbands ranges from 13 percent in urban areas to 33 percent in rural areas while the overall figure is 27 percent. The proportion of husbands living in households classified as low, medium and high standard of living index are 43 percent, 32 percent

and 25 percent respectively. In rural areas 58 percent of the husbands live in low standard of living households compared to 10 percent in urban areas. This is complementary in the case of husbands living in high standard of living households, 55 percent in urban areas and 11 percent in rural areas. Around 28 percent of husbands across the country reported to have two living children. Slightly more than one-fifth of the husbands of rural eligible women have more than three living children and it is 18 percent for husbands of urban eligible women.

3.5 Educational Level of Husbands of Eligible Women

Educational level in categories of years of schooling classified by age, religion and caste/tribe of husbands of eligible women is shown in Table 3.5. The distribution of non-literate husbands across age is more or less uniform, though it is marginally more for husbands above 45 years (30 percent) and 35-44 years (29 percent) than for husbands in the age groups below 25 years (24 percent) and 25-34 years (23 percent) respectively.

Table 3.5 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF MEN

Percent distribution of husband's of eligible women by years of schooling, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling: 1-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 & more years	Missing	Total percent	Number of men
Age Group									
< 25	23.7	0.5	16.5	21.9	23.8	13.6	0.0	100.0	28,662
25-34	22.9	0.4	13.8	16.5	23.1	23.2	0.0	100.0	1,18,232
35-44	28.9	0.5	15.9	14.9	19.4	20.4	0.1	100.0	1,22,576
45+	29.9	0.5	18.5	14.5	18.1	18.4	0.1	100.0	61,350
Place of residence									
Rural	32.6	0.5	17.6	16.3	19.3	13.6	0.1	100.0	2,28,078
Urban	12.9	0.3	11.3	15.3	24.5	35.6	0.0	100.0	1,02,742
Religion									
Hindu	26.0	0.4	15.5	16.0	21.0	21.1	0.0	100.0	2,71,098
Muslim	34.4	0.9	18.9	15.9	16.9	12.9	0.1	100.0	36,314
Christian	19.6	0.3	14.0	17.2	25.8	23.0	0.0	100.0	11,031
Sikh	24.2	0.1	12.9	17.6	25.8	19.4	0.0	100.0	6,523
Buddhist	16.5	0.3	16.4	18.0	25.4	23.5	0.0	100.0	2,641
Jain	2.4	0.0	2.5	7.0	25.5	62.5	0.1	100.0	1,239
Zoroastrian	(16.3)	0.0	(14.3)	(18.4)	(16.3)	(34.7)	0.0	100.0	42
No religion	47.4	0.2	7.4	6.8	16.4	21.6	0.1	100.0	61
Other	16.5	1.0	9.7	16.1	28.5	28.2	0.0	100.0	1,871
Caste/tribe #									
Scheduled caste	36.3	0.7	17.7	16.0	16.7	12.4	0.1	100.0	61,791
Scheduled tribe	43.0	0.7	17.4	12.9	15.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	34,859
Other backward class	24.9	0.3	16.3	17.5	21.9	19.1	0.1	100.0	1,31,898
Other	16.2	0.4	12.7	15.2	24.5	30.9	0.0	100.0	98,893
Total	26.5	0.5	15.7	16.0	20.9	20.4	0.1	100.0	3,30,820

Total number may not add up to N due to don't know and missing cases. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

Among the literate husbands, irrespective of their age at the time of survey, most of them have had 1-8 years of schooling; it is 38 percent of those below 25 years and 33 percent of those above 45 years of age. As expected, few of the younger husbands (14 percent) below 25 years have

had 11 or more years of schooling compared to 18 percent of those above 45 years. As in the case of husbands of eligible women 34 percent of Muslim husbands are non-literate while the corresponding non-literate husbands of Hindu, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain women are 26, 20, 24, 17 and 2 percent respectively. The proportions of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain husbands who have had 11 or more years of schooling constitute 21, 13, 23, 19, 24 and 63 percent respectively. Most of the literate Muslim husbands (19 percent) have completed 1-5 years of schooling and the corresponding numbers are 16,14,13,16 and 3 percent for Hindu, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain husbands respectively. Educational attainment of husbands of eligible women varies by the caste/tribe to which they belong. More non-literate husbands belong to scheduled tribe (43 percent) followed by scheduled caste (36 percent) and other backward classes (25 percent). Among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe husbands, 29 percent and 26 percent of them have had 9 or more years of schooling. The literacy level of other caste is comparable with that of husbands from castes other than scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other backward classes. Among the husbands belonging to other caste, 16 percent of them are non-literate and 55 percent of them have had 9 or more years of schooling.

3.6 Children Ever Born and Surviving

In DLHS-RCH, currently married women in the age group of 15-44 years were asked about the children ever born alive and the number of children surviving. Table 3.6 shows mean children ever born and mean surviving children by selected background characteristics and sex of children. A look at the mean children ever born by current age of women reveals that older women had experienced more average live births than younger women. On an average, all women in the reproductive age group have given birth to more male children than female children and a similar sex differential is also noted when it comes to mean surviving children. Completed fertility, that is, mean children ever born to women in the age group 40-44 years is 4 for the country and it comprises an average of 2 male children and 2 female children. Out of the 4 mean children ever born to women in the age group 40-44 years, an average 3.5 children survived. By sex of children, out of 2.1 mean numbers of males, 1.8 survived on the average and the corresponding mean number of females surviving is 1.6 out of 1.9.

Women with longer marital duration have higher mean children ever born. On the average, women who are married for 15 or more years have 3.9 children ever born and on the average 3.4 of them are surviving. There is a clear rural-urban divide in terms of mean children ever born with 2.8 children in rural areas and 2.4 children in urban areas. The mean children ever born to women who are Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, and other religions are 2.6, 3.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 1.9, and 2.7 respectively. The corresponding mean surviving children are respectively 2.3, 2.9, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 1.8, and 2.4 respectively for these religious groups. For all religious groups, the mean number of surviving children is slightly more than 2 shared almost by one surviving male and one surviving female children on the average. The average children ever born also vary by caste/tribe of the eligible women. For women belonging to scheduled caste and tribe, the mean children ever born are 2.9 each, other backward class is 2.7 and other caste is 2.5.

Table 3.6 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Mean children ever born (CEB) and children surviving (CS) by selected background characteristics of currently married women age 15-44 years, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Mean children ever born			Mean children surviving			Number of women
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Age Group (years)							
15-19	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	44,513
20-24	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	1,04,785
25-29	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	1,10,542
30-34	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.9	1.5	1.4	98,862
35-39	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.3	1.7	1.6	83,315
40-44	4.0	2.1	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.6	65,605
Marital Duration							
0-4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	1,07,332
5-9	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	1,06,230
10-14	3.0	1.5	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.3	99,544
15+	3.9	2.1	1.9	3.4	1.8	1.6	1,94,515
Residence							
Rural	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	3,45,948
Urban	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.1	1,61,674
Religion							
Hindu	2.6	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.1	4,18,442
Muslim	3.2	1.6	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.4	61,778
Christian	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.1	11,797
Sikh	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	8,839
Buddhist	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.1	3,684
Jain	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	2,116
Zoroastrian	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	70
No religion	3.0	1.3	1.8	2.9	1.2	1.7	86
Other	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.1	808
Caste/tribe #							
Scheduled caste	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	96,055
Scheduled tribe	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	44,580
Other backward class	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.2	2,04,772
Other	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	1,56,398
Education							
Non-literate	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.8	1.5	1.4	2,46,248
0-9@ years	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.0	1,63,198
10 years & above	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.8	97,899
Standard of living index							
Low	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.3	2,19,723
Medium	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	1,59,657
High	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1,28,242
All women	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	5,07,622

Note: Table includes 277 women with missing information on education. # Total number may not add up to N due to don't know and missing cases. @ Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

The mean children ever born is higher for non-literate women (3.3) than for women who have completed 0-9 years of schooling (2.3) and 10 or more years of schooling (1.7). The mean number of surviving children for women corresponding to these educational levels is 2.8, 2.2 and 1.7 respectively. Further the mean children ever born for women classified into low, medium and high standard of living by SLI are 3.1, 2.6 and 2.2 respectively. For the country as a whole, the DLHS-RCH shows an inverse association between mean children ever born and educational attainment of women and also with the level of household economic comfort.

3.7 Completed Fertility by State/Union Territory

The level of completed fertility as measured by mean children, ever born to women of 40-44 years by state/union territory in India together with mean number of surviving children are shown in Table 3.7. On the average, women who are completing the reproductive period have given birth to 4 children in their reproductive life of which 3.5 children are surviving on the average. Completed fertility in India varies from a low of 2.5 mean children ever born for Tripura and Kerala to the highest of 5.4 children in Uttar Pradesh.

Table 3.7 COMPLETED FERTILITY BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Mean children ever born (CEB) and children surviving (CS) of currently married women age 40-44 years,by States /Union territories India, 2002-04

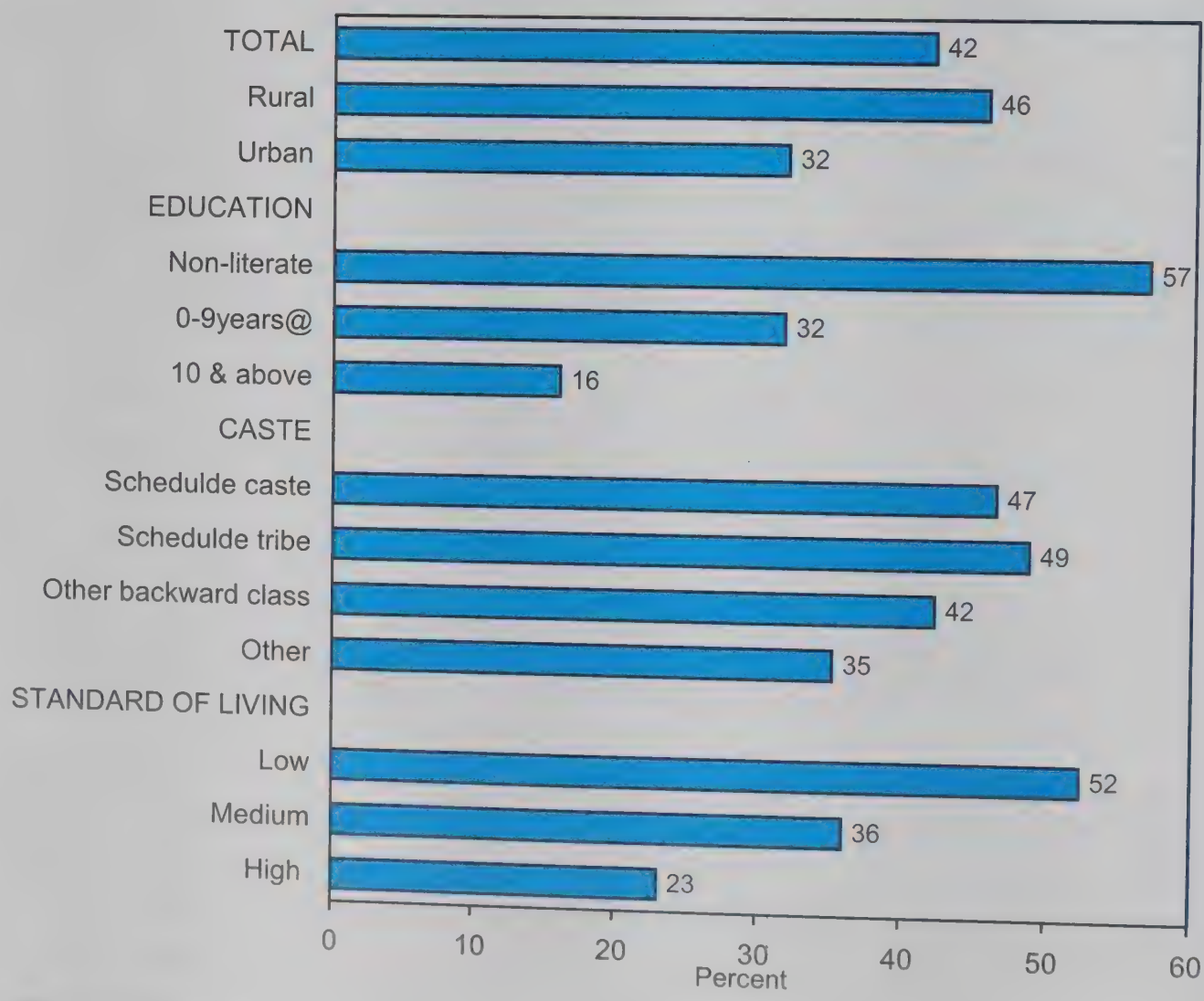
State/ Union Territory	Mean children ever born			Mean children surviving		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	3.4	1.8	1.5	3.0	1.6	1.4
Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	2.2	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.9
Assam	3.7	2.0	1.6	3.4	1.9	1.5
Bihar	5.2	2.7	2.5	4.4	2.3	2.1
Chhatisgarh	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.8
Delhi	3.8	2.0	1.8	3.5	1.8	1.7
Goa	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.3
Gujarat	3.6	1.9	1.7	3.1	1.7	1.5
Haryana	4.0	2.1	1.9	3.6	1.9	1.7
Himachal Pradesh	3.2	1.8	1.5	3.0	1.6	1.4
Jammu & Kashmir	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.3	1.9	1.5
Jharkhand	4.5	2.3	2.2	3.9	2.0	1.9
Karnataka	3.6	1.9	1.8	3.2	1.6	1.5
Kerala	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.2
Madhya Pradesh	4.7	2.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	1.8
Maharashtra	3.5	1.8	1.7	3.2	1.7	1.5
Manipur	3.8	1.9	1.9	3.7	1.9	1.8
Meghalaya	4.7	2.5	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.1
Mizoram	3.6	1.8	1.7	3.5	1.8	1.7
Nagaland	4.7	2.5	2.2	4.5	2.4	2.1
Orissa	3.9	2.0	1.9	3.3	1.7	1.6
Punjab	3.4	1.9	1.6	3.1	1.7	1.4
Rajasthan	4.7	2.5	2.2	4.0	2.1	1.9
Sikkim	3.4	1.8	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.6
Tamil Nadu	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.3
Tripura	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	5.4	2.8	2.6	4.5	2.4	2.1
Uttaranchal	4.3	2.3	2.0	3.9	2.1	1.8
West Bengal	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.2	1.7	1.5
Union Territory						
A & N Islands	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.6	1.2
Chandigarh	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.4
Daman & Diu	3.6	1.9	1.8	3.3	1.7	1.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.5	1.7	1.8	3.3	1.6	1.7
Lakshdweep	4.0	2.2	1.8	3.6	2.0	1.6
Pondicherry	2.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.2	1.3
India	4.0	2.1	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.6

Completed fertility in terms of mean children ever born are high in the state/union territory of Uttar Pradesh (5.4), Bihar (5.2), Nagaland, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan (4.7 each), Jharkhand (4.5), Arunachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal (4.3 each), Lakshadweep (4.0). With the exception of Tripura, Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Pondicherry, mean children ever born in all states/union territories of India is more than 3 children. It is also true that in most of the states/union territories the mean number of male children is more than the mean of female children born to women in 40-44 years. Looking at the absolute difference between mean children ever born and mean number of surviving children it seems that infant and child mortality is quite high and varies between states/union territories in India.

3.8 Birth Order

Birth order distribution by selected background characteristics of women is provided in Table 3.8 and Figure 3.1. This distribution can be used as a measure of fertility in the absence of formal measures of fertility, such as, crude birth rate and total fertility rate. For the country as a whole, 31 percent of the births in the three years period preceding the survey were first order, 27 percent second order and the remaining 42 percent are of the third and higher order births.

Figure 3.1
Birth Order 3 & Above by Selected Background Charateristic



@ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 3.8 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births during three years preceding the survey by birth order by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

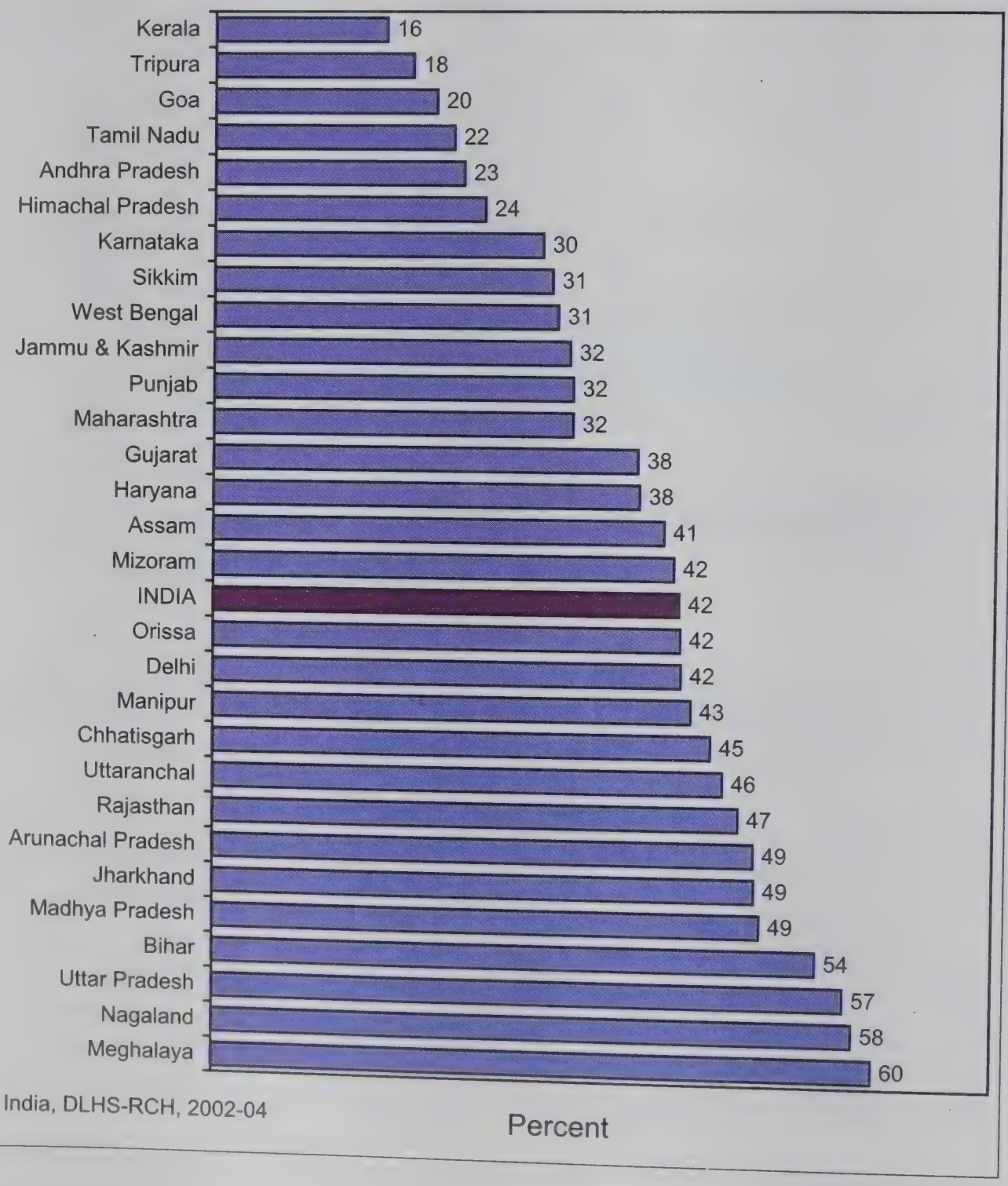
Background characteristic	Birth order 1	2	3	4+	Total percent	Number of births
Age of women						
15-19	75.7	21.3	2.8	0.2	100.0	21,891
20-24	41.4	36.0	16.1	6.5	100.0	81,611
25-29	17.2	27.4	24.6	30.7	100.0	61,312
30-34	6.4	15.7	15.9	62.0	100.0	27,994
35-39	3.1	8.9	9.6	78.4	100.0	10,171
40-44	2.7	5.0	4.6	87.7	100.0	2,873
Place of residence						
Rural	28.4	26.0	17.3	28.4	100.0	1,50,987
Urban	36.9	31.2	15.2	16.7	100.0	54,865
Education (Years of schooling)						
Non-literate	20.8	22.2	18.5	38.4	100.0	1,05,801
0-9@ years	36.7	31.6	16.9	14.8	100.0	63,797
10 years & above	48.9	35.0	11.0	5.1	100.0	36,124
Religion						
Hindu	31.3	27.9	16.9	23.9	100.0	1,65,881
Muslim	25.3	23.2	16.1	35.4	100.0	30,649
Christian	36.5	30.7	15.6	17.2	100.0	4,207
Sikh	36.5	33.0	17.0	13.5	100.0	2,854
Buddhist	37.2	30.0	17.2	15.6	100.0	1,329
Jain	44.6	41.7	10.6	3.0	100.0	519
No religion	26.6	18.5	10.3	44.5	100.0	53
Other	29.1	25.9	15.2	29.8	100.0	340
Caste/tribe #						
Scheduled caste	28.0	25.5	17.6	28.9	100.0	42,929
Scheduled tribe	26.4	24.8	18.4	30.4	100.0	20,292
Other backward class	30.1	27.6	16.5	25.8	100.0	85,167
Other	35.3	29.5	15.7	19.5	100.0	54,709
Standard of living index						
Low	24.1	23.4	17.9	34.5	100.0	1,05,432
Medium	33.8	30.3	16.6	19.4	100.0	61,561
High	43.5	33.4	13.6	9.5	100.0	38,859
Total	30.7	27.4	16.7	25.3	100.0	2,05,851

Note: Total includes 130 births and 21 births with missing information on mother's education and Zoroastrian religion respectively are not shown separately. # Total number of births may not add up to N due to don't know and missing cases.

By current age of eligible women, more than eighty percent of births to women in the age group 35-39 years and 40-44 years are the fourth and higher order births. For women in the age group 15-19 years, 76 percent of births are first order and 21 percent of births are second order. In the case of eligible women in urban areas 32 percent of the births are of the third and higher order whereas births of these orders constitute 46 percent for rural women indicating that higher order births are more concentrated in rural areas. Of the total births, to non-literate women, 57 percent are third and higher order births, followed by 32 percent for women with 0-9 years of schooling and 16 percent for women who had 10 or more years of schooling. In short, births to non-literate women

are of higher order whereas lower order births occurred to women who completed 10 or more years of schooling. Looking at the religious differential in birth order distribution it has been observed that 52 percent of births to Muslim women are of the third and higher order. For Hindu, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and women from other religions, the third and higher order births constitute 41 percent, 33 percent, 31 percent, 33 percent, 14 percent and 45 percent respectively. The occurrence of births of the third order and above is more among women from scheduled tribe (49 percent) than among women from scheduled caste (46 percent), other backward class (42 percent) and other castes (35 percent). Incidence of births of the third order and above for women classified by household standard of living index are 23 percent for high, 36 percent for medium and 52 percent for low living standard household women.

Figure 3.2
Percentage of 3 & above birth order by state



3.9 Birth Order by State/ Union Territory

Table 3.9 and Figure 3.2 show the birth order distribution by states/union territories. The data on regional differentials in the third and higher birth order show clear division between the southern states that fall on the lower side and the EAG and some north-eastern states that fall on the higher end. Third and higher order births form about 57 percent of all births in Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland. The highest percentage is about 60 in the state of Meghalaya and the lowest is about 16 percent in Kerala.

Table 3.9 BIRTH ORDER BY STAT E/UNION TERRITORY

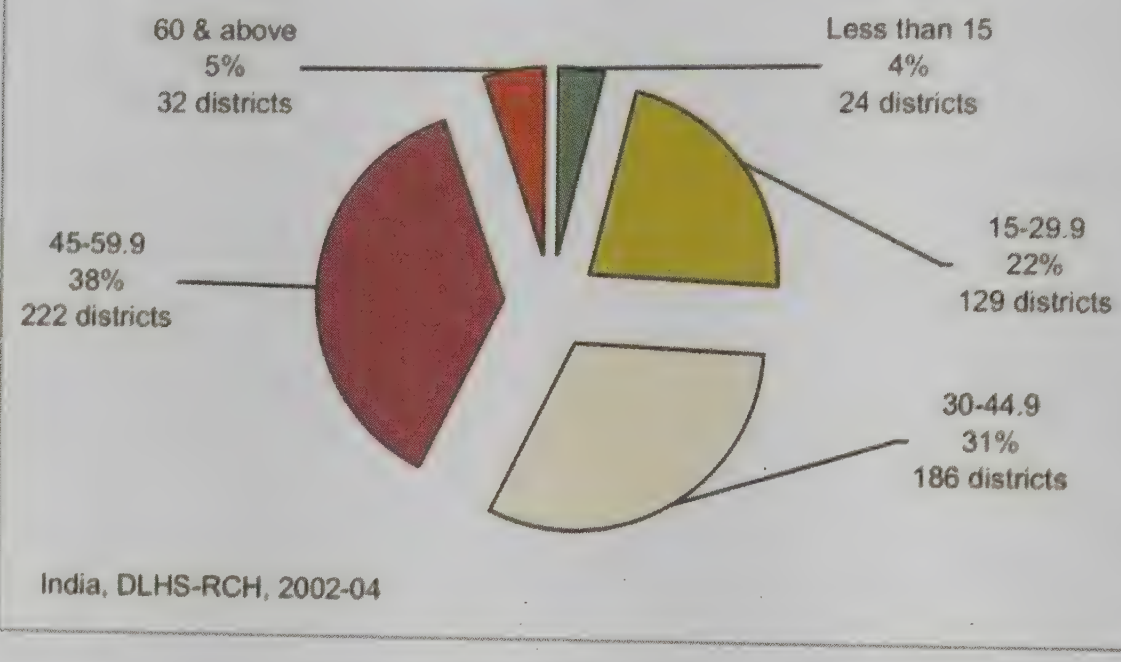
Percent distribution of births during three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to state / union territory, India, 2002-04

State / Union Territory	Birth order			
	1	2	3	4+
Andhra Pradesh	39.4	38.1	14.5	8.0
Arunachal Pradesh	26.6	24.6	18.5	30.3
Assam	32.9	26.5	16.7	23.9
Bihar	23.7	21.9	17.9	36.5
Chhatisgarh	28.8	26.3	18.0	26.9
Delhi	29.3	28.5	19.9	22.3
Goa	45.3	34.7	14.2	5.8
Gujarat	32.5	29.4	17.0	21.2
Haryana	32.7	28.8	17.4	21.0
Himachal Pradesh	41.6	34.0	14.5	9.9
Jammu & Kashmir	35.5	32.4	17.7	14.4
Jharkhand	28.2	22.9	17.6	31.3
Karnataka	37.4	32.9	16.0	13.6
Kerala	46.3	38.2	11.3	4.2
Madhya Pradesh	25.9	24.7	17.9	31.5
Maharashtra	35.2	32.4	17.7	14.7
Manipur	31.4	25.4	20.9	22.2
Meghalaya	23.0	17.5	16.4	43.1
Mizoram	29.8	28.7	20.7	20.8
Nagaland	20.1	22.2	21.5	36.2
Orissa	30.8	27.2	18.1	24.0
Punjab	35.4	32.2	17.8	14.6
Rajasthan	28.0	24.6	18.2	29.2
Sikkim	42.7	26.8	14.3	16.2
Tamil Nadu	42.7	35.7	14.9	6.7
Tripura	51.9	30.2	8.8	9.1
Uttar Pradesh	22.2	20.9	16.6	40.3
Uttaranchal	29.3	24.8	18.5	27.5
West Bengal	38.8	30.2	14.8	16.2
Union Territory				
A & N Islands	44.7	34.3	14.3	6.7
Chandigarh	36.0	25.6	17.3	21.2
Daman & Diu	35.1	32.3	17.6	14.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.7	31.7	17.3	20.3
Lakshdweep	28.8	24.6	17.9	28.7
Pondicherry	47.5	38.9	10.0	3.6
India	30.7	27.4	16.7	25.3

3.10 Birth Order by District

Figure 3.3 and Map-4 show the birth order distribution by districts. The proportions of births of the third order and above are below 15 percent in 24 districts. It ranges 15-29 percent, 30-44 percent and 45-60 percent in 129, 186 and 222 districts, respectively. In 32 districts of India, births of the third and higher order are more than 60 percent. Of these, 17 districts are in Uttar Pradesh, 4 in Meghalaya, 3 in Nagaland, 2 each in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh and one each in Rajasthan and Manipur. In the district of Tuensang in Nagaland, births of the third order and above constituted 75 percent.

Figure 3.3
Birth Order 3 and Above by District



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

3.11 Pregnancy Outcomes

Table 3.10 shows the percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes that occurred in the three years preceding the survey. All the outcomes including live birth, stillbirth, induced abortion and spontaneous abortion for India according to place of residence by and state/union territory is presented. For the country as a whole, 91 percent of pregnancy ends in live births, 2 percent in stillbirth, 3 percent in induced abortion and 4 percent in spontaneous abortion. More pregnancies in rural areas end in live births (92 percent) than in urban areas (89 percent) while incidence of induced abortion is more in urban areas (5 percent) than in rural areas (2 percent).

The proportion of pregnancies ending in live births ranges from 86 percent in Chandigarh to 99 percent in Mizoram. The states/union territories on the lower side of pregnancies ending in live birth include Delhi, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Pondicherry where 90 percent of pregnancies end in live births. Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep are the other states/union territories with more than 95 percent of pregnancies ending in live births.

Table 3.10 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-44 years by their outcomes three year preceding the survey, according to States/Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union Territory	Live birth	Stillbirth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Missing	Total percent
India-Rural	92.1	1.9	2.1	3.9	0.1	100.0
India-Urban	88.8	1.2	5.3	4.6	0.1	100.0
India–Total	91.2	1.7	3.0	4.1	0.1	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	95.6	1.0	0.5	2.9	0.0	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	97.0	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.1	100.0
Assam	92.3	1.2	3.1	3.2	0.2	100.0
Bihar	91.1	2.5	2.1	4.2	0.2	100.0
Chhatisgarh	94.6	1.5	1.2	2.6	0.1	100.0
Delhi	87.6	0.9	5.9	5.2	0.3	100.0
Goa	94.6	1.0	3.1	1.3	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	90.8	1.2	4.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Haryana	89.9	1.4	2.6	6.1	0.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	92.5	1.3	2.9	2.9	0.3	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	98.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
Jharkhand	92.4	1.3	2.3	3.9	0.0	100.0
Karnataka	93.0	1.9	1.5	3.6	0.1	100.0
Kerala	91.0	1.0	3.2	4.8	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	93.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	0.2	100.0
Maharashtra	91.2	1.1	4.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
Manipur	94.9	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.1	100.0
Meghalaya	97.8	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0
Mizoram	98.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0
Nagaland	94.1	1.0	1.9	3.0	0.0	100.0
Orissa	88.9	2.4	4.6	3.9	0.1	100.0
Punjab	87.1	1.7	5.0	6.1	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	92.0	1.5	2.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
Sikkim	95.3	0.7	2.2	1.8	0.1	100.0
Tamil Nadu	86.3	1.4	6.0	6.3	0.1	100.0
Tripura	96.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	90.7	2.0	2.7	4.5	0.0	100.0
Uttaranchal	92.4	2.0	2.2	3.4	0.1	100.0
West Bengal	87.9	2.2	5.8	3.9	0.2	100.0
Union Territory						
A & N Islands	96.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	85.8	0.5	7.0	6.8	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	94.9	0.8	2.5	1.7	0.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.1	1.4	4.7	2.8	0.0	100.0
Lakshdweep	97.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	100.0
Pondicherry	88.1	0.4	5.4	6.0	0.0	100.0

The incidence of stillbirth is almost nil in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry, while the highest is in Bihar (2.5 percent) followed by Orissa (2.4 percent). Induced abortion is higher in the states/union territories of Chandigarh (7 percent), Delhi, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (6 percent each), Punjab, Orissa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry (5 percent each). Spontaneous abortion is least in Jammu and Kashmir and Miozram (less than one percent) and highest in Chandigarh (7 percent) followed by Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Pondicherry.

3.12 Fertility Preference

The distribution of currently married women desiring additional children and preferred sex of additional children by number of living children of the women is shown in Table 3.11 and Figure 3.4. Out of the 58,878 women with no living child, 58 percent want to have children within two years, 24 percent are currently pregnant and 4 percent are using spacing methods, while 2 percent want to have children after two years, 5 percent are undecided about the timing of birth and 2 percent desire not to have any children. Among the currently married women, the desire for additional children dwindles down with increasing number of living children. Nearly 28 percent of the women who have one living child are using spacing methods, 29 percent of them want additional children within two years, 6 percent want after two years, 9 percent are undecided about the timing of the next child, 6 percent of them want no more children and 3 percent are sterilized.

Table 3.11 FERTILITY PREFERENCE

Percent distribution of currently married women by desire for children, according to number of living children, India, 2002-04

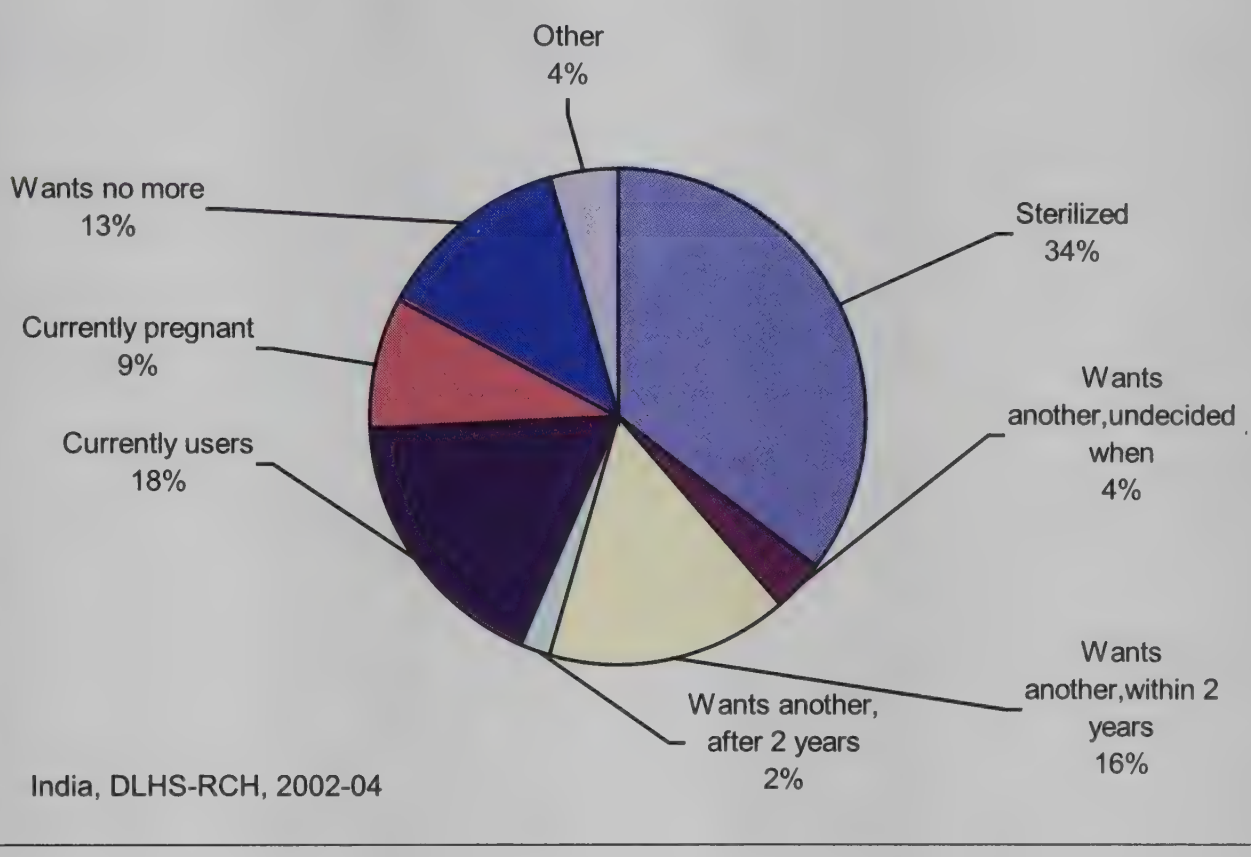
Desire for children	Number of living children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional child						
Wants another soon[1]	57.8	28.7	9.3	5.6	3.8	15.8
Wants another later[2]	1.5	6.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.0
Want another, undecided when	4.6	8.7	3.2	1.9	1.3	3.5
Undecided	1.8	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2
Up to God	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.1
Want no more	1.6	5.8	11.4	12.4	22.8	12.7
Sterilized	0.4	3.2	43.0	56.4	46.1	35.2
Currently users[3]	4.4	27.8	22.4	15.2	15.3	17.8
Currently pregnant	24.1	14.6	5.7	4.1	4.5	8.6
Declared infecund	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.0
Missing	0.2	.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	58,878	81,691	1,27,072	1,00,779	1,39,201	5,07,622
Preferred sex of additional children						
Boy	24.5	36.0	49.3	57.9	54.8	38.0
Girl	2.5	13.9	11.9	9.0	6.5	8.7
Doesn't matter	50.0	33.1	22.2	15.8	14.5	33.7
Up to God	22.8	16.8	16.3	16.9	24.0	19.4
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	39,807	38,444	20,341	10,306	10,869	1,19,768

Note: [1]Wants next births within 2 years. [2]Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years. [3]Other than sterilization

The use of permanent as well as temporary means of contraception tends to accelerate with the number of living children. In India, out of all the surveyed women, 16 percent desire to have additional children within two years, 2 percent after two years, 13 percent want no more children, 9 percent are currently pregnant and 53 percent are using either terminal or temporary contraceptive methods. A total of 1,19,768 women want additional children irrespective of the number of living

children. Out of 39,807 women who have no living children and who desire to have children, 25 percent want a boy as the first child, 3 percent want a girl, for 50 percent the sex of the child is immaterial and 23 percent leave it 'Up to God'. With the increasing number of living children, the preference for a male child not dominates, though among a sizeable proportion of women desiring additional children expressed that the sex of the child is immaterial.

Figure 3.4
Fertility Preference



3.13 Fertility Preference by State / Union Territory

Table 3.12 shows fertility preference by state/union territory. The proportion of currently married women in the age group 15-44 years, who want to have another child within 2 years, ranges from 5 percent in Tripura to 22 percent in Chhatisgarh. The proportion who want no more children, including those who are sterilized/ current users or whose husbands are sterilized/current users, currently pregnant, ranges from 45-50 percent in Lakshadweep (45 percent), Meghalaya (49 percent) to 85-87 percent in West Bengal (87 percent), Himachal Pradesh (86 percent) and Sikkim (85 percent). The proportion of women who believe that decisions pertaining to childbearing are 'Up to God' is 20 percent in Lakshadweep, 13 percent in Meghalaya, 12 percent in Jammu and Kashmir, 8 percent in Nagaland, 3 percent in Mizoram and Manipur, 2 percent in Bihar and 2 percent or less in other states/union territories.

Table 3.12 FERTILITY PREFERENCE BY STATE/ UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years by desire for children, according to States / Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union Territory	Wants another soon [1]	Wants another later[2]	Wants another un-decided when	Unde-cided	Up To God	Wants no more	Sterili-zed	Curren-tly users [3]	Curre-ntly pregn-ant	Decla-red infec-und	Miss-ing	Tot perc
Andhra Pradesh	18.4	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.8	6.1	61.2	1.5	5.8	1.9	0.0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	15.6	2.4	5.1	3.5	1.8	21.9	18.3	20.6	7.7	3.2	0.1	100
Assam	8.5	0.9	3.9	2.1	1.9	14.3	12.9	44.6	8.2	2.6	0.3	100
Bihar	18.3	2.7	8.6	1.3	2.1	21.8	22.3	8.7	11.8	2.3	0.1	100
Chhatisgarh	22.3	1.6	4.1	1.7	0.8	12.4	36.3	10.3	9.1	1.0	0.5	100
Delhi	8.9	0.9	2.6	1.3	0.4	11.4	25.6	38.4	8.2	2.0	0.5	100
Goa	15.5	2.2	6.7	3.5	1.5	28.5	20.0	13.3	6.7	2.0	0.1	100
Gujarat	14.3	1.6	3.3	0.6	0.8	9.5	40.6	18.6	8.3	2.3	0.1	100
Haryana	14.1	1.4	2.3	0.9	0.6	9.2	36.5	23.8	9.5	1.6	0.1	100
Himachal Pradesh	9.1	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.1	8.4	46.4	23.7	7.3	1.2	0.5	100
Jammu & Kashmir	6.2	2.2	2.1	3.4	12.3	10.7	26.9	27.7	3.5	2.8	2.1	100
Jharkhand	19.1	2.8	6.6	1.1	1.5	19.3	25.7	12.2	9.5	1.8	0.3	100
Karnataka	17.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	0.6	8.6	52.5	6.8	6.5	1.8	0.0	100
Kerala	10.2	1.9	5.0	1.2	0.3	5.5	46.8	21.7	6.5	0.9	0.1	100
Madhya Pradesh	19.0	1.8	2.6	0.9	0.6	13.6	38.2	12.2	9.4	1.3	0.3	100
Maharashtra	15.2	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.6	7.1	50.3	13.0	7.3	1.2	0.1	100
Manipur	12.9	2.2	6.2	3.9	2.6	25.6	9.4	24.0	10.8	2.0	0.4	100
Meghalaya	11.6	1.2	7.6	15.9	13.1	19.6	7.2	10.0	11.7	2.1	0.2	100
Mizoram	12.1	0.8	7.7	3.6	2.8	8.9	39.3	14.5	8.4	1.7	0.2	100
Nagaland	8.5	0.3	5.0	6.8	8.1	14.8	15.6	24.1	14.2	2.2	0.5	100
Orissa	17.0	2.1	2.2	0.9	0.6	13.1	29.4	25.2	7.5	1.8	0.1	100
Punjab	10.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.2	7.7	31.3	36.9	7.5	3.7	0.1	100
Rajasthan	19.5	1.4	3.3	1.4	1.0	13.7	31.7	15.1	10.7	2.2	0.1	100
Sikkim	5.6	0.6	2.1	1.5	0.8	13.0	25.5	39.8	6.6	4.3	0.1	100
Tamil Nadu	15.7	2.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	12.7	49.7	8.0	6.5	2.0	0.1	100
Tripura	5.0	0.3	2.1	3.8	1.7	18.5	14.1	40.3	7.1	7.3	0.0	100
Uttar Pradesh	18.2	3.9	4.2	1.2	1.9	20.3	14.6	21.0	11.8	2.9	0.0	100
Uttaranchal	14.3	1.5	4.5	1.6	1.2	17.1	26.8	21.8	9.9	1.1	0.1	100
West Bengal	7.1	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.3	6.6	32.2	41.9	6.4	1.6	0.2	100
Union Territory												
A & N Islands	10.6	1.0	4.6	3.4	1.0	14.9	45.8	12.2	6.0	0.5	0.1	100
Chandigarh	11.5	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	13.8	24.4	36.6	7.1	2.0	0.0	100
Daman & Diu	12.7	1.3	6.1	2.6	0.3	12.8	43.4	12.3	6.0	2.6	0.0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.5	14.2	34.1	16.4	7.9	1.8	0.0	100
Lakshdweep	15.1	0.8	14.2	3.3	20.3	6.8	6.2	24.1	7.5	1.7	0.0	100
Pondicherry	13.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.2	12.1	49.0	14.3	6.2	0.8	0.0	100
India	15.8	2.0	3.5	1.2	1.1	12.7	35.2	17.8	8.6	2.0	0.1	100

Note: [1] Wants next births within 2 years. [2] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years. [3] Other than sterilization

3.14 Sex Preference for Children

In order to analyse sex preference, Table 3.13 provides percentage distribution of women and husbands who want the next child to be a boy and a girl. In urban areas 29 percent of the eligible women who desired additional children express preference for boys as against 41 percent in rural areas. Irrespective of resident background lees than 10 percent of women desired the additional child to be a girl.

Table 3.13 INDICATORS OF SEX PREFERENCE

Percentage who desire to have next child by sex preference by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage who want next child to be a		Number of women	Percentage who want next child to be a		Number of husbands
	Boy	Girl		Boy	Girl	
Residence						
Rural	41.1	8.4	90,317	38.6	7.7	61,938
Urban	28.6	9.4	29,440	26.9	7.6	21,607
Education						
Non-literate	44.3	7.7	61,263	39.5	7.1	23,471
0-9 @years	34.8	9.2	37,374	37.2	7.5	34,535
10 years & above	25.7	10.5	21,067	29.7	8.4	25,512
Religion						
Hindu	39.7	8.6	98,597	37.6	7.5	68,087
Muslim	30.8	8.8	16,084	24.9	7.1	10,202
Christian	21.6	11.9	2,661	28.6	15.5	3,054
Sikh	38.3	3.6	1,129	31.9	3.5	1,016
Buddhist	37.1	8.5	656	30.8	4.9	563
Jain	29.2	7.2	301	24.2	3.5	218
Other	24.4	8.2	329	44.4	12.4	404
Caste/tribe #						
Scheduled caste	39.8	8.3	24,238	37.3	8.4	16,686
Scheduled tribe	41.8	10.8	13,411	42.5	10.2	11,665
Other backward class	38.6	8.2	51,841	36.3	7.2	34,058
Other	33.8	8.9	28,903	29.0	6.5	20,199
Standard of living index						
Low	43.7	8.2	62,965	41.4	7.8	42,867
Medium	34.6	8.8	35,069	32.7	7.7	25,149
High	27.2	9.8	21,723	24.3	7.1	15,528
Number of living sons						
0	45.4	1.8	73,683	42.9	1.9	50,582
1	30.1	16.1	36,435	27.7	13.3	24,516
2	13.5	34.6	7,011	15.0	26.8	6,100
3+	8.9	28.6	2,627	12.9	23.3	2,346
Number of living daughters						
0	19.2	13.9	68,533	20.9	12.0	46,858
1	55.5	2.1	31,533	47.4	2.6	21,882
2	74.3	1.1	12,326	62.9	1.6	9,229
3+	77.6	1.3	7,365	67.9	1.1	5,575
Total	38.1	8.7	1,19,757	35.6	7.7	83,544

Note: Table includes 253 women and 721 husbands with missing information on sex preference. Total includes 53 and 26 cases with missing information on education of women and husband respectively. @ Literate persons with no years of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases.

The preference of sex of next child expressed by husbands matched closely with that of women. Preference for boy to be next child shows decline proportion with increase in completed years of schooling of women and the same is true for husbands. The proportion of women who are non-literate, completed 0-9 years and 10 or more years of schooling desiring boy as the next child are 44 percent, 35 percent and 26 percent respectively. In terms of religion of eligible women more than one-third those who are Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist want the next child to be a boy. The corresponding figures for Muslim, Jain, Christian and other religions are 31 percent, 29 percent, 22 percent and 24 percent respectively. For husbands belonging to different religions, no doubt the high preference for boy remains true but there exist considerable differences from that of women for the same religions. Women of different castes do not show deviation from preference of boy as the next child and caste variation seems to be insignificant as it ranges narrowly from 34 percent for women of general caste to 42 percent for scheduled tribe women. The preference for a boy as the next child has an inverse association with the household standard of living and preference for boy declines from 44 percent for low standard of living households to 27 percent for that of high standard of living households. As expected with more number of living sons, the preference for a boy as the next child gives way to increasing preference for a girl. Maximum preference for boy as the next child is for women with no living children (45 percent) and this preference drops down to 9 percent for women having 3 or more sons. On the other hand, 78 percent women with 3 or more living daughters want the next child to be a boy compared to 19 percent for women with no living daughter. The pattern of preference for the sex of the next child among husbands belonging to different residential backgrounds, education level, religion, caste, household standard of living index, number of living sons and daughters matched with that of their spouses though there exists insignificant marginal deviation.

3.15 Sex Preference for Children by State/Union Territory

Table 3.14 shows the percentage distribution of such preference by state. In DLHS-RCH women who want additional children in the future and also their husbands were asked about the preferred sex of the additional child. The preference for a boy as the sex of additional children is highest in the state of Rajasthan (57 percent) followed by Bihar (56 percent), Jharkhand (50 percent), Madhya Pradesh (47 percent), Orissa (45 percent), Chattisgarh, Gujarat and Punjab (41 percent each). Among the north-eastern states, the highest preference for a boy as the next child is recorded in Tripura (40 percent) and Arunachal Pradesh (42 percent). The nature of sex preference of children in the aforesaid states, except the last is that the preference for boy is at the cost of a girl. The state of Kerala has shown almost a balance preference for sex of children with 18 percent and 14 percent of women desiring boys and girls as the next child. More women express desired for girls as the next child in Meghalaya (10 percent) and Lakshadweep (13 percent). The states having a higher preference for a male child as the next among eligible women in the moderate range includes Haryana (39 percent), Manipur (39 percent), Uttar Pradesh (36 percent), West Bengal (35 percent), and Uttaranchal (34 percent). Most southern states district themselves from the northern states in terms of preference for boys as next child with lesser percentage of eligible women reporting preference for boys compared to their counterpart in the northern states. The proportion of women desiring boy as the next child are 20 percent in Tamil Nadu, 24 percent in Andhra Pradesh and 18 percent in Kerala. Sex preference of children seems to be minimal in the states of Meghalaya and Nagaland as the preferences for either sex are quite low compared to other states in the country.

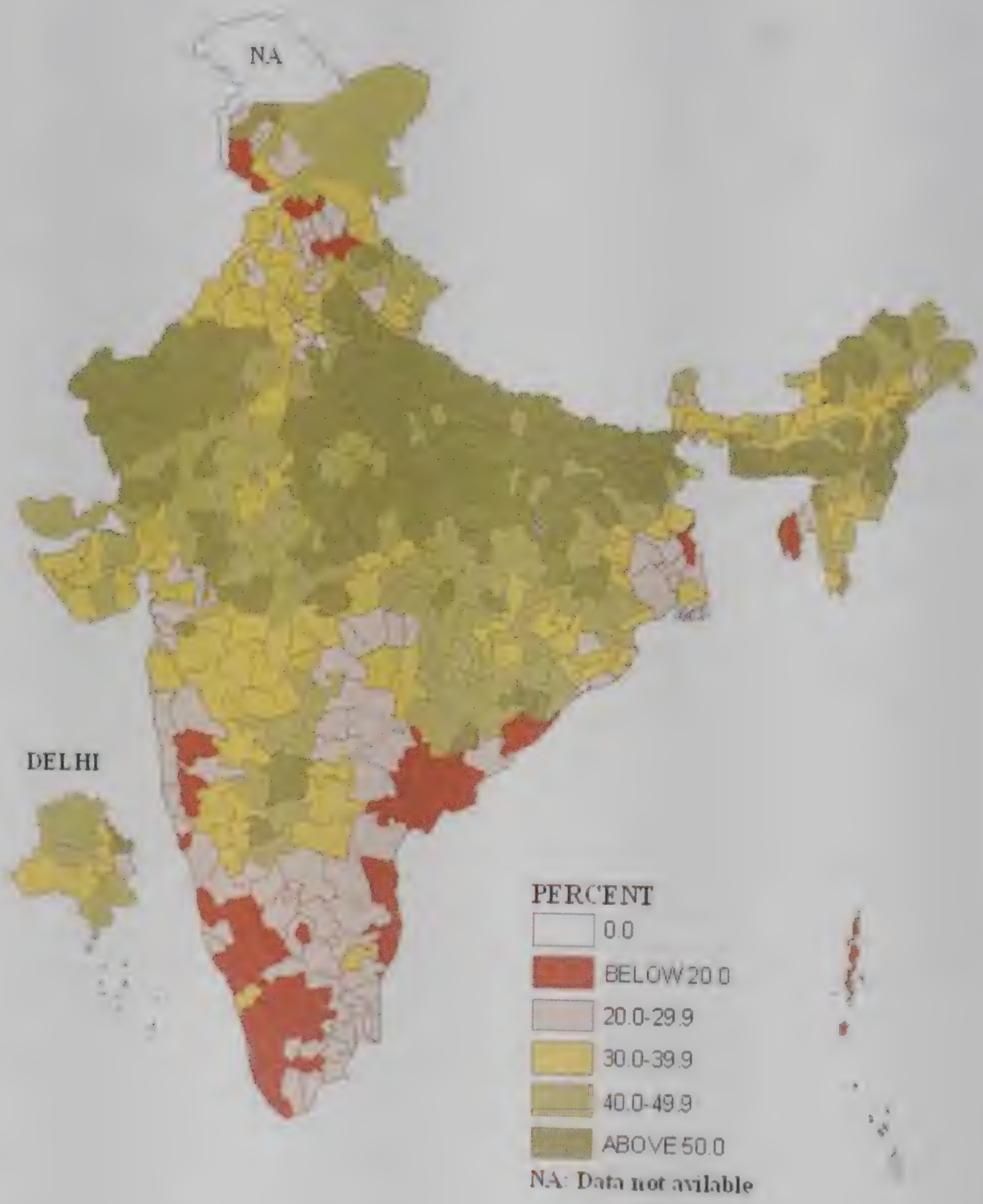
Table 3.14 INDICATORS OF SEX PREFERENCE BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage who desire to have next child by sex preference by State /Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union Territory	Percentage who want next child to be a		Number of women	Percentage who want next child to be a		Number of husbands
	Boy	Girl		Boy	Girl	
Andhra Pradesh	24.1	13.6	4,188	22.0	10.8	2,585
Arunachal Pradesh	42.3	14.6	3,362	45.8	11.7	2,385
Assam	24.1	10.8	3,046	21.5	8.9	3,056
Bihar	55.5	6.5	11,729	45.2	5.6	5,236
Chhatisgarh	40.6	9.5	3,859	47.7	10.8	3,388
Delhi	20.4	7.4	866	19.7	5.1	507
Goa	29.5	12.2	376	18.4	6.7	223
Gujarat	41.1	7.3	4,278	41.7	4.1	3,465
Haryana	38.6	5.6	3,625	29.1	4.8	3,058
Himachal Pradesh	33.6	6.4	1,079	26.5	3.8	701
Jammu & Kashmir	22.5	4.9	2,701	22.0	5.8	3,102
Jharkhand	50.1	8.9	4,801	48.1	8.1	2,428
Karnataka	30.1	10.6	5,385	27.3	7.4	3,558
Kerala	17.5	14.4	1,912	17.1	9.8	676
Madhya Pradesh	46.9	8.7	9,476	42.3	8.2	6,735
Maharashtra	34.6	9.1	5,680	33.0	5.6	3,754
Manipur	38.7	18.3	2,257	41.4	22.7	1,753
Meghalaya	4.9	9.9	2,443	6.4	9.7	2,625
Mizoram	27.1	18.5	2,030	32.8	17.1	1,842
Nagaland	10.2	6.1	1,629	10.6	6.8	1,802
Orissa	45.4	8.0	5,682	48.6	7.0	4,872
Punjab	40.5	3.6	2,022	29.1	2.6	1,452
Rajasthan	56.7	7.4	8,716	50.8	6.0	5,851
Sikkim	24.3	11.4	429	23.1	8.5	467
Tamil Nadu	20.2	11.3	5,378	25.5	10.5	5,606
Tripura	39.5	20.2	494	35.8	17.0	471
Uttar Pradesh	36.0	6.3	18,890	29.1	4.7	12,138
Uttaranchal	33.8	5.0	2,225	26.1	4.3	1,267
West Bengal	34.7	12.8	1,748	31.9	9.6	1,428
Union Territory						
A & N Islands	13.3	11.4	365	16.3	21.9	271
Chandigarh	22.8	7.3	120	15.9	0.0	53
Daman & Diu	23.1	7.5	354	13.5	3.5	245
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.5	13.4	224	29.9	6.1	185
Lakshdweep	10.8	12.8	489	15.8	9.9	120
Pondicherry	20.0	14.7	641	17.7	11.7	446
India	38.1	8.7	1,19,757	35.6	7.7	83,544

MAP-4

Percentage Birth Order Three and Above



CHAPTER IV

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Provisions of maternal health care services to ensure safe motherhood is one of the major components of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme. The RCH programme services for antenatal care includes at least three antenatal care visits, iron prophylaxis for pregnant and lactating women, at least one dose of tetanus toxoid vaccine, detection and treatment of anaemia in mothers, and management and referral of high-risk pregnancies and natal care, that is encouragement of safe delivery, post-natal care, and management of unwanted pregnancies. In rural areas, the government delivers reproductive health and other health services through its network of Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and Community Health Centres. In addition, pregnant women and children can get services from private maternity homes, hospitals, private practitioners, and in some cases, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and trust hospitals. In urban areas, reproductive health services are available mainly through government or municipal hospitals, Urban Health Posts (UHPs), Urban Family Welfare Centres (UFWCs), hospitals and nursing homes operated by NGOs, and private organisations.

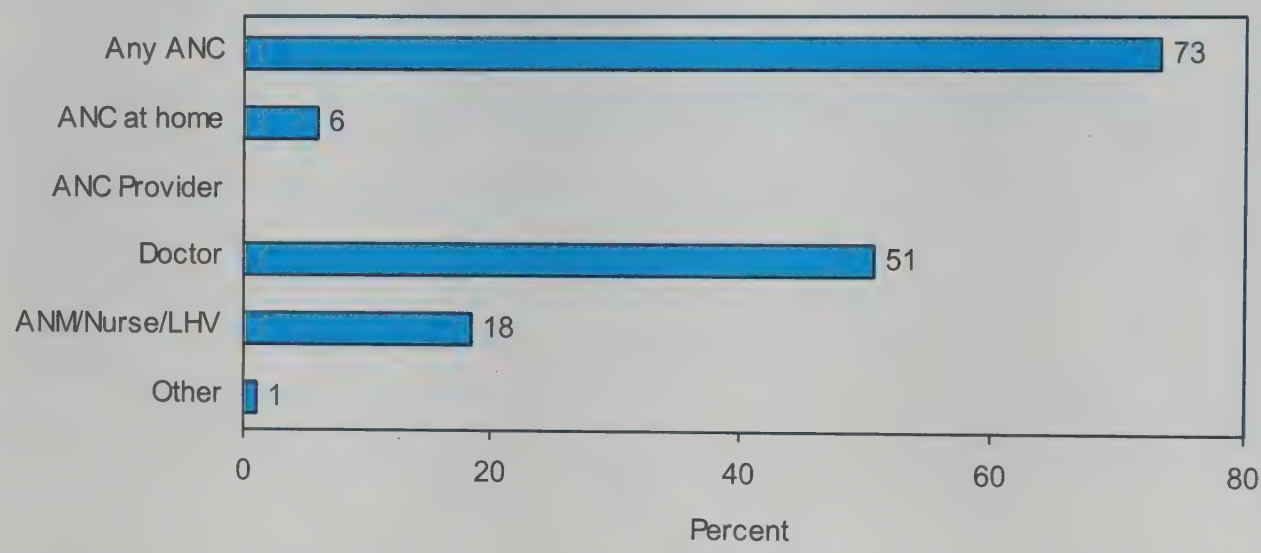
The National Population Policy (NPP) adopted by the Government of India in 2000 (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2000) reiterates the Government's commitment to the safe motherhood programme within the wider context of reproductive health. Among the national socio-demographic goals for 2010 specified by the policy, several goals pertain to safe motherhood, 80 percent of all deliveries should take place in institutions by 2010, hundred percent deliveries should be attended by trained personnel, and the maternal mortality ratio should be reduced to a level below 100 per 100,000 live births. Empowering women for improved health and nutrition is one of the 12 strategic themes identified in the policy to be pursued either as stand-alone programmes or as intersectoral programmes.

In DLHS-RCH Phase-I of Round II to all the eligible women who had their last pregnancy after January 1, 1999 a separate section on the status of maternal health and utilization of maternal health care services was canvassed. In Phase-II, the same section was canvassed to all the eligible women who had their last pregnancy after January 1, 2001. The women whose last pregnancy terminated in live/still birth were asked about the details of antenatal, natal and post-natal care they had received; pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications they had suffered from and the treatment seeking behaviour in case of complications. Women whose last pregnancy terminated in abortion, either spontaneous or induced, were asked about the utilization of safe abortion services and the post-abortion complications they had experienced. This chapter presents the information on antenatal, natal and postnatal care received by women whose last pregnancy during the three years preceding the survey had terminated as live birth or as stillbirth.

4.1 Antenatal Check-Ups

Women who had given birth during the three years preceding the survey were asked whether they had gone for antenatal check-ups outside the home, and if they had, what type of service provider had given them the check-up. They were also asked whether any health worker had visited them at home to provide antenatal check-ups. Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 present the percentage of women who had given birth (live/still) during the three years preceding the survey and information regarding the antenatal check-ups they had had and by source of antenatal check-ups according to some selected background characteristics. In India, 73 percent of the women had received antenatal check-ups during their last pregnancy, that is, slightly more than RCH Round I (65 percent). Half of the women had received antenatal check-ups from doctors, and 18 percent from ANM/Nurse/LHV. Only six percent of the women had received antenatal check-ups at the doorstep from the ANMs or health worker.

Figure 4.1
Source of Antenatal Care



Note: Based on last live/still birth,
born during three years preceding the survey

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Antenatal check-ups are more common among younger women in the age group 20-24 (78 percent) than among older women in the age group 40-44 years (48 percent), and it is more common among those women who had given birth for the first time. Eighty-five percent of women with parity 1 received antenatal check-ups and it declined to 82 percent for parity-2, 72 percent for parity-3 and 53 percent for parity-4 and above. The percentage of women who received antenatal check-ups was comparatively higher in urban areas (89 percent) than in rural areas (68 percent), and the percentage of women who received antenatal check-ups from doctors is much higher in urban areas (77 percent) than in rural areas (41 percent). In rural areas, 20 percent of the women received antenatal check-ups from an Auxiliary midwife, a nurse or LHVs, and the corresponding percentage for women in urban areas was 13 percent. Fifty-eight percent of non-literate women received antenatal check-ups, and more than 95 percent of women who had completed at least high school received antenatal check-ups for their last pregnancy.

Table 4.1 ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women* who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy, and by source of antenatal provider, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Any [1] antenatal check-up	Antenatal check-up only at home by ANM	Health personnel providing ANC[2]				Number of women
			Doctor	ANM/ Nurse/ LHV	Other health professional	Other[3]	
Age group							
15-19	75.5	5.9	49.8	22.5	0.4	0.8	19,612
20-24	78.1	6.0	54.3	20.1	0.3	0.6	72,237
25-29	75.1	5.7	53.7	17.5	0.3	0.7	59,983
30-34	66.1	6.8	45.2	15.2	0.3	0.7	28,982
35-39	56.9	7.8	35.6	14.1	0.1	0.8	10,949
40-44	47.7	7.9	27.1	13.3	0.1	0.4	3,269
Children ever born							
1	85.2	4.0	66.6	17.5	0.3	0.6	54,292
2	81.5	4.8	60.0	19.0	0.3	0.6	54,170
3	72.0	6.9	46.0	20.7	0.3	0.8	34,168
4+	53.4	9.3	27.6	17.1	0.2	0.8	51,378
Residence							
Rural	67.5	7.9	41.2	20.3	0.3	0.8	142,241
Urban	89.3	1.4	76.7	13.2	0.2	0.3	52,790
Education							
Non-literate	58.3	9.0	31.0	19.2	0.3	0.8	99,575
0-9 @ years	85.7	4.3	63.7	21.0	0.3	0.6	59,645
10 years & above	95.2	1.3	84.6	11.8	0.2	0.4	35,677
Religion							
Hindu	73.5	6.8	49.8	18.9	0.3	0.6	157,903
Muslim	68.8	3.4	52.2	14.3	0.4	1.3	28,366
Christians	84.1	2.3	71.7	12.2	0.4	0.4	4,055
Sikh	90.3	1.9	49.9	39.6	0.2	0.6	2,525
Buddhist	91.2	2.7	62.4	30.7	0.5	0.3	1,263
Jain	98.8	1.2	92.7	7.6	0.0	0.1	543
Others	62.1	3.4	46.8	13.1	0.2	0.7	377
Caste/tribe#							
Scheduled caste	69.9	6.7	43.2	22.2	0.2	0.7	39,829
Scheduled tribe	67.3	10.3	34.8	23.8	0.2	0.8	19,487
Other backward class	70.5	6.3	49.9	16.0	0.3	0.5	80,575
Other	82.9	3.9	64.2	17.0	0.3	0.9	52,625
Standard of living index							
Low	59.7	8.7	32.1	20.2	0.3	0.8	99,429
Medium	83.2	4.7	62.0	19.3	0.3	0.6	57,423
High	94.3	1.5	82.8	12.2	0.2	0.3	38,178
Total	73.4	6.1	50.8	18.4	0.3	0.7	1,95,031

Note: * Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001. Table includes 93 cases missing information on any antenatal care. Total includes 134 women missing information on education and 1,024 cases with no children (last still birth) were not shown separately. [1] Antenatal check-ups either at home or outside from home at health facility. [2] Multiple responses. [3] Other also includes trained and untrained *dai* @ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases.

The proportion of women who received antenatal check-ups from a doctor increased steadily with education and standard of living index, from 31 percent among non-literate women to 85 percent among women who had completed high school and above, and it increased from 32 percent among women with a low standard of living to 83 percent among women with a high standard of living. Among the religious groups, 69 percent of Muslim women received antenatal check ups as against 74 percent of Hindu women. ANC coverage in Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions was much higher. Jain women (93 percent) were more likely to visit doctors, followed by Christian women (72 percent) compared to Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and women from other religious groups (47-52 percent). Sixty-four percent of women from the 'other caste' category received antenatal check-ups from doctors, whereas coverage for scheduled caste women was only 43 percent, and for scheduled tribes it was 35 percent. Women from scheduled tribes were more likely to receive antenatal check-ups from an Auxiliary nurse, midwives, or LHVs. Twenty-four percent of scheduled tribe women received antenatal check-ups from ANMs. This figure is 22 percent for women from scheduled caste, 16 percent for other backward classes and 17 percent for women belonging to the 'other caste' category.

4.2 Antenatal Check-Ups at Health Facility

DLHS-RCH asked women who had given a birth during the three years preceding the survey whether women had received antenatal check-ups, and if they had, from where they had availed themselves of such services. Table 4.2 shows the percentage of women who had received antenatal check-ups during pregnancy by place of antenatal check-up. During pregnancy, women received antenatal check-ups from multiple resources such as, health workers providing ANC at home, government health facility, private health facility, and at Indian System of medicine. Women who received antenatal check-ups both at home and outside the home are categorized as having received care outside the home. Around 33 percent of women received antenatal check-ups at a government health facility, including 10 percent through the primary health centre and 9 percent through the sub-centre, and 30 percent received antenatal check-ups at a private health facility. Other than this, 5 percent of women reported that they had received antenatal check-ups at an Indian system of medicine, either government or private.

Younger women were more likely to receive antenatal check-ups at government health facilities. Around 33-36 percent of women age below 30 years received an antenatal check-up at government health facilities than 22-29 percent of the women age 30 and above. Thirty-one percent women from rural areas availed government health facilities for antenatal check-ups that were lower than women in urban areas (37 percent), and also a high proportion of women (46 percent) from urban areas availed private health facilities for antenatal check-ups than women from rural areas (24 percent). It may be mentioned that only one-seventh of the women from rural areas, younger women aged 15-19 years, women of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and women from low standard of living households received antenatal check-ups at sub-centre and primary health centres. A comparatively high proportion of women who had received antenatal check-ups at government health facilities are literate below high school, Sikh and Buddhist women, scheduled castes women and women from other caste, and women from medium standard of living households.

Table 4.2 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women* who received any antenatal check-ups (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Antenatal check-up only at home	Place of antenatal check-ups[1]						Number of women
		Government[2] health facility	Private[3] health facility	PHC	SC	ISM[4] facility	Other	
Age group								
15-19	5.9	36.1	28.8	12.5	14.3	5.7	5.3	19,612
20-24	6.0	35.0	31.6	10.1	9.0	5.5	4.7	72,237
25-29	5.7	32.6	31.7	8.9	7.9	4.8	4.4	59,983
30-34	6.8	28.5	25.6	8.9	8.0	4.2	4.7	28,982
35-39	7.8	24.3	20.8	9.3	8.9	2.9	5.0	10,949
40-44	7.9	21.5	14.9	11.5	11.5	2.1	4.8	3,269
Children ever born								
1	4.0	34.6	41.5	8.1	7.0	6.9	3.5	54,292
2	4.8	36.6	34.2	9.2	8.7	6.0	4.2	54,170
3	6.9	34.9	24.9	11.3	10.4	4.1	5.5	34,168
4+	9.3	24.5	15.1	12.4	12.7	2.3	7.1	51,378
Residence								
Rural	7.9	31.0	23.5	13.1	13.2	4.0	6.2	1,42,241
Urban	1.4	36.8	45.8	3.6	1.7	7.5	1.8	52,790
Education								
Non-literate	9.0	28.4	16.1	13.5	13.8	2.8	7.0	99,575
0-9 @ years	4.3	41.5	35.0	9.8	9.0	6.3	4.2	59,645
10 years & above	1.3	29.3	58.0	4.3	2.4	8.7	2.0	35,677
Religion								
Hindu	6.8	32.4	28.8	10.5	9.3	4.8	5.2	1,57,903
Muslim	3.4	31.3	30.2	6.7	9.6	5.6	2.4	28,366
Christians	2.3	35.3	42.0	7.1	5.0	4.2	3.1	4,055
Sikh	1.9	43.1	40.7	4.4	5.9	4.4	1.8	2,525
Buddhist	2.7	52.1	28.5	11.6	9.2	9.3	7.7	1,263
Jain	1.2	20.9	67.2	1.9	1.5	11.2	1.6	543
Other	3.4	35.1	18.0	13.3	7.5	2.1	6.5	377
Caste/tribe#								
Scheduled caste	6.7	39.1	20.8	12.5	14.3	3.6	4.6	39,829
Scheduled tribe	10.3	31.6	15.5	15.1	13.5	3.9	13.4	19,487
Other backward class	6.3	28.7	31.5	9.8	6.5	3.9	3.8	80,575
Other	3.9	33.7	38.7	6.8	7.8	7.9	3.5	52,625
Standard of living index								
Low	8.7	29.8	16.3	15.1	16.1	3.0	7.6	99,429
Medium	4.7	39.6	34.4	8.9	6.9	5.8	3.6	57,423
High	1.5	29.2	56.9	3.3	2.0	8.6	1.9	38,178
Total	6.1	32.6	29.5	9.8	9.1	4.9	4.7	1,95,031

Note: * Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001. Total includes 1,024 women with no children, and 134 women with missing information on education were not shown separately. [1]Multiple responses. [2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. [3] Includes Private hospital/clinic or non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic. [4] Indian system of medicine either government or private. @ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases.

Table 4.3 shows that the percentage of women who received an antenatal check up, at the doorstep by ANM or health worker, the extent of utilization of health facilities according to place of residence and availability of a health facility in the village. Eighty-nine percent of urban women and 68 percent of rural women received some kind of antenatal check up. The availability of health a facility in the village has a direct impact on any antenatal check-up, 73 percent of women staying in villages with health facilities received any antenatal check-up as against 63 percent of women belonging to villages where there were no health facilities. It was observed that 9 percent of women received antenatal care at the doorstep in those villages where health facility was not available than only 7 percent of women from those villages with availability of health facilities. About 37 percent of women from urban areas utilized government health facility for antenatal check-ups, whereas it was 31 percent from rural areas. The extent of utilization of government and private health facilities was slightly higher among women who could avail themselves availability of health facilities within the village.

TABLE 4.3 ANTENATAL CHECK-UPS AND SOURCE

Percentage of women* who received any antenatal check-ups (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to residence and availability of health facilities in the village, India, 2002-04

Antenatal check-ups/ source	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[1] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Percentage who received any antenatal check-up	73.4	67.5	89.3	72.8	63.0
Percentage who received antenatal check-up at home only	6.1	7.9	1.4	6.5	9.1
Percentage who received antenatal check-up by ANM/Nurse	18.4	20.3	13.2	22.0	18.9
Percentage received antenatal check-up at					
Government[2] health facility	32.6	31.0	36.8	36.1	26.7
Private[3] health facility	29.5	23.5	45.8	26.0	21.4
ISM[4] health facility	4.9	4.0	7.5	4.4	3.6
Number of women	1,95,031	1,42,241	52,790	65,554	76,687

Note: * women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001. [1]Include sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospitals and government dispensary within the village. [2]Include urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. [3] Include Private hospital/clinic or non-governmental hospitals/ trust hospital or clinic. [4] Either government or private Indian System of Medicine.

4.2.1 Antenatal Check-up by State/Union Territory

Table 4.4 presents the antenatal care coverage and source of antenatal care for all the states and union territories in India. Antenatal care coverage varies from almost complete coverage in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, to a low of 38 percent in Bihar. Among all the states and union territories, antenatal care coverage in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands were 95 percent or more.

Table 4.4 ANTENATAL CHECK-UPS BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of women* who received any antenatal care (ANC), by source and place of antenatal check-ups by States / Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Any [1] antenatal check-up	Antenatal check-up at home	Percentage received antenatal check-up by ANM/Nurse	Percentage who received antennal check-up at		
				Govt. [2] health facility	Private[3] health facility	ISM[4] facility
Andhra Pradesh	94.5	3.8	6.0	32.4	46.8	12.2
Arunachal Pradesh	58.6	0.4	2.9	50.0	7.4	1.3
Assam	61.5	0.9	9.2	33.7	15.7	3.6
Bihar	37.9	1.7	3.3	5.6	27.5	2.4
Chhatisgarh	78.9	10.5	32.6	32.4	22.4	1.3
Delhi	81.4	0.5	5.4	53.8	20.7	6.0
Goa	96.9	1.2	1.0	26.5	42.7	12.5
Gujarat	87.6	9.9	22.6	22.9	47.7	2.6
Haryana	87.6	2.9	46.5	46.1	26.6	3.5
Himachal Pradesh	91.0	0.4	29.7	81.5	7.4	2.5
Jammu & Kashmir	87.6	0.0	6.4	66.9	15.8	4.5
Jharkhand	52.2	2.5	9.2	12.8	29.6	4.7
Karnataka	91.5	4.1	11.6	36.9	42.9	4.8
Kerala	99.7	0.2	0.2	34.0	65.1	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	74.1	18.3	21.1	28.2	21.0	2.1
Maharashtra	92.9	2.8	31.7	40.1	38.1	11.6
Manipur	77.8	0.2	7.6	54.6	20.6	4.4
Meghalaya	54.6	0.8	11.4	42.5	6.6	4.7
Mizoram	74.3	1.5	30.6	59.2	16.5	5.1
Nagaland	55.6	0.3	4.0	28.8	23.4	5.6
Orissa	75.9	7.7	12.6	44.7	13.8	9.2
Punjab	89.5	1.7	43.6	45.8	38.4	3.5
Rajasthan	68.1	10.9	19.2	38.5	16.2	2.0
Sikkim	89.5	0.3	27.2	80.9	8.5	0.7
Tamil Nadu	99.4	1.6	26.3	52.7	52.0	2.6
Tripura	82.2	0.6	3.6	56.3	22.6	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	57.8	10.3	20.5	27.0	18.2	1.7
Uttaranchal	62.6	7.5	26.1	38.6	13.4	2.8
West Bengal	90.7	1.0	29.2	53.8	31.9	14.2
Union Territory						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.0	0.9	83.4	94.2	1.1	1.0
Chandigarh	90.5	0.7	43.8	72.9	14.6	5.0
Daman & Diu	96.7	1.0	14.3	34.2	52.4	9.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.0	1.3	34.8	47.9	38.9	1.2
Lakshadweep	99.8	0.0	2.8	96.3	3.8	0.2
Pondicherry	100.0	0.0	16.7	70.0	45.8	3.8
India	73.4	6.1	18.4	32.6	29.5	4.9

Note: * Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001. [1] Antenatal check-ups either at home or health facility. [2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. [3] Includes Private hospital/clinic or non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic. [4] Either government or private Indian System of Medicine.

The coverage of antenatal care ranges from 50-60 percent in Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh to 80-90 percent in Delhi, Tripura, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab and Sikkim. The coverage of antenatal care at the doorstep is quite low. In Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Rajasthan, every 10th pregnant women was visited at the doorstep by ANMs and in Madhya Pradesh a little less than one-fifth of the women reported that they had availed themselves of antenatal care at the doorstep. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the extent of antenatal care by ANM/Nurse is the highest, about 83 percent of the women received antenatal care by ANM/Nurse, and this percentage is above 30 percent in Mizoram, Maharashtra, Chhatisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana, whereas less than 10 percent of women received antenatal check ups by ANM/Nurse in Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura, Nagaland, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Assam and Jharkhand. The utilization of government health facility to avail antenatal check up exceeds 50 percent only in the state Tamil Nadu, Delhi, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. The percentage is lower in Bihar and Jharkhand, where less than one-fifth of the women received antenatal care from a government health facility. The percentage of women who received antenatal care at a private health facility was more than 50 percent in Tamil Nadu, Daman and Diu and in Kerala, and below 10 percent in Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

4.3 Reasons for Not Seeking Antenatal Check-Ups

Table 4.5 shows the percentage of women who had given live/still births during the three years preceding the survey and the main reason why they did not receive any antenatal check-up according to residence and availability of health facility in the village. Fifty-seven percent of the women stated that it was not necessary to have an antenatal check-up. It was surprising to see that a higher proportion of urban women (63 percent) than rural women (58 percent) felt that it was not necessary to have an antenatal check-up. Fifty nine percent of women from villages, which had health facilities, stated that an antenatal check-up was not necessary while, it was 55 percent of women from those villages where a health facility was not available. About 7 percent of the women felt that it was not customary to go for an antenatal check-up. Other factors contributing to non-use of antenatal care were that it costs too much (13 percent), it was situated too far, or there was no transportation (4 percent) and family did not allow (7 percent) to avail of antenatal care, no time to go (5 percent), and another 9 percent reported lack of knowledge of these services. Only one percent women reported 'poor quality of services' as the main reason. The figures for those who did not avail an antenatal check-up, were nearly the same in urban areas and in rural areas. Six percent of women from villages with a health facility reported that they had no time to go, and the same number of women reported that their family did not allow them to have an antenatal check-up.

TABLE 4.5 REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING ANTENATAL CHECK-UPS

Percentage of women* who did not receive any antenatal check-up by the main reason for not receiving an antenatal check-up, according to residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Reason	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[1] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Not Necessary	57.4	56.7	63.3	58.6	55.4
Not customary	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.0	6.9
Cost too much	12.7	13.0	9.7	12.1	13.6
Health facility too far/ No transport	5.9	6.3	2.5	5.2	6.9
Poor quality service	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
No time to go	5.4	5.6	4.1	5.7	5.5
Family did not allow	5.5	5.7	4.1	5.9	5.6
Lack of knowledge	9.3	9.6	6.8	8.7	10.2
Other	4.4	4.1	6.4	4.2	4.1
Number of women	51,756	46,129	5,627	17,814	28,315

Note: * Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001.

[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. Percentage may add more than 100.0 due to multiple response

4.4 Components of Antenatal Check-ups

Women who received any kind of antenatal check-ups were asked whether they had received each of the several components of antenatal check-ups at least once during their pregnancy. Table 4.6 presents the percentage of women who received specific components of check-ups by residence. Except for X-rays (which are not recommended as a standard component of antenatal care), all of the measurements and tests are part of essential obstetric care or are required for monitoring high-risk pregnancies.

Fifty-eight percent of women were weighted, 60 percent had had their blood pressure checked, and 71 percent had had an abdominal examination as part of the antenatal check-ups. Other common components of antenatal check-ups were blood test (61 percent), urine test (59 percent), the measurement of height (28 percent), internal examination (39 percent), and breast examination (24 percent). About 25 percent of women had had a sonogram or ultrasound, 5 percent had had an X-ray and only three percent of women reported that they had an amniocentesis test. All of these measurements or producers were performed more often during antenatal check-ups in urban areas than in rural areas.

The type of advice received by women who had had antenatal check-ups for the last live/ still births during the three years preceding the survey is also presented in Table 4.6. Advice on diet was given to 67 percent of the women, which is higher among the urban women (78 percent) than among rural women (62 percent). Thirty-six percent women received advice on danger signs of pregnancy and the same percentage received advice on delivery care. Women were less likely to receive advice on breastfeeding and newborn care (28 percent each) and advice on family planning (23 percent).

Table 4.6 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UPS

Percentage of women* who received an antenatal check-up by specific components of antenatal check-up and by residence, India , 2002-04

Components of antenatal check-ups	Total	Rural	Urban
Antenatal measurements/tests			
Weight measured	58.3	50.0	75.4
Height measured	27.9	22.6	38.9
Blood pressure checked	59.0	50.2	77.1
Blood tested	60.7	51.2	80.0
Urine tested	58.5	48.4	78.9
Abdomen examined	70.7	65.2	82.1
Internal examined	38.8	31.7	53.1
Breast examined	24.1	19.3	33.7
X-ray	4.9	3.8	7.2
Sonography /ultrasound	25.4	17.0	42.6
Amniocentesis	2.8	2.2	4.1
Antenatal advice			
Diet	67.4	62.3	77.7
Danger signs of pregnancy	35.5	30.8	45.1
Delivery care	36.1	31.4	45.6
Breast feeding	28.4	23.8	37.9
New born care	28.0	23.9	36.4
Family planning	22.5	20.2	27.2
Number of women who received any antenatal check-up	143,183	96,037	47,146

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001

4.5 Antenatal Care Services

In India, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme includes that all pregnant women be registered in the first 12-16 weeks (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 1997). Accordingly, the first antenatal check-ups should take place at latest during the second trimester of the pregnancy. It also includes the provision that pregnant women must avail of at least three antenatal care visits, get at least one tetanus toxoid injection, and must take supplementary iron in the form of IFA tablets/syrup daily for 100 days. To assess whether the women had received all the care during pregnancy, information was collected regarding the number of antenatal visits, timing of the first visit, whether they had received tetanus toxoid injection and supplement iron folic acid tablets. The results are presented in Table 4.7. In India, half of the pregnant of women received at least three antenatal check-ups and 38 percent had four or more check-ups. Seventy two percent of women in urban areas received three antenatal check-ups compared to only 42 percent of women in rural areas. The availability of a health facility in the village has made a significant difference to have a minimum three visit for antenatal check-ups. About 48 percent of the women received three or more antenatal check-ups when the health facility was available in the village compared to 37 percent of women for whom health facilities were not available in the village.

Data on the timing of first antenatal check-ups shows that 40 percent of the women received their first antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy, and 26 percent received their first

check-up in the second trimester and the remaining 7 percent of women received their first check-up in the third trimester. A relatively higher proportion of women in the urban areas (59 percent) and women from those villages where health facilities are available (38 percent) as compared to those in rural areas (33 percent) and women from villages where there were no health facilities available of health facilities (29 percent) respectively had a check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy.

For last live birth or stillbirth during three years preceding the survey, women were asked whether they were given tetanus toxoid injection to prevent them and their baby from getting tetanus. Table 4.7 shows that eighty percent of women received at least one tetanus toxoid injection. Coverage of TT injection is higher in urban areas (90 percent) than that in rural areas (77 percent). About 72 percent of the women received two or more tetanus toxoid injections and 80 percent received at least one tetanus toxoid injection in villages where health facilities were available and the corresponding figures for women from villages without health facilities was 64 percent and 72 percent respectively.

TABLE 4.7 ANTENATAL CARE

Percent distribution of women who had live/still births during three years preceding the survey by number of antenatal check-ups, the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up, the number of tetanus toxoid injections received and were given iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup during pregnancy, according to residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Antenatal care indicators	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[1] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Number of ANC visits					
No visit	26.6	32.5	10.7	27.2	37.0
1	7.6	8.7	4.7	7.9	9.3
2	15.8	17.0	12.5	16.7	17.3
3	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.3
4+	37.6	29.4	59.8	35.4	24.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up					
No antenatal check-up	26.6	32.5	10.7	27.2	37.0
First trimester	40.2	33.3	58.7	38.2	29.1
Second trimester	26.2	27.1	23.8	27.5	26.8
Third trimester	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Women who received TT					
No TT	19.2	22.9	9.3	19.4	25.9
1	8.3	9.0	6.4	8.5	9.4
2+	71.8	67.6	83.2	71.5	64.2
Do not remember/missing	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4
Women who received IFA tablets/syrup					
Yes	62.6	58.5	73.6	63.9	53.9
No	37.4	41.5	26.3	36.1	46.1
Number of women	195,031	142,241	52,790	65,554	76,687

Note: * Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001.

[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.

Nutritional deficiencies in women are often exacerbated during pregnancy because of the additional nutrient requirements of foetal growth; therefore a pregnant woman needs six times more iron than a non-pregnant woman. Information on receiving iron folic acid tablets/syrup during pregnancy was also collected. About 63 percent of women in India who had given last birth during three years preceding the survey received IFA supplements. The coverage of IFA tablets is relatively higher in urban areas (74 percent) than in rural areas (59 percent). About 64 percent of the women in villages with a health facility received IFA tablets/syrup compared to 54 percent of women from those villages where health facilities were not available.

4.5.1 Antenatal Care Services by Background Characteristics

Table 4.8 shows the percentage of women who had an antenatal check up in the first trimester, and had received a minimum of three antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid injection, 100 or more iron folic acid tablets/syrup and full antenatal check-ups by background characteristics. In India, every two women out of five have undergone antenatal check-ups in the first trimester of their pregnancy, half of the women received a minimum of three antenatal care visits, more than three-fourths received at least one tetanus toxoid injection and about one-fifth received 100 or more iron folic acid tablets/syrup. Overall, 16 percent of women received a full package of antenatal care services during their pregnancy period. All the five antenatal care indicators vary across the background characteristics. More women from younger cohorts below age 30 years had undergone an antenatal check-up in the first trimester, had received a minimum of three visits for antenatal check-up and at least one tetanus toxoid injection than women from older cohorts age 30 years and above. All the five antenatal care indicators are negatively related to parity and are positively related to education and standard of living, and are relatively low in rural areas.

About 59 percent of urban women have undergone an antenatal check-up in the first trimester as against 33 percent of rural women. Antenatal check-ups in the first trimester have steadily increased with education and standard of living. Twenty-four percent of non-literate women had undergone the first antenatal check-up in first trimester whereas 73 percent of women who had completed at least 10 years of schooling underwent first antenatal check-up in the first trimester. Twenty-five percent of women with low standard of living, 48 percent with medium standard of living, and 68 percent of women with high standard of living respectively had undergone the first antenatal check-up in the first trimester of their pregnancy period. More than half of the women (54 percent) with parity-1 were visited in the first trimester and only one-fifth (20 percent) women with parity- four and above had undergone an antenatal check-up in the first trimester. Women from other religions (32 percent) and Muslim women (38 percent) were less likely to go in for the first antenatal check-up in the first trimester of their pregnancy as compared to women from Hindu (40 percent), Christian (60 percent), Sikh (52 percent), Buddhist (46 percent) and Jain religions (77 percent). About one-third of the women from scheduled castes (33 percent) and Scheduled tribes (30 percent) were visited in first trimester for first antenatal check-up, while for women from other backward classes it was 40 percent and for women from other castes it was 50 percent.

About 31 percent of non-literate, 62 percent literate women (educated below high school) and 82 percent of women who had ten or more years of schooling have had three or more antenatal check-ups. Similarly, 33 percent of women from low standard of living households and 79 percent from high SLI availed themselves of three or more antenatal check-ups. Parity of women is negatively associated with antenatal check-ups. About 65 percent of women with parity-1 received three or more antenatal check-ups compared to only 27 percent of the women with parity-4 or more. Jain women are more likely to have for three or more antenatal check-ups than women from other religions. By caste/tribe, the coverage of women from schedule tribes substantially lower (39 percent) than of women from other than scheduled tribes (more than 44 percent).

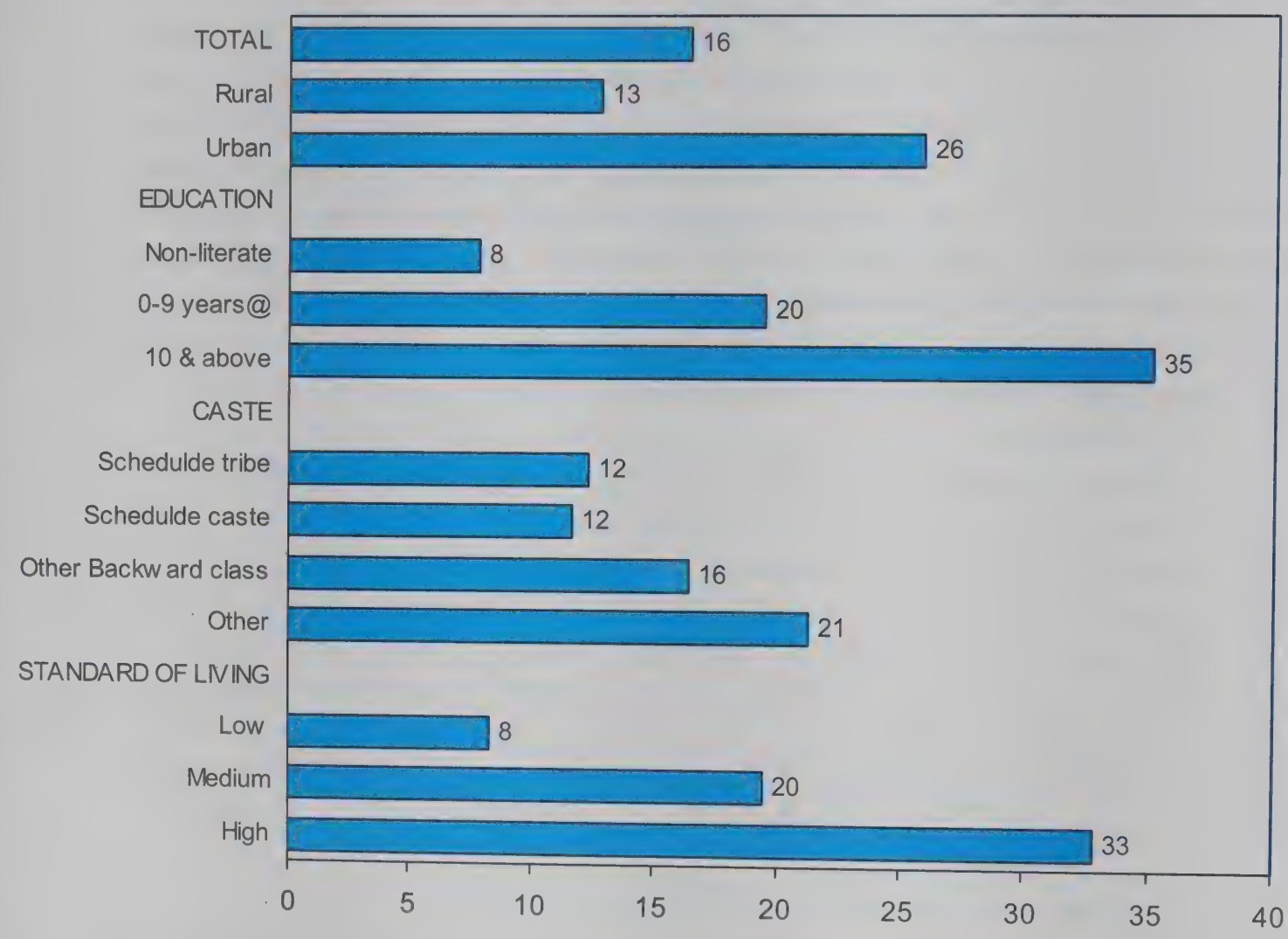
When it comes to giving at least one tetanus toxoid injection, the coverage is 77 percent in rural areas and 90 percent in urban areas. Nearly 69 percent of non-literate women received at least one tetanus toxoid injection, whereas 89 percent of literate women (who had around nine years of schooling) received at least one tetanus toxoid injections and 95 percent of women who had completed ten years or more of schooling received at least one tetanus toxoid injection. Ninety-four percent of the women with a high standard of living received at least one tetanus toxoid injections for their last live/still birth, as compared to 71 percent of women with a low standard of living and 86 percent of women with medium standard of living. At least one tetanus toxoid injection was received by 88 percent women with parity-1 compared to 66 percent with parity-4 and above. Coverage of tetanus toxoid injection is much higher among Jain women (93 percent) followed by Buddhist women (89 percent), Sikh women (88 percent), Christian women (82 percent), Hindu women (80 percent) and Muslim women (78 percent). Coverage of at least one tetanus toxoid injection is lowest among scheduled tribes (69 percent), followed by scheduled castes (78 percent), other backward classes (80 percent), and 'other' caste category women (86 percent).

As mentioned earlier, nutritional deficiencies in women are often exacerbated during pregnancy because of the additional nutrient requirements of foetal growth, so a pregnant woman needs six times more iron than a non-pregnant woman. Adequate amount of iron folic acid tablets/ syrup (100 or more IFA tablets/syrup) were received by only 20 percent of women, which is much higher in urban areas (30 percent) than in rural areas (17 percent). The number also varies according to level of education and standard of living index. Women from an educated background (10 years and above schooling) and women with a high standard of living index were more likely to receive an adequate amount of IFA. Women with higher parity and from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe background were less likely to received adequate amount of IFA.

The percentage of women who received full antenatal care, (that is, at least three antenatal check-ups, and at least one tetanus toxoid injection and supplementary iron in the form of iron folic acid tablets/syrup daily for 100 days as recommended by the RCH programme, has been presented in Figure 4.2 Only 16 percent of the women in India received full antenatal care. As expected, the coverage of full antenatal care is very low for non-literate women, women with higher parity, Muslim women, women from scheduled tribes and women with a low standard of living. Full antenatal coverage is also much lower in rural areas (13 percent) than that in urban areas (26 percent). Non-literate women received full antenatal care for 8 percent of their last birth, whereas 20 percent of literate women (who had completed 9 years of schooling) and 35 percent of women who had completed ten years or more of schooling had received the full package. Eight percent of women

with a low standard of living received full antenatal care for their last live/still birth, as compared to 20 percent of women with medium and 33 percent of women with a high standard of living. The coverage varies inversely by parity. About 24 percent of women received the full course of antenatal care with parity-1 compared to only 6 percent with parity-4 and above. More Jain women (38 percent) received full antenatal care while it was a low of 11 percent for women from other religions. Only 12 percent of women from scheduled tribes and schedule castes were received antenatal care compared to 16 percent of women from other backward classes and 21 percent of 'other' caste category.

Figure 4.2
Full Antenatal Care by Background Characteristic



Note: Based on last live/still birth, born during three years preceding the survey. @ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 4.8 ANTENATAL CARE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women* who received different type of antenatal care by background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who received					Number of women
	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-ups	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	Adequate amount of IFA[1]	Full[2] antenatal check-ups	
Age group						
15-19	36.5	48.2	82.5	17.4	13.4	19,612
20-24	43.6	54.2	83.7	21.6	17.4	72,237
25-29	43.1	52.6	81.4	22.4	18.5	59,983
30-34	35.1	43.7	74.9	18.8	14.8	28,982
35-39	28.0	35.3	65.9	13.6	10.5	10,949
40-44	20.3	25.5	57.6	9.5	6.4	3,269
Children ever born						
1	54.4	64.9	88.1	27.7	23.5	54,292
2	48.0	59.6	86.0	24.9	20.7	54,170
3	34.7	46.1	80.2	17.7	13.6	34,168
4+	20.5	26.8	65.5	9.6	6.2	51,378
Residence						
Rural	33.3	41.8	76.6	16.9	12.8	142,241
Urban	58.7	72.1	89.6	29.6	25.9	52,790
Education						
Non-literate	23.6	31.3	69.3	11.5	7.8	99,575
0-9 @ years	48.5	62.3	89.2	23.7	19.5	59,645
10 years & above	72.8	82.0	95.0	39.6	35.1	35,677
Religion						
Hindu	39.8	49.6	80.3	20.3	16.2	157,903
Muslim	37.5	46.8	77.5	18.0	14.5	28,366
Christians	59.7	70.8	82.2	36.8	33.2	4,055
Sikh	51.5	66.5	87.5	22.0	18.0	2,525
Buddhist	45.9	62.9	88.8	24.5	19.2	1,263
Jain	76.5	85.2	93.4	39.9	37.9	543
Other	31.6	43.0	64.7	13.7	11.1	377
Caste/tribe#						
Scheduled caste	32.9	44.2	77.8	16.0	12.3	39,829
Scheduled tribe	30.0	39.4	68.6	16.8	11.6	19,487
Other backward classes	40.1	48.2	80.0	19.9	16.4	80,575
Other	49.9	61.3	86.4	25.9	21.3	52,625
Standard of living index						
Low	24.8	32.8	71.2	12.1	8.3	99,429
Medium	48.0	60.4	86.4	23.5	19.5	57,423
High	68.4	79.3	93.8	37.1	32.8	38,178
Total	40.2	50.0	80.1	20.4	16.4	1,95,031

Note: * Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001. Total includes 134 women missing information on education and 1,024 cases with no children (last still birth) were not shown separately. [1] 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. [2] At least three visits for antenatal check-ups, at least one TT injection received and adequate amount of IFA.@ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases.

Table 4.9 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of women* who received different type of antenatal care by States / Union territories, India, 2002-04

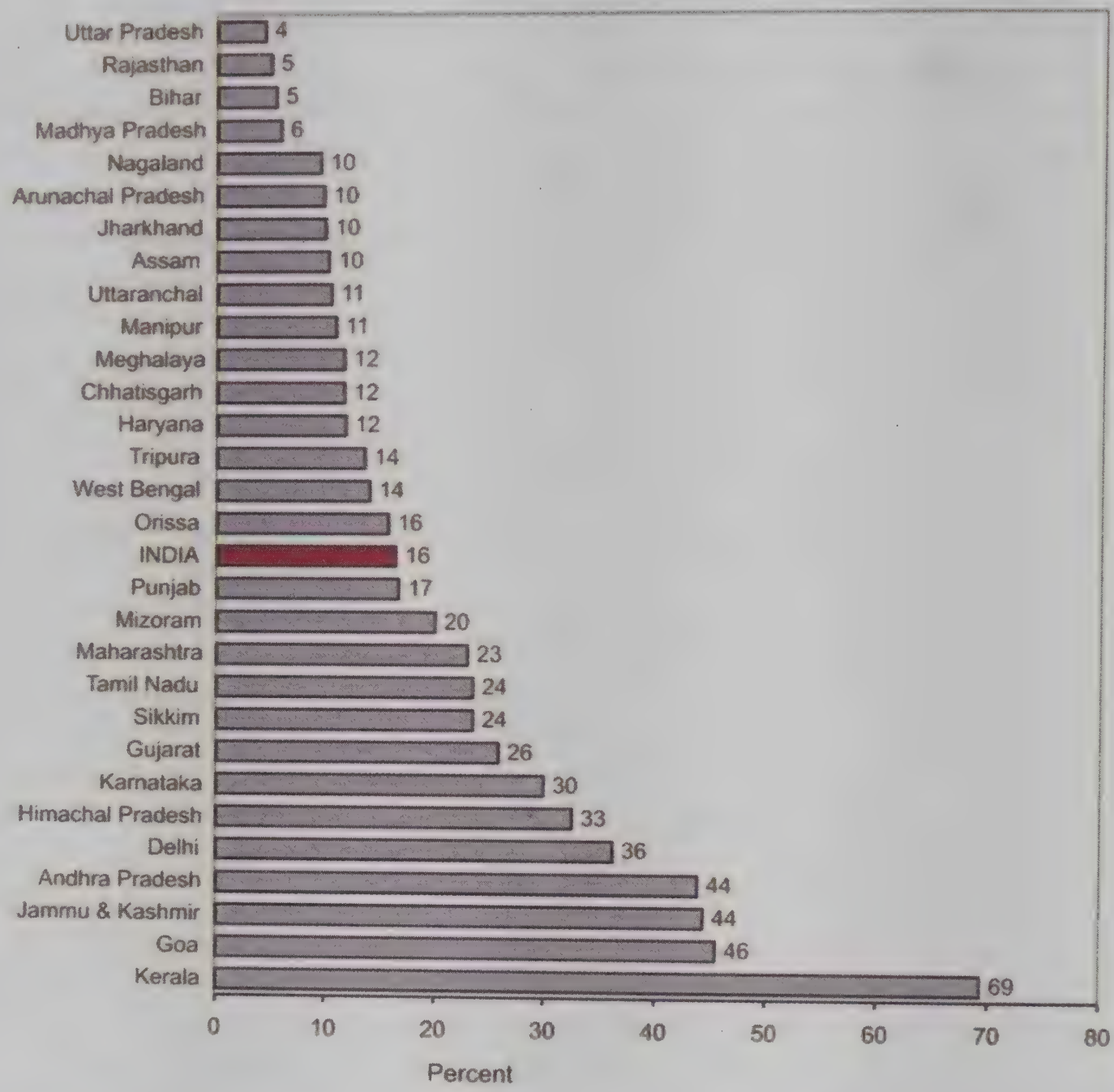
State/ Union Territory	Percentage that received an antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage that received three or more antenatal check-ups	Percentage that received at least one tetanus toxoid injection	Percentage that received adequate amount of IFA[1]	Percentage that received full[2] antenatal check-ups
Andhra Pradesh	66.5	87.9	87.9	48.3	43.9
Arunachal Pradesh	22.1	40.9	54.3	12.9	9.8
Assam	40.3	42.3	65.9	13.4	10.2
Bihar	21.5	19.6	75.4	8.1	5.4
Chhatisgarh	38.3	48.7	79.4	16.5	11.7
Delhi	40.9	67.3	82.6	45.7	36.2
Goa	77.8	84.2	88.3	57.7	45.5
Gujarat	47.1	61.4	85.9	30.2	25.8
Haryana	45.0	48.5	85.8	17.1	11.8
Himachal Pradesh	52.8	67.7	89.7	42.8	32.5
Jammu & Kashmir	63.2	80.2	80.8	53.7	44.4
Jharkhand	28.4	32.8	71.2	12.6	9.9
Karnataka	67.7	80.0	85.7	33.3	29.9
Kerala	89.3	96.8	95.4	73.6	69.3
Madhya Pradesh	32.5	34.6	77.5	8.5	5.9
Maharashtra	51.7	72.0	90.9	28.1	23.0
Manipur	56.4	58.0	78.4	12.2	10.9
Meghalaya	28.3	43.8	48.1	14.1	11.7
Mizoram	41.2	56.3	72.1	28.5	20.0
Nagaland	33.8	32.9	61.4	11.8	9.5
Orissa	38.7	47.3	84.8	24.3	15.7
Punjab	48.6	64.3	87.2	20.3	16.7
Rajasthan	30.0	33.3	69.0	8.0	5.0
Sikkim	50.7	67.9	85.8	30.3	23.5
Tamil Nadu	70.7	96.1	97.4	24.7	23.5
Tripura	61.1	66.1	71.4	15.9	13.6
Uttar Pradesh	22.0	24.6	69.5	8.7	4.4
Uttaranchal	25.9	27.9	71.2	20.0	10.5
West Bengal	40.1	64.6	92.0	18.1	14.0
Union Territory					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	46.5	93.6	96.1	84.1	77.8
Chandigarh	49.4	75.6	86.2	43.6	39.0
Daman & Diu	67.5	83.7	89.7	36.7	35.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58.9	79.1	91.7	34.3	32.1
Lakshadweep	30.5	96.6	96.9	73.6	68.8
Pondicherry	75.5	97.9	97.4	30.2	28.8
India	40.2	50.0	80.1	20.4	16.4

Note: * Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001. [1] 100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. [2] At least three visits for antenatal check-ups, at least one TT injection received and adequate amount of IFA.

4.6 Antenatal Care Indicator by State/ Union Territory

Table 4.9 shows the percentage of women who had given live/still birth during the three years preceding the survey who received different types of antenatal care, that is, the percentage who received an antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy, the percentage who received at least three antenatal check-ups, the percentage who received at least one tetanus toxoid injection, the percentage given 100 or more iron folic acid tablets/syrup, and the percentage who received full antenatal care services by state/union territory. The utilization of antenatal care services varies across the states/union territories. There is a wide variation in receiving an antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy, which ranges from 22 percent in Bihar to 89 percent in Kerala. In all the four southern states, - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and in Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir and Goa and in the two union territories, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry more than 60 percent of women received their first antenatal check-up in first trimester. In most of the other states including all EAG states, that is Bihar and Uttar Pradesh 22 percent each), Uttaranchal (26 percent), Jharkhand (28 percent), Rajasthan (30 percent), Madhya Pradesh (33 percent), Chhatisgarh (38 percent) and Orissa (39 percent) where less than two-fifths of the women sought antenatal care during the first trimester. The percentage of women who received three or more antenatal check ups is lowest in Bihar (20 percent) followed by Uttar Pradesh (25 percent), Uttaranchal (28 percent), Jharkhand, Nagaland and Rajasthan (33 percent each) and Madhya Pradesh (35 percent), whereas it is highest in Pondicherry (98 percent). In 6 states Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Jammu and Kashmir, and in four union territories Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in Daman and Diu 80 percent and more women were received three or more antenatal check-ups. The coverage of tetanus toxoid injection is a little better, except in Meghalaya (48 percent), in all other states/union territories more than 50 percent of women received at least one TT injection during the pregnancy. In Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and in the union territories Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, more than 90 percent and in Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana, Sikkim, Karnataka, Orissa, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir 80-90 percent of the women received at least one TT injection. The information on receiving IFA tablets/syrup during pregnancy is also presented in Table 4.9. There is a wide variation in the percentage of women who received 100 or more IFA tablets/syrup by state/union territory. It is lowest in Rajasthan and Bihar (8 percent each) followed by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (9 percent each). In most of the states only a small percent of women received 100 or more IFA tablets/syrup, whereas in Kerala and Lakshadweep about three-fourths of the women received 100 or more IFA tablets/ syrup and it is highest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (84 percent). The package of full antenatal care that includes a minimum of three antenatal care visits, at least one tetanus toxoid injection and 100 or more IFA tablets/syrup was received by two-thirds or more women only in Kerala and in Lakshadweep and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Only four percent of the women in Uttar Pradesh, five percent in Rajasthan and Bihar, six percent in Madhya Pradesh and 10-14 percent in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Chhatisgarh, Haryana, and West Bengal received full antenatal care services, compared to an all India average of 16 percent (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3
Full Antenatal Care by State



Note: Based on last live/still birth, born during three years preceding the survey

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

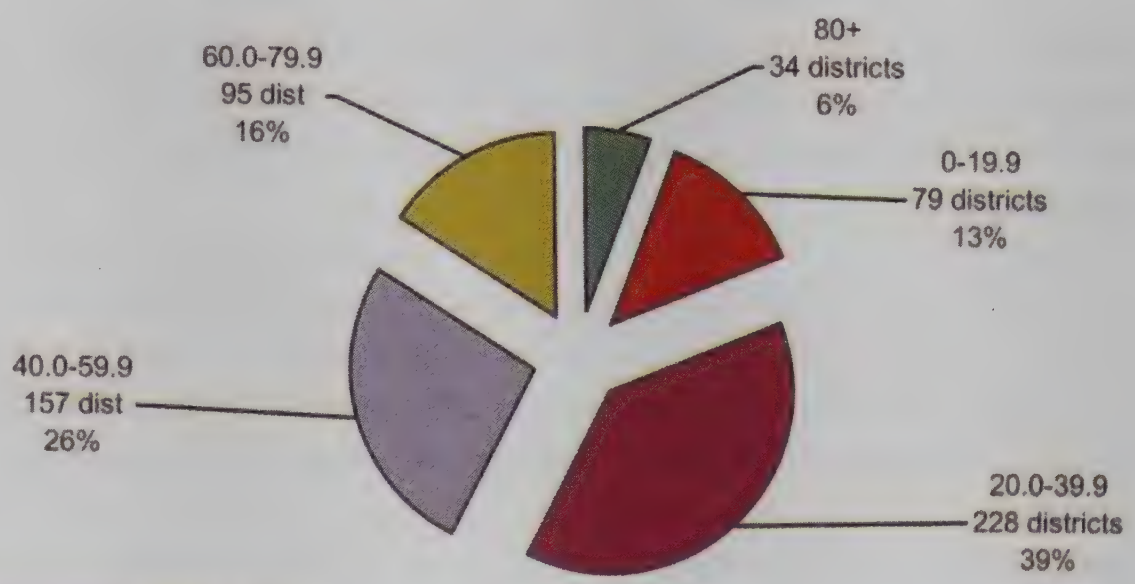
4.7 Antenatal Care Indicator by Districts

The percentage of women who received antenatal check-ups in the first trimester, three or more antenatal check-ups and full antenatal care by districts is shown in Figures 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 respectively. District-wise coverage of women with three or more antenatal check-ups is also presented in Appendix B and Map-5. The lowest percentage of antenatal checkups in the first trimester in India was reported in Kaushambi and Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh and Twang

district of Arunachal Pradesh where less than 10 percent of women received an antenatal check-up in the first trimester of their pregnancy.

Out of the total 79 districts (13 percent of total districts in India) with less than 20 percent of women who received an antenatal check-up in the first trimester, 64 districts are from EAG states and they are mostly from Uttar Pradesh (32 districts) and Bihar (19 districts) and 15 districts from the north-eastern states that is, Arunachal Pradesh (9 districts), Meghalaya (3 districts) and one district each from Assam, Nagaland and Mizoram.

Figure 4.4
Distribution of Districts by Percentge of Receiving Antenatal Checkup in First Trimester



Note: Based on last live/still birth, born during three years preceding the survey

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

The proportion of women who received antenatal check-ups in the first trimester in 95 districts (16 percent of total districts) in India lies between 60.0 to 79.9 percent. Districts, mainly in Andhra Pradesh (15 out of 23 districts) and Tamil Nadu (21 out of 30 districts) fall in this group. Maharashtra (12 districts), Jammu and Kashmir (6 districts), Himachal Pradesh (5 districts), Haryana (4 districts), Manipur (4 districts), Tripura (3 districts), 2 districts each from Gujarat, Punjab and Nagaland and one district each from Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Sikkim and Assam also fall in this group.

It may be observed that there are nearly half of the districts in India where women seek ANC in the first trimester. Besides, in 129 districts initiation of early ANC (in the first trimester) is more than 60 percent.

Figure 4.5 indicates the distribution of districts by an extent of coverage of minimum three ANCs. The lowest percentage of women receiving three or more antenatal check-ups in India was reported in Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh. In 10 districts, the coverage of three or more antenatal check-ups was less than 10 percent in Kaushambi, Shrawasti, Unnao, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot,

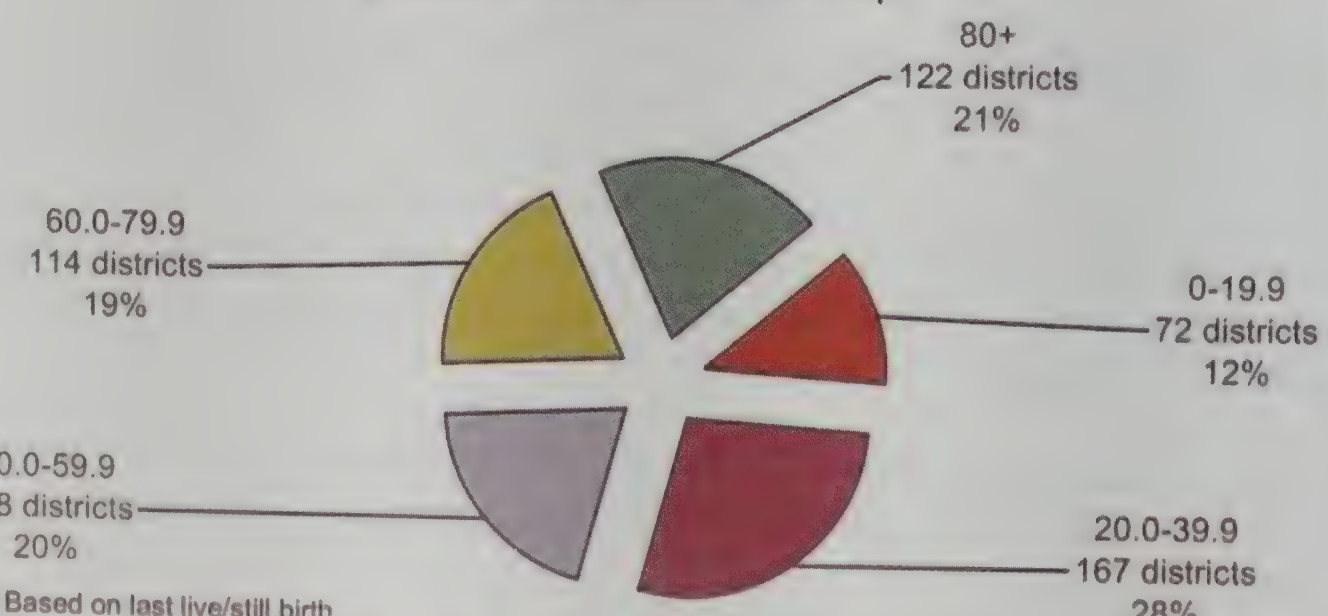
and Balrampur (all from Uttar Pradesh), Samastipur, Khagria and Sapaul (all from Bihar), and Tuensang district of Nagaland. Out of 72 districts with coverage below 20 percent, 61 districts are from EAG states and 11 districts are from the northeastern states. Most of the districts are in this group from Uttar Pradesh (30 districts) and Bihar (20 districts).

Almost all the remaining districts of Uttar Pradesh (36 districts), Madhya Pradesh (30 districts), Rajasthan (22 districts), Bihar (17 districts), Jharkhand (11 districts each), Uttaranchal (11 districts) Orissa (6 districts) and Chhatisgarh (4 districts) all from EAG states and 24 districts from the north-eastern states namely, Assam (11 districts), Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya (3 districts each), Manipur and Nagaland (2 districts each) and Mizoram (one district) are among the 167 districts of India that received three or more antenatal check ups ranging between 20.0 percent to 39.9 percent. Some of the districts from Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and West Bengal also fall in this group.

Those receiving three or more antenatal check ups in 114 districts (19 percent of total districts) in India fall between 60.0 percent and 79.9 percent. Mainly, districts in Maharashtra (19 districts), Gujarat (16 districts), West Bengal (13 districts), Punjab (10 districts) and Himachal Pradesh (9 districts) fall in this group.

Out of 122 districts that fall in the category of coverage of 80 percent or more, 89 districts are from the southern region. Only one district from Mizoram, 3 districts from Delhi, one district each from Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa and Gujarat, 2 districts each from Punjab and Daman and Diu, 9 districts from Jammu and Kashmir and 11 districts from Maharashtra fall in this group.

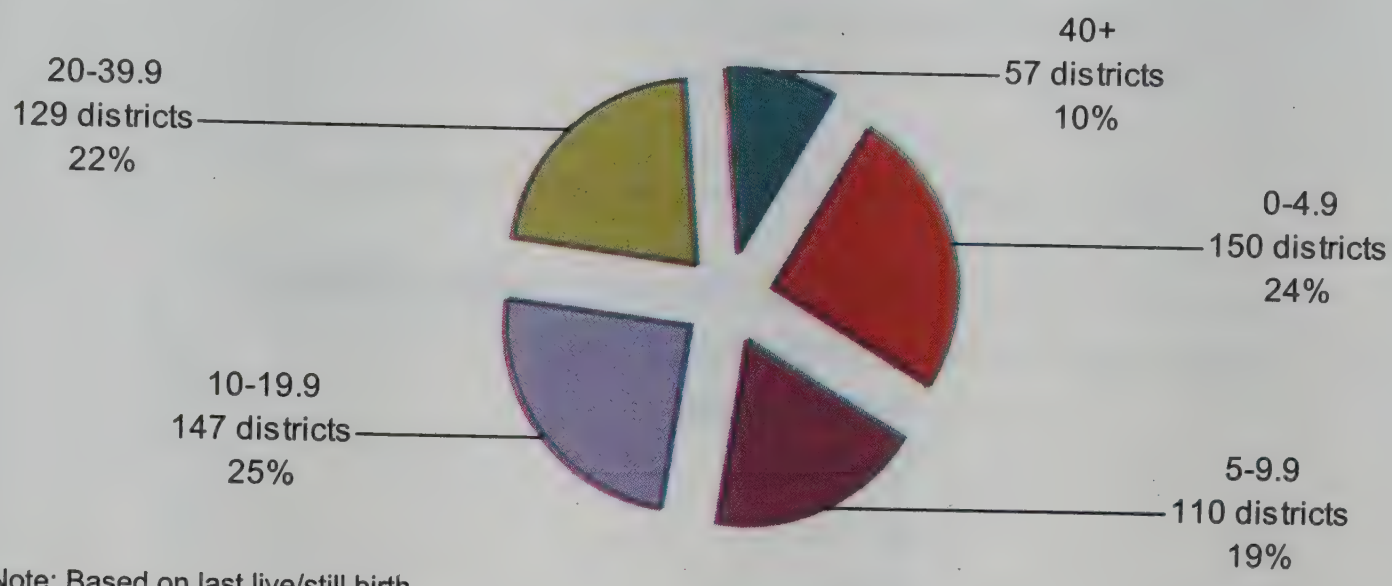
Figure 4.5
Distribution of Districts by Percentge of Receiving three or more Antenatal Checkup



Note: Based on last live/still birth, born during three years preceding the survey

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Figure 4.6
Distribution of Districts by Percentge of Receiving Full Antenatal care



Note: Based on last live/still birth, born during three years preceding the survey

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

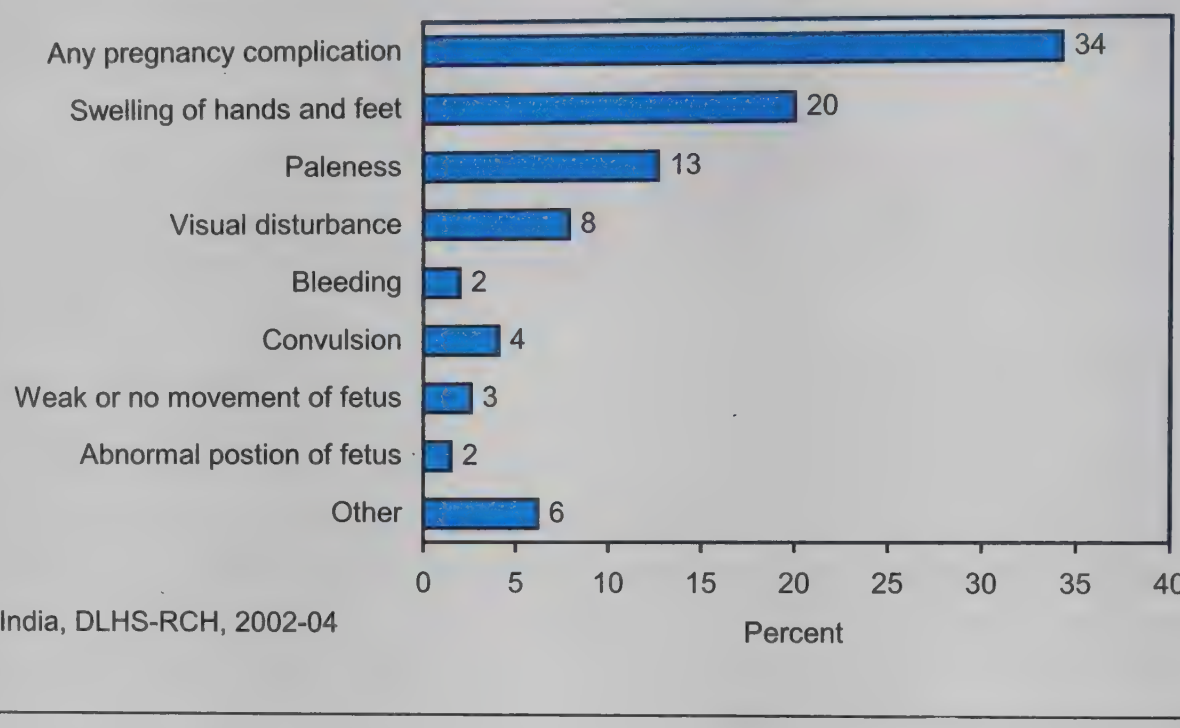
Figure 4.6 gives the distribution of districts by percentage of women who received the full package of ANC. The outreach of a full package of ANC that would ensure safe motherhood to a large extent is very poor in most of the districts. There are only 57 districts where at least 40 percent of the women have received a full package of ANC. This state of affairs is mainly due to poor outreach of "adequate amount of IFA tablets".

4.8 Pregnancy Complications and Treatment

Complications during pregnancy may affect both women's health and the outcome of the pregnancy adversely. Early detection of complications during pregnancy and their management are important components of the safe motherhood programme. In the survey, all the eligible women who had given last live or still birth during the three years preceding the survey were asked if at any time during the pregnancy, they had experienced any of the following pregnancy-related problems such as swelling of hands and feet, paleness, visual disturbance, vaginal bleeding, convulsions, weak or no movement of foetus, abnormal position of foetus, and other problems. All the information is based on women's self-reporting which is presented in Table 4.10 and Figure 4.7. About 34 percent of the women experienced at least one pregnancy related problem. The proportion was slightly lower among rural women (34 percent) than among urban women (36 percent). The major problems reported were 'swelling of hand and feet' (20 percent), 'paleness' (13 percent), and 'visual disturbance' (8 percent). Only 2 percent reported 'abnormal position of foetus', and 'vaginal bleeding'. About 4 percent of the women reported 'convulsions' and three percent reported 'weak or no movement of foetus'. There is not much variation in reporting any pregnancy complication by age and parity of women, education and standard of living. But the proportion is relatively high among women who

had received some kind of antenatal care during their pregnancy. Thirty-six percent of women who had an antenatal check-up reported that they had experienced at least one problem during their pregnancy as against 29 percent of women who did not receive any antenatal check-up in pregnancy period. The specific symptoms like 'swelling of hands and feet' (21 percent), 'paleness' (14 percent), 'bleeding' (2 percent), weak or 'no movement of foetus' (3 percent) and other problem during pregnancy (7 percent) is also reported more by women who received any antenatal check up than those who did not receive any antenatal check up.

Figure 4.7
Percentage of Women with Pregnancy Complication by Symptoms



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Women who reported at least one pregnancy related complication were asked whether they had consulted someone or had sought treatment for their problem and also the source of treatment. Table 4.11 shows the percentage of women who had a pregnancy complication and had obtained advice or had sought treatment by source of treatment according to residence and availability of health facility in the village. Fifty-one percent of women reported that they had obtained advice or had consulted to someone for their problem. The treatment seeking was much higher among urban women (66 percent) than that in rural women (45 percent). Treatment seeking was better among women (49 percent) from those villages where a health facility was available as compared to 41 percent of women who came from with no health facility within the village.

Among women who sought treatment for pregnancy complications, 32 percent visited a government health facility including a primary health centre (6 percent) and sub-centre (3 percent). About 60 percent of the women visited a private health facility, another 5 percent had gone to an Indian system of medicine facility and 5 percent obtained advice from other health facilities. The proportion of women who visited a private health facility is higher in urban areas (64 percent) than in rural areas (57 percent). Among women who sought treatment, 86 percent went to a doctor and 10 percent went to an auxiliary nurse midwife or nurse or LHV, and another 3 percent saw someone else. Most of the women in urban areas (93 percent) went to a doctor as against 82 percent in rural areas. ANM/Nurse/LHV had seen 13 percent of women in rural areas, whereas it was 6 percent in urban areas.

Table 4.10 PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women who had live/still births during three years preceding the survey by pregnancy complication and type of complication during pregnancy by some selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage of women with any pregnancy complication	Type of pregnancy complication;								Number of women
		Swelling of hands and feet	Paleness	Visual disturbances	Bleeding	Convulsion	Weak or no movement of foetus	Abnormal position of foetus	Other	
Age group (years)										
15-19	35.0	19.8	13.2	9.1	2.0	4.2	2.6	1.7	6.7	19,612
20-24	33.7	19.1	12.6	7.3	1.8	3.9	2.6	1.6	6.3	72,237
25-29	34.4	20.4	12.4	7.3	2.1	4.2	2.5	1.5	6.1	59,983
30-34	34.4	20.8	13.0	8.6	2.1	4.4	2.7	1.4	6.0	28,982
35-39	34.7	22.0	12.7	9.9	2.4	4.2	3.1	1.3	5.5	10,949
40-44	33.9	19.7	13.5	10.6	2.5	4.3	2.7	1.0	5.8	3,269
Children ever born										
1	36.8	23.5	12.5	5.8	2.0	3.7	2.9	2.1	6.6	54,292
2	32.1	18.1	12.1	6.6	1.8	3.6	2.4	1.4	5.8	54,170
3	33.2	18.0	12.9	8.3	1.9	4.5	2.4	1.4	6.3	34,168
4+	34.2	19.6	13.2	11.0	2.1	4.8	2.6	1.0	6.0	51,378
Residence										
Rural	33.7	19.1	12.6	9.0	2.0	4.4	2.7	1.5	6.0	1,42,241
Urban	35.5	22.6	12.9	4.8	1.9	3.2	2.4	1.5	6.6	52,790
Education										
Non-literate	32.3	18.5	12.1	10.0	1.9	4.4	2.4	1.1	5.5	99,575
0-9@ years	36.1	20.4	14.2	6.9	2.0	4.2	2.8	1.7	7.0	59,645
10 years & above	36.6	23.6	11.8	3.5	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	6.7	35,677
Standard of living index										
Low	33.9	19.1	12.7	10.6	2.1	4.8	2.5	1.2	6.0	99,429
Medium	33.4	19.2	12.9	5.9	1.9	3.7	2.7	1.6	6.4	57,423
High	36.2	23.6	12.3	3.7	1.9	3.0	2.7	1.9	6.2	38,178
Received any ANC										
Yes	36.1			7.4	2.2	4.2	3.0	1.8	6.7	1,43,183
No	29.0	21.1	13.8	9.1	1.4	3.7	1.6	0.6	4.8	51,756
		17.2	9.7							
Total	34.2			7.9	2.0	4.1	2.6	1.5	6.2	1,95,031
		20.0	12.7							

Note: Table includes 114-140 cases with missing information on symptoms of pregnancy complication. Total includes 134 women missing information on education, 1,024 cases with no children (last still birth) and 93 cases on any antenatal care were not shown separately. @ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT FOR PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women* who had any pregnancy complication, sought treatment and source of treatment according to residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Treatment and source	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility in the village[5]	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Percentage of women sought treatment who had any pregnancy complication	50.6	44.8	65.5	48.8	41.1
Number of women	66,747	47,984	18,763	22,620	25,364
Percentage sought treatment at health facility					
Government health facility[1]	32.1	33.6	29.4	35.7	31.4
Primary health centre	6.1	8.6	1.8	8.9	8.3
Sub centre	3.1	4.4	0.7	5.4	3.4
Private health facility[2]	59.6	57.0	64.3	56.1	57.8
ISM[3] facility	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.5
Other	5.3	6.9	2.5	5.8	8.0
Percent distribution of women who obtained treatment from					
Doctor	85.9	81.9	93.0	82.9	80.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	10.4	13.1	5.7	13.0	13.3
Other[4]	2.9	4.2	0.6	3.5	4.9
Missing	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	33,762	21,474	12,288	11,038	10,437

Note: [1] Include municipal hospital, dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, sub-centre, primary health centre and community health centre/rural hospital. [2] Include private hospital/clinic, non-governmental organization/ trust hospital. [3] Either government or private Indian System of Medicine. [4] Other included *Dai* (trained or untrained), other health professionals and ISM practitioner. [5] Include sub-centre, primary health centre and community health centre/ referral hospital, government hospital and government dispensary within the village.

4.9 Delivery Care

4.9.1 Place of Delivery

One of the important thrusts of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme is to encourage deliveries under proper hygienic conditions and under the supervision of skilled health professionals. The provision of delivery services in the government health institutions is one of the components of the RCH programme. For each live/still birth during three years preceding the survey, DLHS-RCH asked the women where (place) their children were born, who assisted during the deliveries in case of home deliveries, characteristics of delivery, and any problems that had occurred during the delivery. Table 4.12 presents the place of delivery according to background characteristics. Only 19 percent of deliveries took place in government health institutions, 22 percent in private health institutions, and a large proportion of the births (59 percent) took place at home (Figure 4.8). More than 69 percent of the deliveries in urban areas and only 30 percent of the deliveries in rural areas took place in health institutions.

Table 4.12 PLACE OF DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women who had given live/still births during three years preceding the survey, by place of delivery, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Health institutions		Home	Other	Missing	Total percent	Number of women
	Public	Private					
Age group (in years)							
15-19	20.7	17.3	61.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	19,612
20-24	20.4	22.7	56.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	72,237
25-29	18.9	24.4	56.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	59,983
30-34	15.7	21.0	62.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	28,982
35-39	12.3	16.1	70.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	10,949
40-44	10.9	11.9	77.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,269
Children ever born							
1	25.3	33.5	40.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	54,292
2	21.8	25.9	51.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	54,170
3	17.0	16.7	65.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	34,168
4+	9.3	8.6	81.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	51,378
Residence							
Rural	15.0	14.8	69.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,42,241
Urban	28.5	40.9	29.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	52,790
Education							
Non-literate	11.8	8.9	78.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	99,575
0-9@ years	26.7	23.8	48.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	59,645
10 years & above	24.5	54.7	20.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	35,677
Religion							
Hindu	18.8	21.1	59.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,57,903
Muslim	17.3	21.1	61.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	28,366
Christians	23.6	35.7	40.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,055
Sikh	12.1	44.2	43.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,525
Buddhist	36.2	22.8	40.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,263
Jain	17.5	74.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	543
Others	21.9	12.3	65.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	377
Caste#							
Scheduled caste	19.7	12.9	66.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	39,829
Scheduled tribe	13.2	8.8	77.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	19,487
Other backward class	17.6	22.7	59.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	80,575
Other	21.6	32.4	45.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	52,625
Standard of living index							
Low	12.9	7.9	78.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	99,429
Medium	25.7	24.5	49.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	57,423
High	23.2	54.1	22.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	38,178
Number of antenatal check-ups							
No check-up	5.3	5.2	89.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	51,798
1	13.1	11.8	74.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	14,820
2	15.1	13.1	71.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	30,769
3	20.4	17.6	61.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	24,238
4+	30.2	40.8	28.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	73,314

Contd.

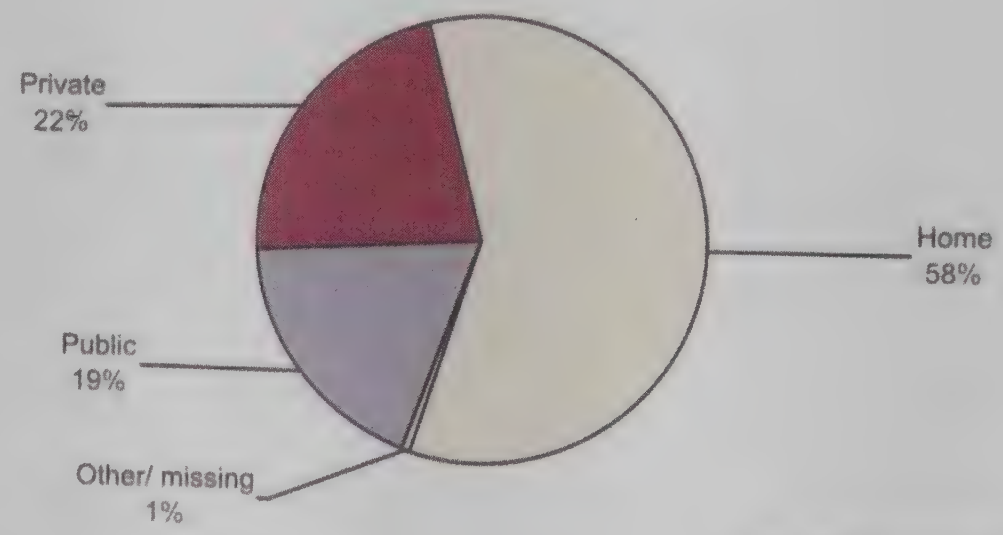
Table 4.12 PLACE OF DELIVERY (contd.)

Percent distribution of women who had given live/still births during three years preceding the survey, by place of delivery, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Health institutions		Home	Other	Missing	Total percent	Number of women
	Public	Private					
Delivery characteristics							
Normal	17.3	17.4	64.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,74,246
Caesarean	30.4	65.4	3.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	15,521
Assisted	29.0	41.5	28.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	5,054
Availability of health facility[1] in the village							
Yes	17.4	17.5	64.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	65,554
No	13.0	12.4	74.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	76,687
Total	18.7	21.8	59.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,95,031

Note: Total includes 134 women missing information on education and 1,024 cases with no children (last still birth) 93 women on number of antenatal check-up and 211 women on delivery chrematistics with missing information were not shown separately. @ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases. [1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.

Figure 4.8
Place of Delivery

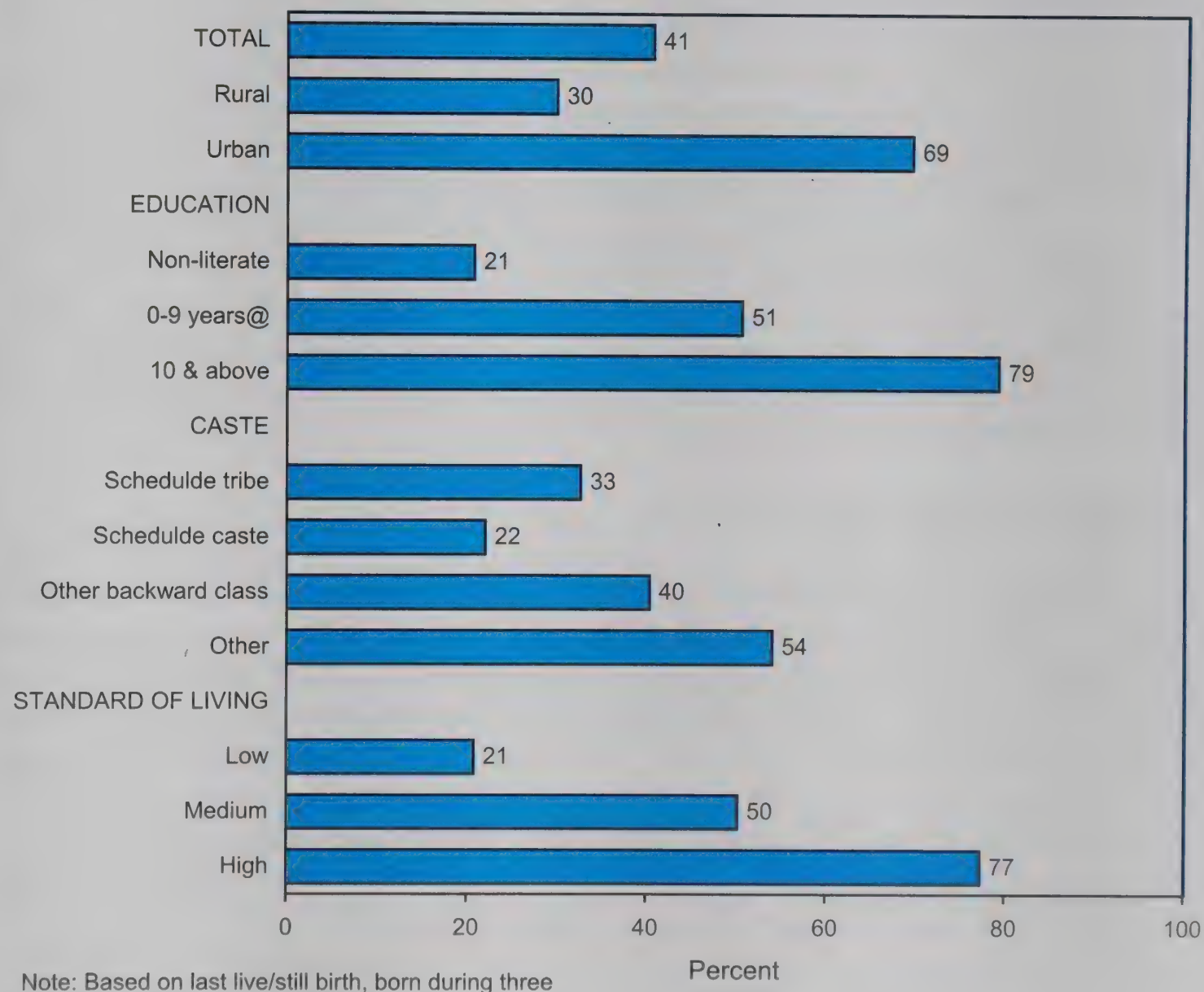


India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

The percentage of births occurring in health institutions is higher for younger women under the age of 35 years than for women aged 35 years and above. Institutional deliveries, particularly in private health facilities, increase sharply with education and the standard of living. About one-fifth births to non-literate women and nearly 80 percent births to women who had completed at least 10 or more years of schooling took place at health institutions. Women with a high standard of living were more likely to give birth in health institutions than women with a low standard of living (Figure 4.9). The percentage of institutional deliveries decreases as parity increases. Only 22 percent births of scheduled-tribe women take place in institutions as compared to 33 percent of births to scheduled-caste women, 40 percent to other backward classes and 54 percent of births to women

from the 'other' castes category. Births to Hindu women (40 percent) and Muslim women (38 percent) are equally likely to take place in a health institution; births to Jain women (92 percent), followed by births to Sikh, Buddhist and Christian women (56-59 percent), are more likely than births to women of all other religions to take place in health institutions. Institutional deliveries are more common among women who had four or more antenatal check-ups (71 percent) than among those who had fewer antenatal check-ups. Institutional deliveries are least prevalent among births to women who did not receive any antenatal check-up (11 percent). A large percentage of births occurred through caesarean section (96 percent), and 71 percent of assisted delivery took place at health institutions. At the same time, 3 percent of caesarean delivery and 28 percent of assisted delivery took place at home. The availability of a health facility establishes a positive relationship with births at health institutions. About 35 percent of women give birth at a health institution with availability of health facility within a village compared with 25 percent of women with non-availability of health facilities in the village.

Figure 4.9
Institutional Delivery by Background Characteristic



Note: Based on last live/still birth, born during three years preceding the survey. @ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

4.9.2 Assistance during Home Delivery and Safe Delivery

Table 4.13 shows distribution of delivery by assistance during home delivery and by selected background characteristics. Generally, assistance can be provided by medical staff (doctors, ANM/ nurse/LHV, TBA, un-trained *dai*), and relatives/friends. If more than one type of attendant assisted during the delivery, then only the most qualified person is considered. Only 5 percent of home deliveries in the last three years were attended by a doctor, and 7 percent by ANM or nurse or LHV. Eleven percent of births were attended by trained birth attendant, 51 percent were attended by an untrained *dai*, 25 percent were attended by relatives and friends and one percent of home deliveries were not attended by any one (Figure 4.10). Overall, 12 percent of deliveries that took place at home were attended by a health professional. The percentages of births attended by health professional are more among the women below age 30 than among women age 30 and older. The percentage of deliveries at home attended by health professional are more in urban areas (21 percent) than in rural areas (11 percent). The percentages of births attended by a health professionals decrease steadily with increasing parity of women. Births to women who had completed 10 or more years of schooling whose delivery was attended by health professionals is three times higher than that of non-literate women. Home deliveries are more likely to be attendant by health professionals among women with a high standard of living (27 percent) than among women with lower and medium SLI. Among religions groups, Sikh women (30 percent), followed by Christian women (15 percent) are most likely to have a delivery attended by a health professional and 8-12 percent of home deliveries of women belonging to Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist and other religious groups were attended by health professionals. Only 8 percent of births to scheduled tribes, 10 percent to scheduled castes, 12 percent to other backward classes and 16 percent births to women who belong to the 'other' caste category were attended by health professionals. Six percent of home deliveries to women who did not have any antenatal check-ups were attended by health professionals compared with 24 percent of home deliveries to women who had four or more antenatal check-ups. About 11 percent home deliveries that were normal were attended by a health professional, which differs substantially to births either caesarean or assisted births (40-64 percent). About 13 percent of home deliveries attended by a health professional with availability of health facility in the village compared to 9 percent with non-availability of health facility in the village.

4.9.2 Delivery Assisted by Skilled Persons

The extent of safe deliveries (delivery attended by skilled personnel) varied substantially by background characteristics of women (Table 4.13). Less than half of the births are safe in India. In urban areas more than three-quarters (76 percent) of the deliveries were safe as against little less than two-fifths (37 percent) in rural areas. About half of the deliveries are safe for young women aged below 30 than to women above 30 years. The proportion of safe deliveries decreases as parity rises from 1 (66 percent) to 4 and above (24 percent). The percentage of safe deliveries is much lower among Muslim women (44 percent), Hindus (47 percent) and women from other religions (40 percent) than among women from Christian, Sikh and Buddhist religions (65-69 percent). The extent of safe deliveries among Jain women (96 percent) can certainly be considered as an outlier. Only 28 percent of births to women from scheduled tribes are safe, compared to 40 percent among scheduled-caste, 48 percent among other backward classes, and 61 percent of births among women from the 'other' castes category. The percentage of safe deliveries increased substantially with women's education and standard of living.

Table 4.13 ASSISTANCE DURING HOME DELIVERY AND SAFE DELIVERY

ercent distribution of women who had given live/still births during three years preceding the survey, by assistance during home delivery, and percentage of safe delivery, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Attendant assisting during home delivery[1]						Number of women	Percentage of safe[2] delivery	Number of women
	Doctor	ANM/ Nurse/ LHV	TBA	Untrained *dai*	Relative/ friends	None			
Age group (in years)									
15-19	6.1	7.1	11.1	48.3	26.3	1.0	12,038	46.1	19,612
20-24	5.4	8.5	12.2	48.4	24.5	1.0	40,746	50.9	72,237
25-29	4.5	7.6	11.7	50.8	24.2	1.3	33,735	50.0	59,983
30-34	3.3	6.2	9.7	54.7	24.6	1.4	18,221	42.7	28,982
35-39	3.0	5.2	8.9	54.8	26.4	1.7	7,737	34.3	10,949
40-44	2.6	3.6	6.1	58.8	26.6	2.4	2,519	27.6	3,269
Children ever born									
1	7.0	10.3	12.4	47.2	22.1	1.0	21,942	65.8	54,292
2	5.6	9.1	13.0	47.2	24.1	1.0	28,084	55.3	54,170
3	4.2	7.2	12.1	49.9	25.4	1.1	22,492	41.3	34,168
4+	3.0	4.8	8.8	55.6	26.2	1.5	42,040	24.2	51,378
Residence									
Rural	4.5	6.0	10.2	51.9	26.1	1.3	99,270	37.2	1,42,241
Urban	5.3	16.0	17.5	43.7	16.7	0.9	15,725	75.8	52,790
Education									
Non-literate	3.6	4.8	9.1	54.4	26.8	1.3	78,611	27.3	99,575
0-9@ years	6.8	11.0	14.9	44.3	21.9	1.0	29,124	59.3	59,645
10 years & above	7.5	21.0	18.6	37.0	15.0	0.8	7,158	84.9	35,677
Religion									
Hindu	4.7	7.4	10.7	50.2	25.7	1.2	94,072	47.1	1,57,903
Muslim	4.1	5.7	11.6	57.3	20.2	1.1	17,390	44.3	28,366
Christians	5.6	9.4	16.2	35.0	31.5	2.2	1,630	65.3	4,055
Sikh	2.6	27.7	35.8	32.1	1.6	0.2	1,099	69.6	2,525
Buddhist	6.1	4.5	18.5	26.1	44.5	0.3	515	63.3	1,263
Jain	(8.1)	(40.3)	(11.3)	(21.0)	(19.4)	(0.0)	42	95.5	543
Others	2.1	6.4	7.9	46.1	35.5	2.0	247	39.8	377
Caste									
Scheduled caste	4.1	6.3	11.6	50.3	26.6	1.1	26,597	39.6	39,829
Scheduled tribe	3.8	4.4	11.9	47.3	30.8	1.6	15,130	28.4	19,487
Other backward class	4.3	7.8	9.3	53.9	23.4	1.1	47,789	47.5	80,575
Other	6.3	9.9	13.7	46.9	21.9	1.3	23,886	61.3	52,625
Standard of living index									
Low	4.0	4.5	8.9	53.2	27.9	1.4	78,322	27.5	99,429
Medium	5.8	11.1	14.8	47.7	19.7	0.8	28,268	58.5	57,423
High	7.2	21.4	19.8	38.1	12.7	0.6	8,405	83.6	38,178
Number of antenatal check-ups									
No check-up	2.7	3.0	6.1	59.4	27.5	1.3	46,173	15.5	51,798
1	4.3	6.8	10.8	49.7	27.2	1.2	11,075	33.2	14,820
2	4.3	8.3	12.2	50.2	23.9	1.1	21,951	37.2	30,769
3	5.6	9.8	14.9	46.0	22.7	1.2	14,902	47.4	24,238
4+	8.9	14.8	19.0	36.2	19.9	1.1	20,841	77.7	73,314

Contd.

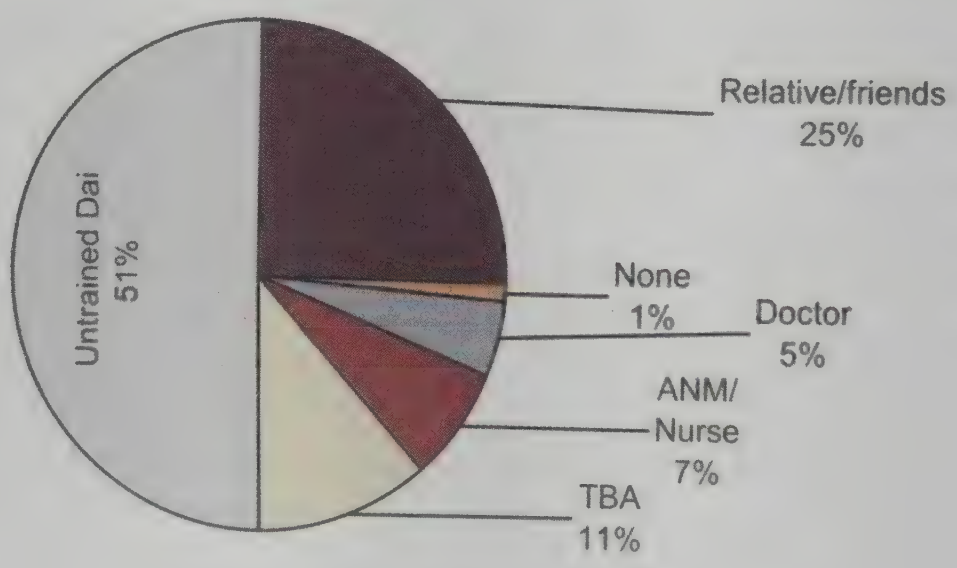
Table 4.13 ASSISTANCE DURING HOME DELIVERY AND SAFE DELIVERY (contd.)

Percent distribution of women who had given live/still births during three years preceding the survey, by assistance during home delivery, and percentage of safe delivery, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristics	Attendant assisting during home delivery[1]						Number of women	Percentage of safe[2] delivery	Number of women
	Doctor	ANM/ Nurse/ LHV	TBA	Untrained *dai*	Relative/ friends	None			
Delivery characteristics									
Normal	4.0	7.2	11.2	51.3	25.0	1.2	1,13,018	42.0	1,74,246
Caesarean	25.5	14.6	8.6	33.3	13.3	4.3	498	97.0	15,521
Assisted	45.7	18.0	6.1	17.7	11.8	0.8	1,435	88.6	5,054
Availability of health facility[3] in the village									
Yes	5.2	8.1	11.5	49.0	25.0	1.2	42,420	43.5	66,554
No	4.1	4.5	9.2	54.0	26.9	1.4	56,850	31.8	76,687
Total	4.6	7.4	11.2	50.8	24.8	1.2	1,14,995	47.6	1,95,031

Note: Table includes 34 cases with missing information on assistance during home delivery. Total includes 438 women with no children, and 102 cases with missing information on education, 53 women with number of antenatal check-up and 44 women on elivery characteristics with missing information were not shown separately. For safe delivery; total includes total includes 1,024 women with no children, and 134 cases with missing information on education 93 women with number of antenatal check-up and 211 women on delivery characteristics with missing information were not shown separately [1] If the respondent mentioned more than one attendant, only the most qualified attendant is shown. [2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by doctor/ANM/Nurse/LHV.@ Literate women with no years of schooling is also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases. [3] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

Figure 4.10
Assistance During Home Delivery



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Only 28 percent of non-literate women had safe deliveries, whereas it was 85 percent among women who had completed at least high school. Women with a high standard of living had 88 percent safe deliveries compared to women with a medium standard of living (70 percent) in and those with a low standard of living (37 percent). Safe deliveries are least prevalent among women who did not receive any antenatal check-ups (16 percent), and it is most prevalent among women who had four or more antenatal check-ups (78 percent). The proportion of safe deliveries is comparatively much higher in villages, which have a health facility than among women from those villages where health facilities are not available.

4.10 Reasons for Not Going to Health Institutions for Delivery

Table 4.14 shows the percentage distribution of women who did not deliver in health institutions in the three years preceding the survey. The main reasons for not going to health institutions have been presented according to residence and availability of health facility in the village. More than half of the women (54 percent) stated that it was not necessary to deliver in health institutions. It is surprising to see that a slightly higher proportion of urban women (55 percent) than rural women (54 percent) stated this as the main reason. Besides, 55 percent of women from villages with health facilities stated that it was not necessary to have the delivery in health institutions when compared to 53 percent of women from villages, which did not have any health facility. About 5 percent of women felt that it is not customary to have delivery in health institutions. Other factors contributing for not going to health institutions for delivery were 'costs too much' (9 percent), 'no transportation or health facility is too far' (4 percent), 'no time to go' (6 percent), 'family did not allow' (7 percent), 'better care at home' (8 percent), and 3 percent reported lack of knowledge regarding delivery facilities. Two percent of the women did not opt for institution delivery at a health institution due to poor quality of services. The corresponding figures were 3 percent in urban areas and 2 percent in rural areas.

TABLE 4.14 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY

Percent distribution of women who had given last live/still birth at home during three years preceding the survey by the main reason for not going health institution for delivery, according to residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Reason	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[1] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Not Necessary	53.7	53.5	54.9	54.6	52.7
Not customary	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.9
Cost too much	9.0	9.5	6.2	8.4	10.3
Health facility too far/ No transport	3.8	4.0	2.7	3.5	4.5
Poor quality service	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.9
No time to go	6.4	6.1	8.6	6.7	5.6
Family did not allow	6.5	6.6	5.9	5.8	7.2
Better care at home	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.8	7.7
Lack of knowledge	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.3
Other	1.8	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.5
Missing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,14,995	99,270	15,725	42,420	56,850

Note: [1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.

4.11 Delivery Characteristics by State/Union Territory

Table 4.15 shows the delivery characteristics by state/union territories; institutional delivery (delivery in government or private health institutions), home delivery, attendant assistance during home delivery by doctor or ANM/Nurse/LHV, and delivery attended by a skilled person for last live/still births to women during the three years preceding the survey.

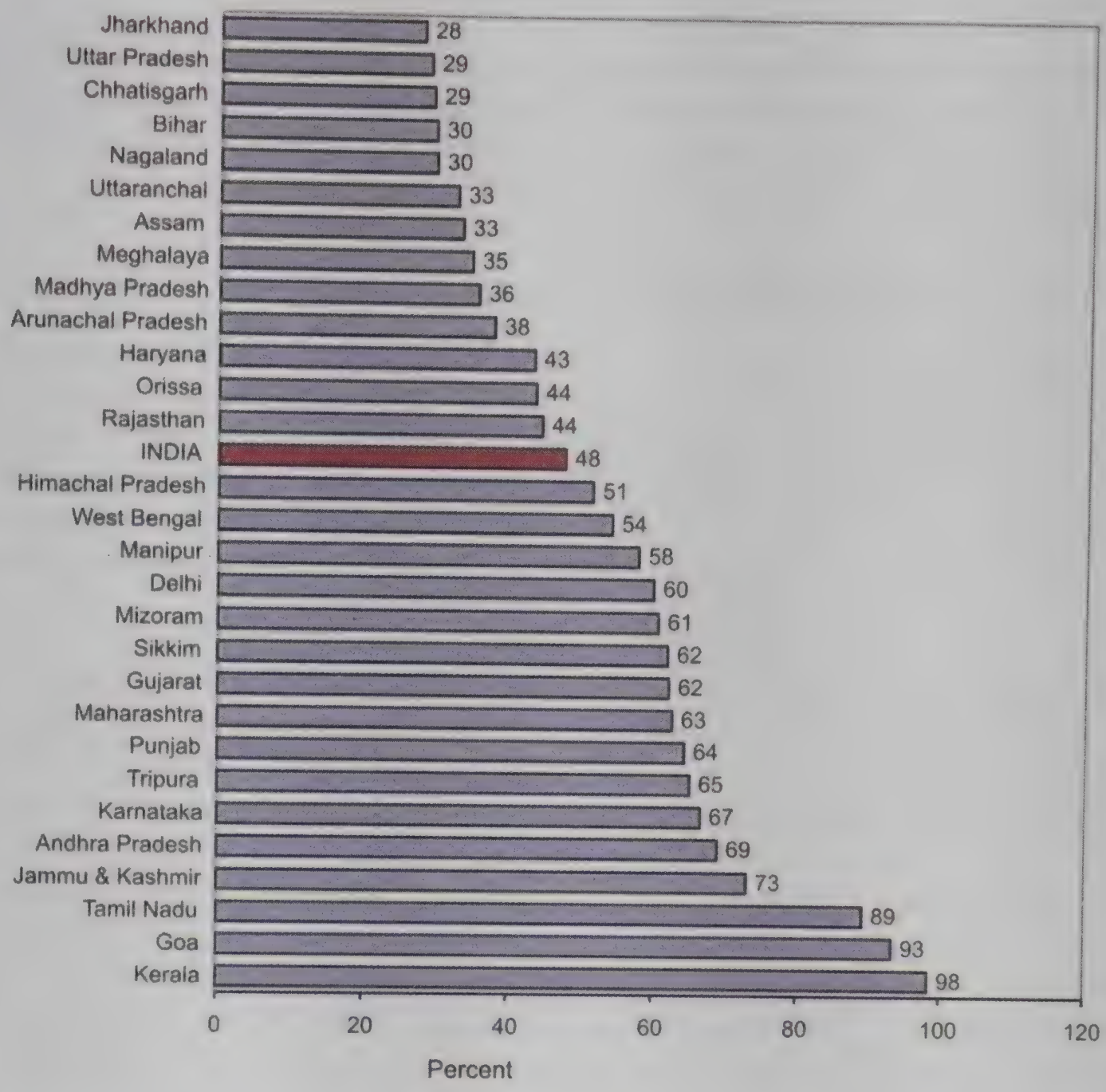
Table 4.15 DELIVERY CHARACTERISTICS BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and percentage of safe deliveries by States/union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled[1] persons	Percentage of safe[2] delivery
Andhra Pradesh	60.9	38.6	21.0	69.0
Arunachal Pradesh	34.8	64.9	4.5	37.7
Assam	26.8	71.9	9.0	33.2
Bihar	23.0	76.8	8.5	29.5
Chhatisgarh	20.2	79.6	11.1	29.1
Delhi	49.9	49.3	20.2	59.9
Goa	91.2	8.6	24.4	93.3
Gujarat	52.2	47.5	20.8	62.1
Haryana	35.1	64.8	12.5	43.2
Himachal Pradesh	45.1	54.3	11.6	51.4
Jammu & Kashmir	70.5	28.4	9.3	73.1
Jharkhand	22.4	77.3	7.0	27.8
Karnataka	58.0	41.9	20.7	66.6
Kerala	97.8	2.0	28.2	98.3
Madhya Pradesh	28.2	71.5	10.3	35.5
Maharashtra	57.9	41.7	11.3	62.6
Manipur	44.6	54.9	24.1	57.8
Meghalaya	30.9	68.9	5.2	34.5
Mizoram	52.6	46.8	17.0	60.6
Nagaland	17.8	81.8	14.4	29.6
Orissa	34.4	64.4	14.2	43.5
Punjab	48.9	51.1	30.1	64.3
Rajasthan	31.4	68.0	19.1	44.4
Sikkim	58.6	40.9	8.0	61.9
Tamil Nadu	86.1	13.4	23.2	89.2
Tripura	62.4	37.5	7.2	65.1
Uttar Pradesh	22.4	77.2	8.1	28.7
Uttaranchal	23.7	76.2	11.6	32.5
West Bengal	46.3	51.6	15.1	54.1
Union Territory				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.5	24.5	9.9	77.9
Chandigarh	47.4	52.6	22.3	59.1
Daman & Diu	68.1	31.9	10.5	71.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.5	53.3	15.5	54.7
Lakshadweep	79.9	19.8	20.1	83.8
Pondicherry	97.2	2.3	56.8	98.5
India	40.5	59.0	7.1	47.6

Note: *Table includes last live/still birth since 1-1-1999/1-1-2001. [1] Includes Doctor/ ANM/Nurse. [2] Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

Figure 4.11
Delivery Attended by Skilled Persons by State



Note: Based on last live/still birth,
born during three years preceding the survey

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

The extent of institutional deliveries in India varies widely across the states/union territories, from the lowest of 18-24 percent in Nagaland, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttaranchal to the highest of 86-98 percent in Tamil Nadu, Goa, Pondicherry and Kerala. In Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir and in Union territories of Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, 60 percent or more deliveries took place in health institutions. On the other hand, in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh and Haryana less than two-fifth of the deliveries were in institutions.

The practice of conducting deliveries at home with the assistance of a doctor/Nurse/ANM is not very common in India. Only in a few states/union territories like Delhi, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Goa, Kerala, Punjab, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry 20 percent or more deliveries were conducted at home with the assistance of a doctor/ Nurse/ANM.

The percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled personnel varies across the states/union territories from 30 percent or less in Nagaland, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand to 70 percent and above in Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Kerala, Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry (Figure 4.11).

4.12 Delivery Characteristics by Districts

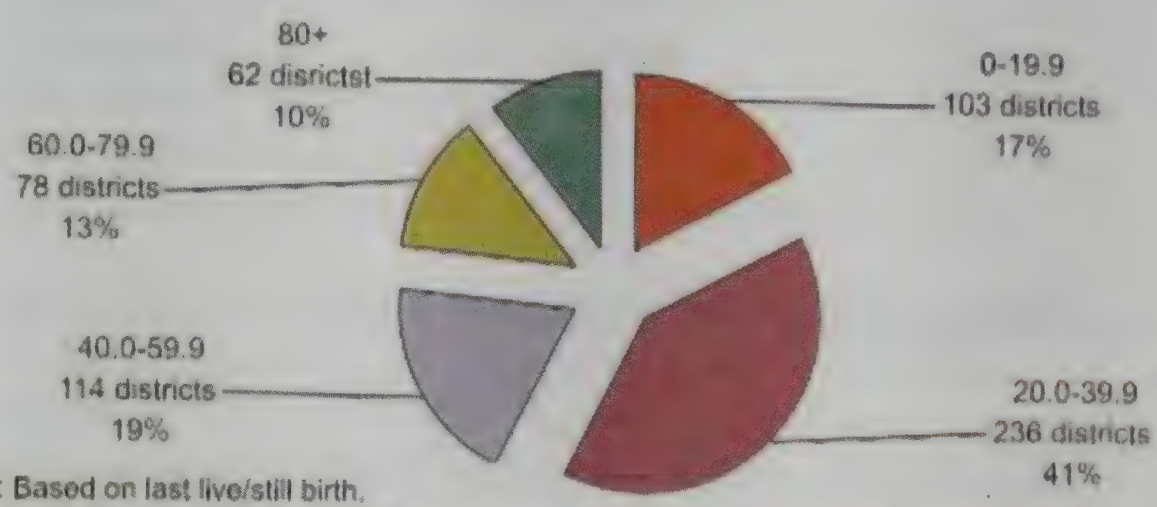
The percentage of institutional deliveries and deliveries attended by skilled personnel, that is, safe delivery by districts in India is presented in Figures 4.12 and 4.13 respectively. District-wise distribution of safe deliveries is also presented in Appendix B and Map-6. As in the case of antenatal care coverage, the extent of institutional and safe deliveries varies widely across the 593 surveyed districts of India. The lowest percentage of institutional deliveries in India was reported in Wokha and Phek districts of Nagaland where less than five percent of women delivered the child in a health institution.

In all, 18 districts, of India namely Balrampur, Kannuz, Hardoi, Banda, Srawasti, Chtakoot, Pilibhit, Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh), Madhubani, Sheohar, Araria (Bihar), Siddhi (Madhya Pradesh), Uttarkashi (Uttaranchal), Koriya (Chhatisgarh), Godda (Jharkhand), Notrh Chachar Hills, Nagaon (Assam) and Tuensang (Nagaland) 10 or less percent of women delivered in a health institution. Out of total of 103 districts (17 percent of total districts in India) with less than 20 percent institutional deliveries 79 districts were from EAG states, namely, Uttar Pradesh (29 districts), Bihar (17 districts), Chhatisgarh (8 districts), Jharkhand (7 districts), Madhya Pradesh (6 districts), Uttaranchal (5 districts), Rajasthan (4 districts), and Orissa (3 districts), and 23 districts are from north-eastern states, namely, Assam (7 districts), Nagaland (6 districts), Manipur and Meghalaya (4 districts each) Arunachal Pradesh (2 districts) and one district from Gujarat. In most of the districts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the percentage of institutional deliveries was more than 60 percent, but in Gadchiroli and Nandurbar of Maharashtra, Koppal, Raichur, Bellary and Gulbarga of Karnataka, Kurnool and Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh, more than 60 percent of deliveries took place at home. In many districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Manipur and Nagaland a sizeable proportion of women had sought the assistance of persons trained in midwifery, that is, Doctor/Nurse/ANM in the case of home deliveries. For example, in Mokokchung from Nagaland and Kawardha from Chhatisgarh the proportion of institutional deliveries was 17 and 16 percent respectively but the proportion of safe deliveries was 65 and 26 percent respectively.

In 62 districts (10 percent of total districts) of India institutional deliveries was 80 percent or more of the total deliveries. All the districts of Kerala, Pondicherry and Goa and 26 out of 30 districts of Tamil Nadu are members of this group. Anantnag, Badgam, Baramula, Kargail and Leh (Jammu and Kashmir), Mumbai (Greater), Mumbai (Sub-urban) and Sindhudurg (Maharashtra),

Bangalore, Dakhsin Kannda and Udupi (Karnataka), Daman (Daman and Diu), Kolkata (West Bengal), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Kolasib (Mizoram) and Dhalai (Tripura) also belong to this group with 80 percent or more institutional deliveries. In fact, in 7 districts Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Thrissur, Thiruvananthapuram, Kannur, Kollam from Kerala and Mahe from Pondicherry almost all the deliveries took place in health institutions. In 12 more districts, Alappuzha, Kasaragod, Kottayam, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, (Kerala), Chennai, Coimbatore, Kanniyakumari, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu), Pondicherry (Pondicherry) and Kargil (Jammu and Kashmir) – institutional deliveries constitute 95 or more percent of the total deliveries.

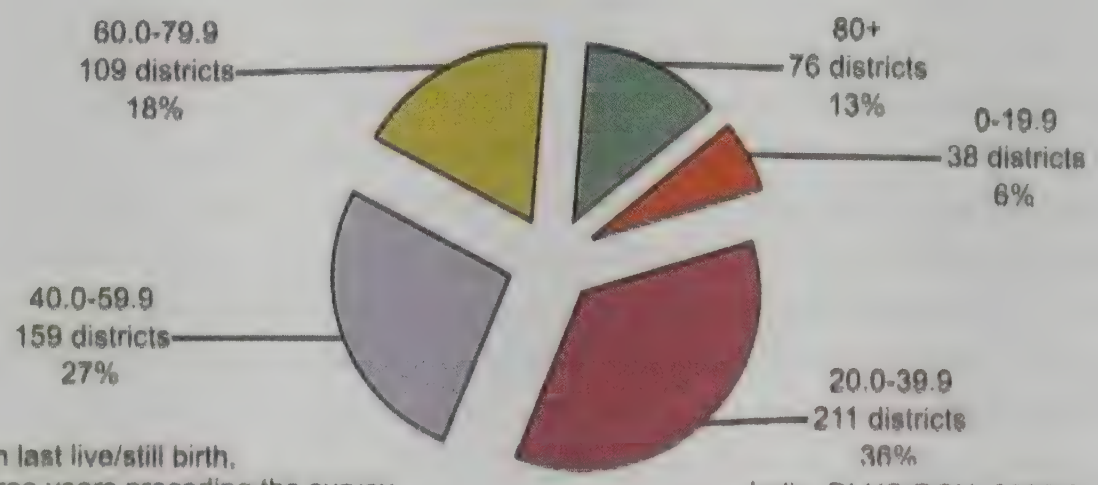
Figure 4.12
Distribution of Districts by Percentge of Institutional Deliveries



Note: Based on last live/still birth, born during three years preceding the survey

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Figure 4.13
Distribution of Districts by Percentge of Deliveries Attended by Skilled Persons



Note: Based on last live/still birth, born during three years preceding the survey

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

In case of safe delivery, the pattern of districts from different states falling in the different groups is more or less similar to that of the pattern of institutional deliveries. The lowest percent of deliveries assisted by skilled persons in India was reported in Phek and Tuensang districts of Nagaland and Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh where less than 10 percent of women delivered their child in the safe way (Figure 4.12). The total of 38 districts with less than 20 percent safe deliveries are from EAG states (28 districts), namely, Uttar Pradesh (13 districts), Bihar (8 districts), Jharkhand (3 districts) and one district each from, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Uttaranchal and Orissa (3 districts), and 9 districts are from north-eastern states, namely, Assam and Meghalaya (3 districts each), Nagaland (2 districts), Arunachal Pradesh (2 districts) and one district from Gujarat.

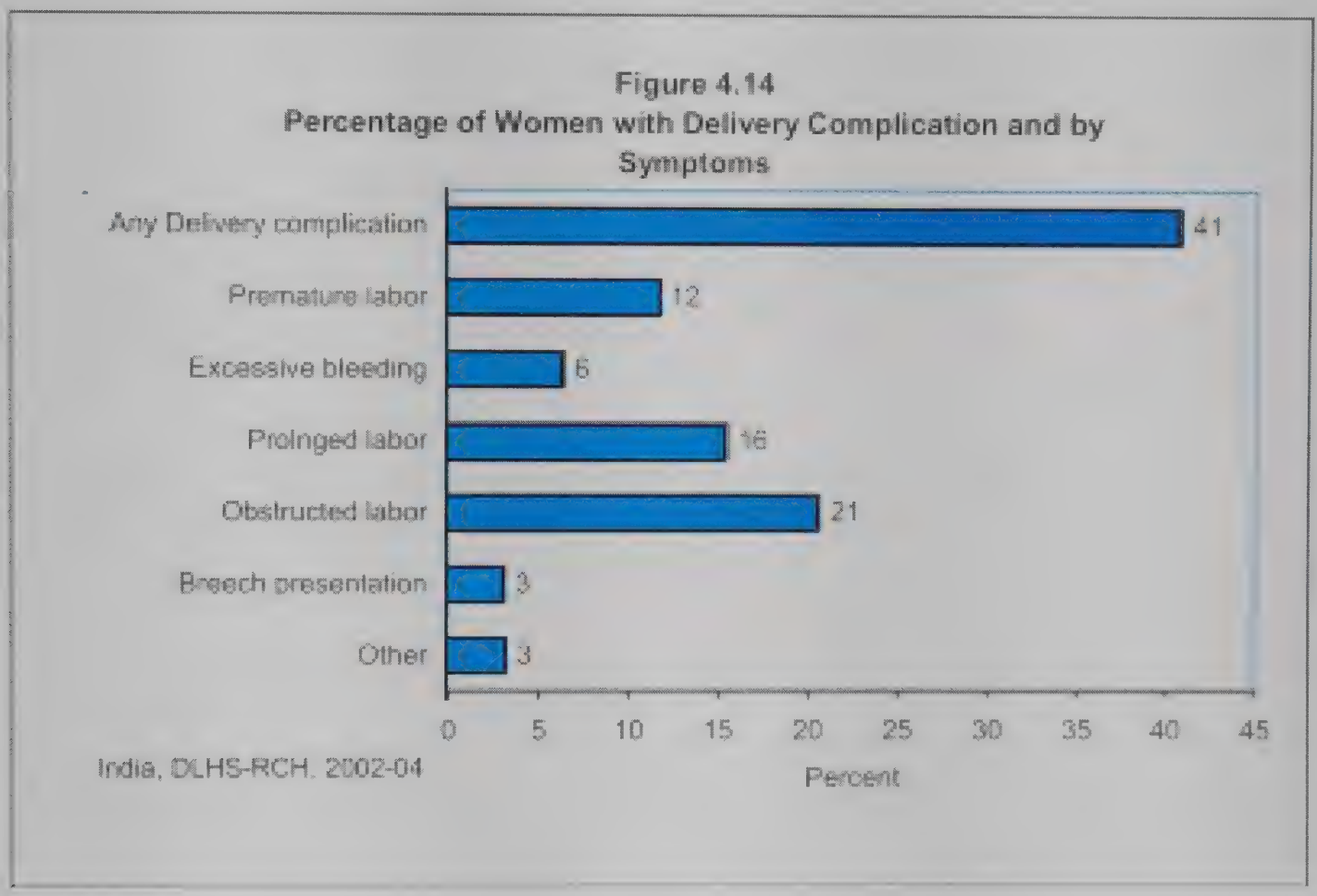
Almost all the remaining districts of Uttar Pradesh (49 districts), Madhya Pradesh (31 districts), Bihar (23 districts), Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand (13 districts each), Orissa and Uttaranchal (10 district each) and Rajasthan (9 districts) and 27 districts from north-eastern states, namely, Assam (13 districts), Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland (5 districts each), Manipur (3 districts) and Mizoram (one district) are among the 211 districts of India with the proportion of safe deliveries ranging between 20.0 to 39.9 percent. Some of the districts from Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal (4 districts each), Maharashtra (3 districts), Jammu and Kashmir (2 districts) and Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Daman and Diu (one district each) also fall in this group.

The percentage of safe deliveries in 109 districts (18 percent of total districts) in India lie between 60.0 to 79.9 percent. These districts are mainly from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab (14 districts each), Gujarat and Maharashtra (13 districts each), West Bengal (6 districts), Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (4 districts each). In spite of low levels of safe deliveries in EAG and the north-eastern states, Indore district of Madhya Pradesh, Kota and Jaipur from Rajasthan, Puri, Jagatsinghapur and Jharugoda (Orissa), Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Imphal East and West from Manipur, East Khasi Hills (Meghalaya), Lunglei, Serchhip (Mizoram), Dimapur and Mokochung (Nagaland), East and South Sikkim (Sikkim) and South Tripura (Tripura) belong to this group .

In 76 districts (13 percent of total districts) of India 80 percent or more deliveries are attended by skilled personnel. All the districts of Kerala, Pondicherry and Goa, 27 out of 30 districts of Tamil Nadu are members of this group. Anantnag, Badgam, Baramula, Kargail and Leh (Jammu and Kashmir), Kolhapur, Mumbai (Greater), Mumbai (Sub-urban) and Sndhudurg (Maharashtra), Bangalore, Dakhsin Kannada, Uttar Kannada, Mandya and Udipi (Karnataka), Daman (Daman and Diu), Hugli and Kolkata (West Bengal), Hyderabad, East Godavari and Krishna (Andhra Pradesh), Andaman (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Ahmadabad and Mahesna (Gujarat), Central Delhi (Delhi), Aizwal and Kolasib (Mizoram) and Dhalai and West Tripura (Tripura) also belong to this group. In fact, in 9 districts Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Thrissur, Thiruvananthapuram, Kannur, Kollam from Kerala and Mahe and Pondicherry from Pondicherry almost all the deliveries were attended by skilled personnel.

4.13 Delivery Complications

Complications during delivery include 'premature labour', 'obstructed labour', 'prolonged labour (more than 12 hours)', 'breech presentations', 'excessive bleeding during delivery' and 'other problems' at the time of delivery reported by women during the three years preceding the survey. Nearly two out of five women have experienced at least one problem during delivery (Table 4.16 and Figure 4.14). The proportion of delivery complications is slightly higher among urban women (42 percent) than among rural women (40 percent). Younger women below the age of 20 years, and women with parity-1 reported more delivery related problems. This proportion is relatively high among women who had received some kind of antenatal care during their pregnancy. Sixty five to seventy five percent of women who had assisted or caesarean deliveries, reported experiencing such problems, and 37 percent of women who had normal deliveries reported some delivery complications. A relatively high proportion of women who delivered in health institutions (45-52 percent) faced at least one delivery complication compared to those who delivered at home or at other places (35-40 percent).



The major problems reported were 'obstructed labour' (21 percent), 'prolonged labour' (16 percent), 'premature labour' (12 percent), and 'excessive bleeding (6 percent). Premature labour, prolonged labour, obstructed labour excessive bleeding and breech presentation are more common among younger women and women with low parity. Rural women were more likely to report delivery complications such as excessive bleeding, prolonged labour, and obstructed labour, whereas premature labour and breech presentation are more prevalent among urban women. Women, who had their recent deliveries performed in medical institutions, were more likely to report having premature labour, prolonged labour, breech presentation and obstructed labour compared to those who delivered at places other than medical institutions. In general, it seems that women who have some complications are more likely to report assistance from service providers.

Table 4.16 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women who had given last live/still births during three years preceding the survey by delivery complication, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Any delivery complic-ation	Type of delivery complication: Prematu-re labour	Excessi-ve bleeding	Prolong-ed labour	Obstruct-ed labour	Breech presnta-tion	Other	Number of women
Age group (in years)								
15-19	47.0	13.0	8.0	19.6	25.8	3.2	3.0	19,612
20-24	41.5	12.3	6.5	15.8	21.2	3.1	3.2	72,237
25-29	39.5	11.6	6.1	14.5	18.9	3.1	3.6	59,983
30-34	39.1	10.6	6.0	14.6	19.4	3.0	3.0	28,982
35-39	37.6	10.0	6.2	15.3	18.8	2.8	2.4	10,949
40-44	36.4	8.4	5.8	13.2	20.0	2.1	2.2	3,269
Children ever born								
1	47.2	13.5	7.1	18.8	23.1	4.7	4.8	54,292
2	40.0	12.3	6.3	13.9	19.1	2.9	3.6	54,170
3	37.6	11.3	6.1	13.4	19.3	2.5	2.2	34,168
4+	36.4	9.2	5.9	14.8	20.0	1.9	1.7	51,378
Residence								
Rural	40.4	11.2	6.7	16.1	21.1	2.6	2.5	1,42,241
Urban	41.8	13.1	5.8	14.0	19.1	4.3	5.2	52,790
Number of antenatal check-ups								
No check-up	39.1	8.6	4.9	15.3	23.5	1.7	1.6	51,798
1	40.0	12.4	7.4	17.6	21.2	2.5	2.3	14,820
2	35.9	10.1	6.4	15.7	18.2	2.5	1.6	30,769
3	42.1	13.2	7.7	16.9	21.6	2.5	2.7	24,238
4+	43.7	13.9	7.0	14.7	19.0	4.6	5.3	73,314
Delivery characteristics								
Normal	37.0	11.2	6.0	14.6	19.3	1.6	1.6	1,74,246
Caesarean	75.0	14.8	8.7	22.3	30.5	17.3	18.5	15,521
Assisted	65.3	18.2	13.8	27.0	32.7	9.6	10.7	5,054
Place of delivery								
Government sector	45.3	15.0	8.6	18.0	20.2	4.5	4.2	36,440
Private sector	51.7	15.6	6.8	18.1	23.0	6.4	7.4	42,608
Home	35.3	9.2	5.6	13.8	19.8	1.4	1.3	1,14,995
Other	40.6	14.9	10.1	14.7	18.1	3.7	5.4	885
Total	40.8	11.7	6.4	15.5	20.6	3.1	3.2	1,95,031

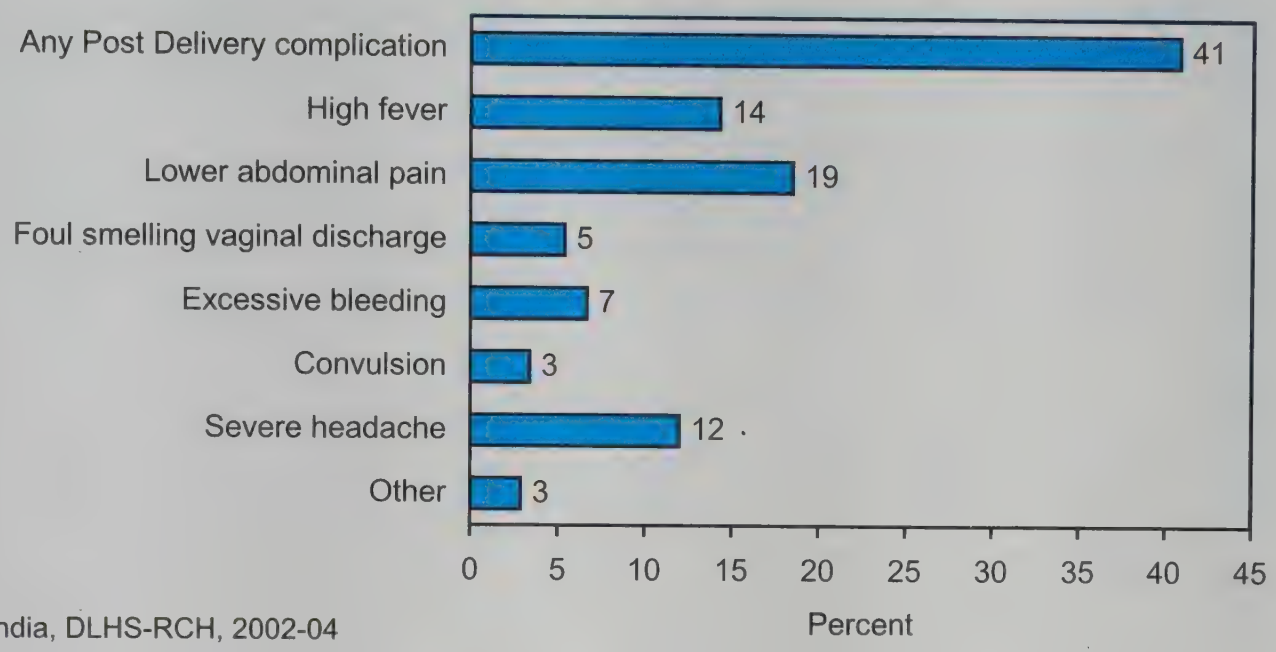
Note: Total includes 1,024 women with no children, and 93, 211 and 103 cases with missing information on number of antenatal check-up, delivery characteristics, and place of delivery respectively were not shown separately.

4.14 Post Delivery Complications and Treatment

Table 4.17 presents information about women who faced complications after delivery or within six weeks of delivery according to some selected background characteristics. The incidence of post delivery complications is judged by any of the following during the first six-weeks of delivery: 'high fever', 'lower abdominal pain', 'foul smelling vaginal discharge', 'excessive bleeding', 'convulsion', 'severe headache', and 'other' problems. Thirty-one percent of women reported that they faced any of the problems during the first six weeks after their delivery. The proportion of women who cited at least one post delivery complication is higher in rural areas (34 percent) than in

urban areas (24 percent). Younger women aged 15-19 years, women with higher parity 4 and over, women with only one antenatal check-up, women whose deliveries were assisted with instruments, and whose deliveries took place at home and who delivered at home and were attended by a doctor, reported more post delivery related problems.

Figure 4.15
Percentage of Women with Post Delivery Complication and by Symptoms



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Women reported high fever (14 percent), severe headache (12 percent), lower abdominal pain (19 percent), foul smelling vaginal discharge (5 percent), excessive vaginal bleeding (7 percent), and convulsions (3 percent). Three percent of women reported other problems (Figure 4.15). Rural-urban differences prevail in all symptoms of postpartum complications. The symptoms of postpartum complications were increasing steadily with increase in parity. There are differences in the likelihood of having different symptoms in the postpartum period by place of delivery. Women who had their last delivery out of health institutions were more likely to have high fever, lower abdominal pain, foul smelling vaginal discharge, excessive bleeding, convulsion and sever headache during the first six weeks after delivery. Symptoms such as high fever, excessive bleeding and severe headache are more common among women who delivered at home and that were assisted by a doctor.

Women who reported at least one complication during the postpartum period were asked whether they had consulted or sought treatment for their problems and also the source of treatment. Table 4.18 shows the percentage of women who had any post delivery complications and who sought treatment by source of treatment according to residence and availability of health facility in the village. Fifty percent of women reported that they had obtained advice or had consulted someone for the problems. The proportion was higher among urban women (61 percent) than among rural women (48 percent), and 50 percent of women from those villages where a health facility was available sought treatment as compared to 46 percent of women who could not avail of a health facility within the village.

Table 4.17 POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women who had given last live/still births during three years preceding the survey by post delivery complication, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Any post delivery complic-ation	Type of post delivery complication; High fever	Lower abdom-inal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excess-ive bleeding	Convul-sion	Severe head-ache	Other	Number of women
Age									
15-19	35.2	16.5	20.1	6.5	8.2	4.2	13.3	3.6	19,612
20-24	31.6	14.0	18.2	5.5	6.7	3.3	11.8	2.9	72,237
25-29	30.0	13.5	17.8	5.0	6.3	3.2	11.4	2.7	59,983
30-34	31.1	14.7	19.0	5.1	6.3	3.4	12.5	2.6	28,982
35-39	31.7	15.8	19.8	5.9	6.2	3.8	12.3	3.1	10,949
40-44	31.9	16.4	19.3	6.4	6.7	3.2	14.2	2.8	3,269
Children ever born									
1	28.7	12.8	14.5	4.6	6.4	2.9	10.1	3.1	54,292
2	29.1	12.3	16.9	4.8	6.3	3.0	10.8	2.6	54,170
3	32.1	14.2	20.1	5.5	6.6	3.5	12.1	2.8	34,168
4+	35.9	18.0	23.0	6.8	7.2	4.3	15.1	2.9	51,378
Residence									
Rural	34.0	15.9	20.5	6.2	7.1	3.9	13.2	3.0	14,2241
Urban	24.3	10.0	13.0	3.4	5.4	2.1	8.7	2.6	52,790
Number of antenatal checkups									
No check-up	34.6	16.7	22.3	5.9	6.1	4.0	13.0	2.5	51,798
1	39.0	18.4	24.4	7.7	8.3	5.3	15.6	3.4	14,820
2	33.8	16.4	20.4	6.7	7.0	3.8	13.1	2.9	30,769
3	33.6	15.6	19.6	6.3	7.5	3.8	13.2	3.5	24,238
4+	25.9	10.6	13.5	3.7	6.3	2.4	9.7	2.9	73,314
Delivery characteristics									
Normal	31.4	14.4	18.7	5.5	6.6	3.4	12.0	2.7	1,74,246
Caesarean	30.3	13.4	15.8	3.9	6.8	2.9	11.8	3.5	15,521
Assisted	36.0	15.3	19.0	6.8	9.5	5.3	13.4	6.1	5,054
Place of delivery									
Government sector	28.2	11.5	14.8	4.9	7.0	2.9	10.4	3.2	36,440
Private sector	24.8	10.1	12.8	3.5	5.7	2.3	9.1	2.7	42,608
Home	34.8	16.8	21.7	6.3	6.9	4.0	13.5	2.8	1,14,995
Other	35.5	15.3	22.5	6.5	8.8	4.0	15.1	6.9	885
Assistance during home delivery									
Doctor	38.1	18.6	23.0	6.8	8.8	4.6	15.7	4.5	5,338
ANM/Nurse/LHV	30.0	14.5	17.0	4.6	6.6	3.4	10.8	3.0	8,505
TBA	33.4	15.2	20.4	6.9	8.4	4.0	13.1	2.9	12,844
Untrained *dai*	36.2	16.8	23.4	6.6	6.5	3.7	13.7	2.7	58,364
Relative/friends	33.2	17.8	20.0	5.6	6.7	4.6	13.7	2.7	28,499
None	38.3	18.2	24.5	8.9	9.6	6.1	15.6	4.6	1,411
Total	31.4	14.3	18.5	5.4	6.7	3.4	12.0	2.9	1,95,031

Note: Total includes 1024 women with no children, and 93, 211, 103 and 34 cases with missing information on number of antenatal check-up, delivery characteristics, place of delivery and home delivery assisted were not shown separately.

TABLE 4.18 TREATMENT FOR POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women who had last live/still births during three years preceding the survey and who had any post delivery complication, sought treatment for the problems, and source of treatment according to residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Treatment and source	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[5] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Percentage of women sought treatment who had any post delivery complication	50.3	47.5	61.0	49.8	45.7
Number of women	61,220	48,389	12,830	21,522	26,868
Percentage sought treatment at health facility					
Government health facility[1]	24.4	23.9	26.0	27.0	21.3
Primary health centre	4.8	5.8	1.7	6.7	5.0
Sub centre	2.2	2.8	0.5	3.6	2.2
Private health facility[2]	57.7	55.5	64.2	53.9	56.9
ISM[3] facility	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.0
Other	14.6	17.3	6.7	15.8	18.5
Percent distribution of women who obtained treatment from					
Doctor	80.1	77.3	88.5	77.8	76.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.0	9.7	6.8	10.4	9.1
Other health professionals[4]	2.6	3.0	1.2	2.6	3.4
Other	7.8	9.5	2.8	8.7	10.3
Missing	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	30,815	22,992	7,822	10,721	12,271

Note: Table includes 100 cases missing information on sought treatment of post delivery complication.[1] Include municipal hospital, dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, sub-centre, primary health centre and community health centre/rural hospital. [2] Include private hospital/clinic, non-governmental organization/ trust hospital. [3] Either government or private Indian System of Medicine. [4] Other included *Dai* (trained or untrained), other health professionals and ISM practitioner. [5] Include sub-centre, primary health centre and community health centre/ referral hospital, government hospital and government dispensary within the village.

Among women who sought treatment for complications in the postpartum period, only 24 percent visited a government health facility including primary health centre (5 percent) and sub-centre (2 percent). More than fifty percent of women visited a private health facility, and 5 percent had gone to a facility with the Indian system of medicine (either government or private) and another 15 percent obtained advice from other health facilities. The percentage of women who visited a government health facility is slightly higher in urban areas (26 percent) than in rural areas (24 percent). On the other hand, the percentage of women seeking treatment from a private health facility is more among women who belong to villages where there is no health facility within the village. Among women who sought treatment, 80 percent preferred to go to a doctor and 9 percent visited an auxiliary nurse midwife or nurse or LHV, 3 percent went to other health professionals,

and 8 percent went to someone else. Eighty-nine percent of these women in urban areas, and 7 percent in rural areas went to a doctor, whereas those who visited an ANM/nurse/LHV constituted 1 percent in rural areas and 7 percent in urban areas. Seventy-eight percent of women who belonge to villages with availability of health facilities were seen by a doctor compared to 77 percent o women belonging to villages where health facilities were not available.

4.15 Obstetric Morbidity by State/Union Territory

The extent of health problems/ complications women suffer during pregnancy, delivery and pos delivery indicates the state of obstetric morbidity. Table 4.19 presents the incidence of pregnancy delivery and post-delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour in case of pregnancy an post delivery complications by state/union territory. As mentioned earlier, in India, 34 percent, 4 percent and 31 percent of the women experienced pregnancy, delivery and post delivery complication respectively. About 51 percent of the women sought treatment for pregnancy complications and 5 percent for post delivery complications. There is a wide variation among the proportion of women who had complications during pregnancy by state/union territory.

Comparatively, a higher percentage of women from Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Sikkim and Maharashtra experienced all the three complications, whereas in Chhatisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry the prevalence of all these complications was lower. In Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland, Maharashtra and Kerala about two-fifths or more women suffered from at least one pregnancy complication. In Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Tripura and Dadra and Nagar Haveli 55-79 percent of women had delivery complications. Again in Sikkim, Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland 40 percent to 47 percent of women suffered from one of the post delivery complications.

Only in a few states of India more than 60 percent of women received some kind of treatment for pregnancy complications. Treatment seeking in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Assam is below 40 percent. Among women who experienced at least one symptom of postpartum complications, the percentage of seeking treatment varies across the states, changing from below 25 percent in Mizoram, Sikkim, and Nagaland and more than 70 percent in Kerala, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and in the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

It may be noted that in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry the antenatal coverage and extent of institutional deliveries was comparatively high, and in these state/ union territories a comparatively higher percentage of women sought treatment for their pregnancy complications. On the other hand, In Bihar, Jharkhand and Nagaland the coverage of antenatal care and extent of institutional deliveries were low and the extent of pregnancy and post delivery complications were high, but a small proportion of women sought treatment for complications.

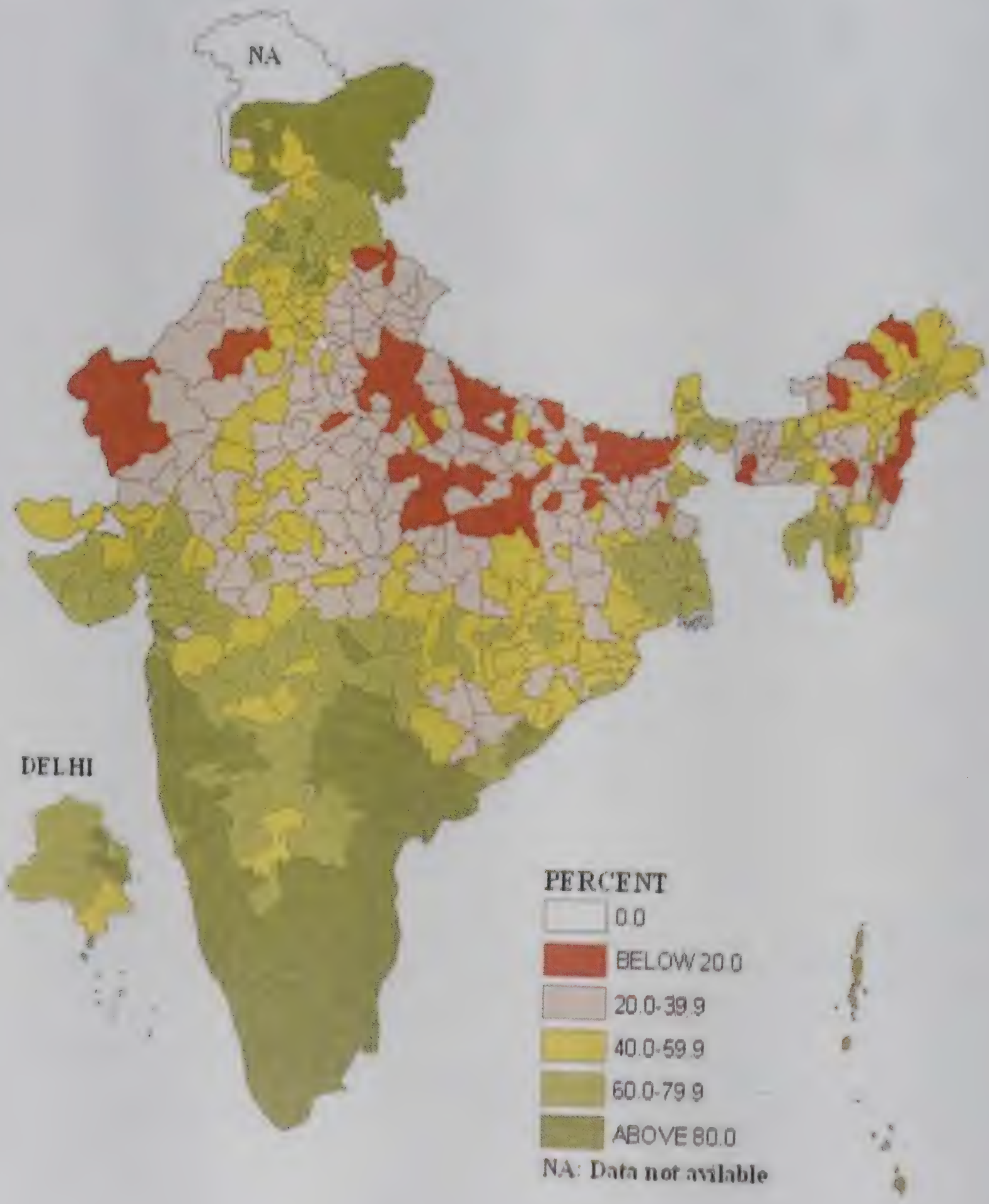
Table 4.19 PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Extent of pregnancy, delivery and post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by States / Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Percentage of women[1]				
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought [2] treatment for pregnancy complication	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought [3] treatment for post delivery complication
Andhra Pradesh	20.5	72.8	34.3	17.1	66.2
Arunachal Pradesh	27.7	41.5	36.1	30.9	27.5
Assam	30.6	39.9	34.6	31.7	42.1
Bihar	40.8	36.2	79.4	46.1	42.3
Chhatisgarh	20.1	43.5	16.3	16.0	40.6
Delhi	29.3	48.4	31.4	17.5	47.5
Goa	39.2	61.4	36.4	21.2	58.6
Gujarat	35.2	54.3	43.3	25.5	55.3
Haryana	30.8	48.8	20.2	24.0	54.0
Himachal Pradesh	28.2	68.8	27.8	25.6	52.5
Jammu & Kashmir	40.1	81.0	64.6	47.3	83.1
Jharkhand	39.0	37.4	75.5	44.0	39.3
Karnataka	17.6	70.8	22.1	17.1	69.0
Kerala	47.5	76.7	30.2	18.3	72.0
Madhya Pradesh	36.4	39.9	36.1	35.0	35.7
Maharashtra	46.8	73.2	74.1	35.4	64.4
Manipur	27.3	53.1	28.4	23.0	28.7
Meghalaya	33.4	27.8	14.5	24.2	26.5
Mizoram	45.6	24.9	22.7	35.1	18.5
Nagaland	51.0	31.3	35.7	47.4	24.2
Orissa	41.6	42.5	44.0	42.0	42.0
Punjab	25.5	55.3	20.4	18.7	73.1
Rajasthan	35.9	46.3	18.9	27.1	40.0
Sikkim	46.4	28.7	49.3	39.7	19.7
Tamil Nadu	26.3	64.4	32.1	16.6	61.9
Tripura	38.8	53.8	55.1	30.2	47.6
Uttar Pradesh	31.3	40.6	20.2	33.5	55.2
Uttaranchal	24.0	35.7	20.1	26.9	43.9
West Bengal	42.2	53.3	55.6	43.4	48.8
Union Territory					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.5	72.4	12.0	7.4	81.2
Chandigarh	40.2	76.0	38.9	39.4	51.8
Daman & Diu	32.5	73.5	41.6	20.5	62.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.0	66.4	70.8	19.7	75.1
Lakshadweep	36.0	66.4	31.2	16.9	70.2
Pondicherry	25.4	60.8	35.0	13.4	60.9
India	34.2	50.6	40.8	31.4	50.3

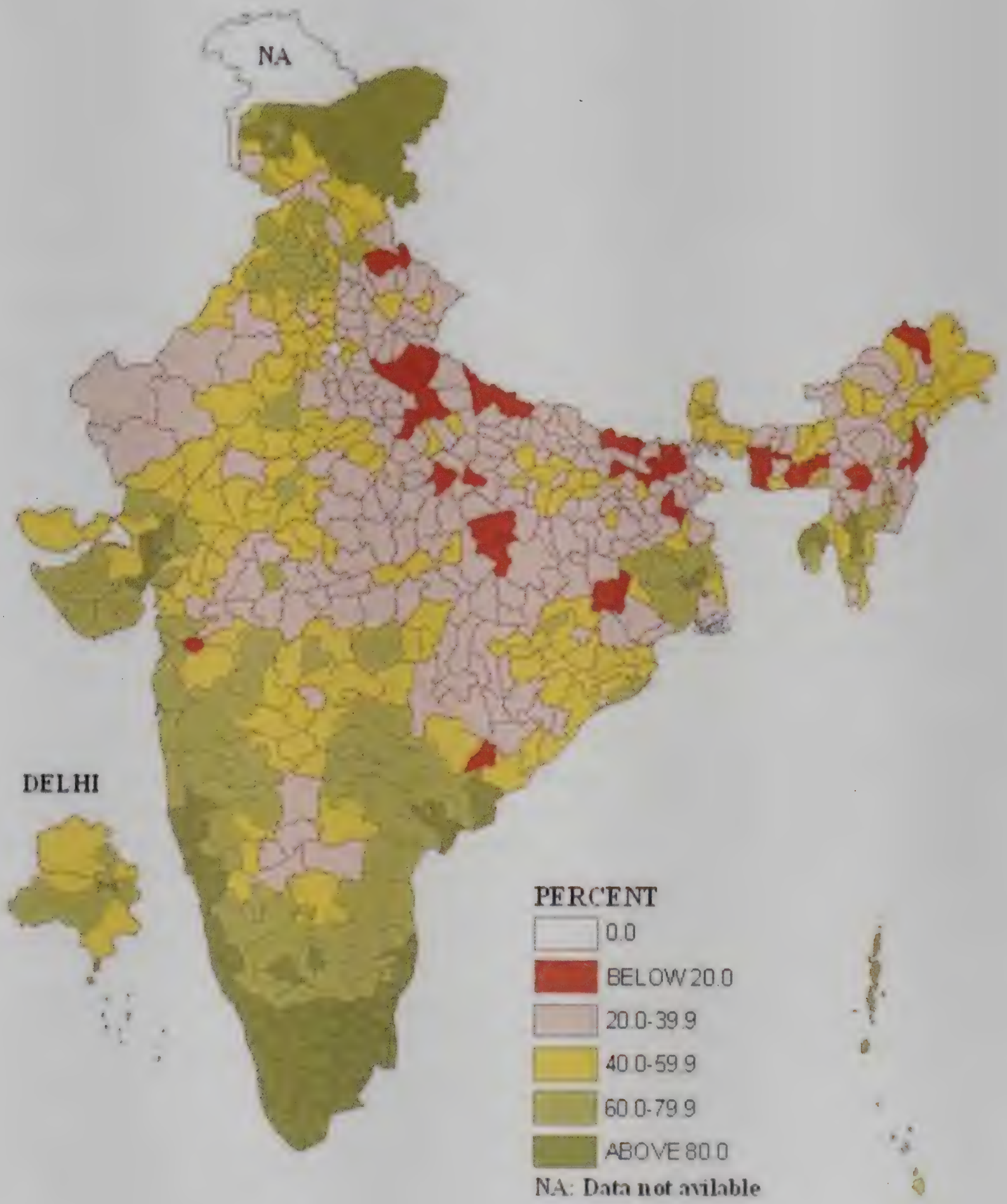
[1] Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey
[2] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy
[1] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication

MAP-5
Percentage of Women Received Three or more Ante Natal Check ups



MAP-6

Percentage of Delivery Attended by Skilled Person



CHAPTER V

CHILD CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

Child health services under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme include health education to mothers on breast-feeding and services for immunization, of Vitamin A supplements and iron prophylaxis, treatment of diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs). The District Level Household Survey (DLHS) covered all currently married women whose last surviving child was born during the three years preceding the survey and information on those breastfeeding currently and duration of breastfeeding. They were also asked about their awareness of diarrhoea management and danger signs of pneumonia and practices followed in case of episodes of diarrhoea and ARI among the children. Data on immunization, administering Vitamin A supplements and iron prophylaxis was collected for the last two living children born after January 1, 1999/2001. This chapter presents an analysis of the data colleted on the above aspects.

5.1 Breastfeeding

Educating mothers on correct breastfeeding practices and child nutrition is one of the components of the RCH programme. Infant feeding practices have a significant effect on the health of both mothers and children. Mothers are affected through the influence of breastfeeding on the period of postpartum infertility, and hence on fertility levels and the length of birth intervals. These effects vary according to both the duration and intensity of breastfeeding. Proper infant feeding, starting from the time of birth, is important for the physical and mental development of the child. Breastfeeding improves the nutritional status of young children and reduces morbidity and mortality. Breast milk not only provides important nutrients but also protects the child against infection. The timing and type of supplementary foods introduced in an infant's diet also have significant effects on the child's nutritional status.

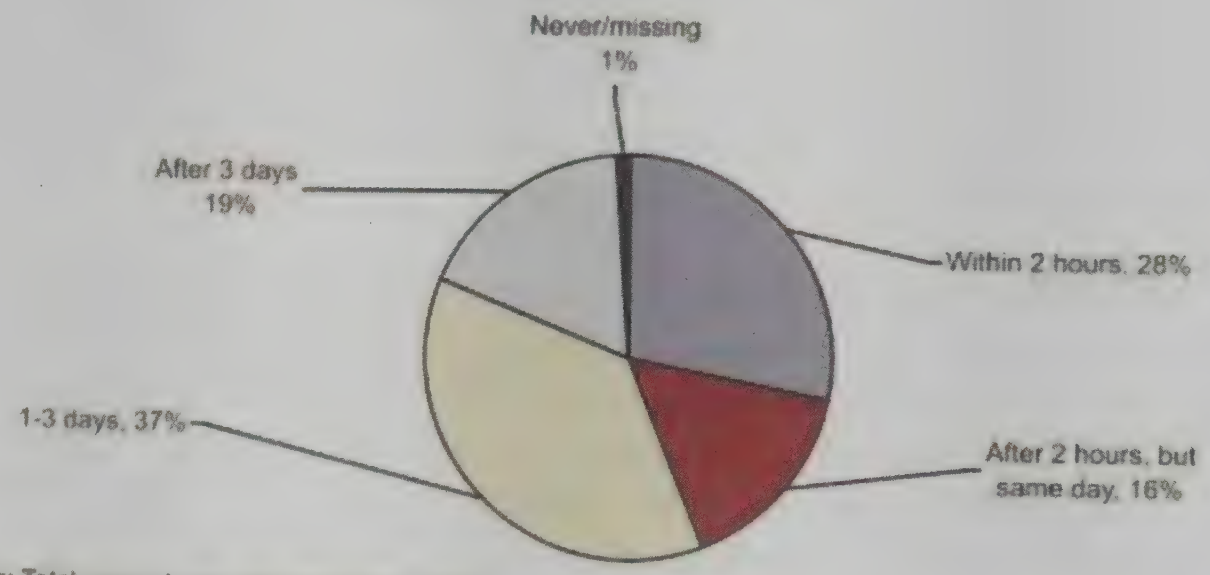
As recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), breastfeeding should be initiated immediately after birth and should be continued exclusively upto a minimum of six months. Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, the Government of India recommends that infants should be exclusively breastfed from birth to age four months (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, n.d.). The WHO also suggests that the yellowish milk, known as colostrums, should be given to the baby because it provides protection against certain infections. It has to be supplemented with other semi-solid and solid foods at proper time-intervals.

Table 5.1 shows the breastfeeding practices among the mothers of children born during the last three years preceding the survey in India. Although, the practice of breastfeeding is common in the country, the initiation of early breastfeeding within two hours of the birth of the child is not always followed. Twenty-eight percent of the children were breastfed within two hours of birth, and 44 percent were breastfed within one day of birth (including those who were breastfed within two hours of birth), while 55 percent of children were breastfed after one day of birth. As shown in Figure 5.1, about 28 percent of the children were breastfed within two hours of birth, 16 percent were breastfed on the same day but after 2 hours of birth, 37 percent of the children were breastfed after the first day of birth but before 3 days, and 19 percent children were put to the breast after three

days. One percent of the children were never breastfed in the country.

A little more than half of the women who gave birth to children during the three years preceding the survey squeezed the first milk from the breast before they began breastfeeding. Not more than 57 percent of children in any socio-economic group shown in Table 5.1 were breastfed within two hours of birth. Among scheduled tribe 33 percent of the children were breastfed within two hours of birth and 51 percent of the children were breastfed within one day of birth. Women who reside in urban areas, women who had completed high school education and above, and women who live in households with a high standard of living are more likely to start breastfeeding their children early. A large proportion of children from rural areas (59 percent), Sikh children (66 percent), children from other backward classes as well scheduled castes children (58 percent), children of non-literate mothers (66 percent), and 63 percent children who are from households with a low standard of living were put to the breast after one day of birth. The custom of squeezing the first milk from the breast before breastfeeding is widely practised in every group, but it is a little higher for children born to scheduled caste mothers, mothers with Sikh religion, mothers from rural areas and mothers who were non-literate. Children born to mothers who are from households with a high standard of living (48 percent) are less likely to squeeze the first milk from the breast before breastfeeding than mothers belonging to medium (55 percent) and low (61 percent) standard of living households.

Figure 5.1
Initiation of Breastfeeding, India



Note: Total percent may add more than 100.0 due to rounding

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 5.1 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of children under age 3 whose mother started breastfeeding within two hours of birth, within one day of birth, and after one day of birth and percentage whose mother squeezed the first milk from her breast before breastfeeding by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage started breastfeeding: Within two hours of birth	Within one day of birth[1]	After one day of birth	Percentage whose mother squeezed first milk from breast	Number of children
Residence					
Rural	25.1	40.2	59.1	58.4	124,326
Urban	34.7	53.4	45.5	51.9	46,818
Mother's education					
Non-literate	19.3	33.0	66.2	62.8	85,861
0-9@ years	34.5	52.4	46.8	54.1	53,304
10 and above	39.2	58.6	40.4	44.2	31,876
Religion					
Hindu	27.2	43.1	56.2	56.9	1,38,119
Muslim	26.4	42.7	56.3	56.6	25,223
Christian	57.4	77.6	21.3	40.2	3,572
Sikh	15.9	31.5	65.7	74.9	2,341
Buddhist	44.6	67.5	31.1	47.8	1,099
Jain	33.2	59.6	40.1	50.2	470
No religion	(50.6)	(86.4)	(13.6)	(37.7)	43
Other	46.8	69.7	30.1	56.7	260
Caste/tribe#					
Scheduled caste	26.2	41.2	58.0	58.2	35,131
Scheduled tribe	32.6	51.1	48.4	58.5	16,587
Other backward class	27.0	40.9	58.4	56.5	70,621
Other	28.4	47.6	51.3	54.6	46,595
Standard of living index					
Low	21.7	36.0	63.4	61.1	85,923
Medium	32.2	48.9	50.1	54.6	51,243
High	36.2	56.0	42.8	48.4	33,978
Total	27.7	43.8	55.3	56.6	1,71,144

Note: Table based on youngest living child born during the three years preceding the survey. Total includes 103 children with missing information on mother's education and 18 cases of Zoroastrians religion who were not shown separately. [1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within two hours of births. @ Literate mother with no years of schooling are included. #Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

Mothers of children born in the three years preceding the survey were asked whether the child had been fed exclusively on breast milk and if so, what the duration was. Here it needs to be mentioned that, exclusive breastfeeding means breastfeeding the child without giving it anything including water. Results are shown in Table 5.2.

In India, only 50 percent of the children under four months of age are exclusively breastfed. The percentage of infants exclusively breastfed drops steadily from 54 percent for children under 2 months of age to 33 percent for children who are 4 months old and 21 percent for children who are 6 months old. About 48 percent of children in the age group 4-6 months were exclusively breastfed till 4 months and 26 percent of children in the age group 7-9 months were exclusively breastfed upto 6 months.

Table 5.2 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY CHILD'S AGE

Percentage of children under age 3 years by exclusive breastfeeding and child's age in month, India, 2002-04

Age in months	Status of exclusive breastfeeding			Number of children
	Exclusive breastfeeding	At least 4 months	At least 6 months	
<2	54.2	*	*	8,582
2	49.4	*	*	5,597
3	45.2	*	*	5,611
4	33.3	44.6	*	5,849
5	26.1	47.9	*	6,064
6	20.7	50.3	27.0	5,863
7	14.5	50.7	26.2	5,737
8	10.5	49.3	25.1	5,921
9	8.4	50.3	25.3	5,791
10	6.1	47.0	22.1	5,335
11	5.2	45.8	21.4	4,724
12	5.2	45.6	22.6	5,375
13	4.5	44.3	23.0	6,093
14	4.6	46.1	23.9	5,474
15	4.1	46.3	23.6	5,036
16	3.4	44.5	20.5	5,125
17	2.9	44.2	21.5	5,063
18	2.5	46.8	22.9	4,812
19	2.7	48.4	22.8	4,729
20	2.8	45.8	21.3	4,562
21	2.4	44.9	20.8	4,407
22	1.6	45.2	20.3	4,152
23	1.4	43.9	20.7	3,971
24	2.5	46.5	23.1	4,702
25	2.3	43.7	21.1	5,029
26	2.2	45.8	21.4	4,161
27	1.9	42.8	20.6	4,092
28	2.7	46.5	23.7	4,185
29	2.2	46.3	23.0	3,845
30	1.4	44.0	20.6	3,883
31	1.7	46.1	22.2	3,550
32	1.7	44.0	22.9	3,537
33	1.8	44.6	22.1	3,461
34	1.5	45.0	21.9	3,497
35	1.6	43.9	21.5	3,332
< 4 months	50.3	*	*	19,789
4-6 months	26.7	47.6	*	17,776
7-9 Months	11.1	50.1	25.5	17,448

Note: Table based on youngest living child born during the three years preceding the survey

5.1.1 Breastfeeding by States/Union Territory

Table 5.3 presents the proportion of children whose mothers initiated breastfeeding within two hours of childbirth, within one day of birth, after one day of birth and percentage of mothers who squeezed the first milk from the breast before breastfeeding their children by states/union territories. More than 70 percent of the children were put to the breast within two hours of birth in Tamil Nadu (78 percent) and Kerala (72 percent). An extent of early breastfeeding ranges between 50 and 60 percent in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Manipur, Tripura, and Assam. Less than 10 percent of the children were breastfed within two hours of birth in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and less than one-quarter in Punjab, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. More than half of the children were put to the breast

5.2 Immunization of Children

The immunization of children against six serious but preventable diseases namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertusis, poliomyelitis and measles is the main component of the child survival programme. As part of the National Health Policy, the National Immunization Programme is being implemented on a priority basis. The Government of India initiated the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1978 with the objective of reducing morbidity, mortality and disabilities among children from six diseases.

The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was introduced in 1985-86 with the objective of covering at least 85 percent of all infants against the six vaccine preventable diseases by 1990. This scheme has been introduced in every district of the country. The standard immunization schedule developed for the child immunization programme specifies the age at which age each vaccine should be administered and the number of doses to be given. Routine vaccinations received by infants and children are usually recorded on a vaccination card that is issued for the child.

In the first phase of Round II, all the women with the last and last but one living child born after January 1, 1999 were asked whether the child/children had been vaccinated against polio, tuberculosis (BCG), diphtheria, whooping cough (pertusis), tetanus (DPT) and measles, and for the second phase, the reference period was from January 1, 2001. For polio and DPT, further information on polio at birth and number of doses were asked. Children who received BCG, three doses of DPT and polio (excluding polio 0) and measles are considered to be fully vaccinated. Information on the source of immunization for the last dose and in cases where immunization was not given, the reason for not giving immunization was also compiled.

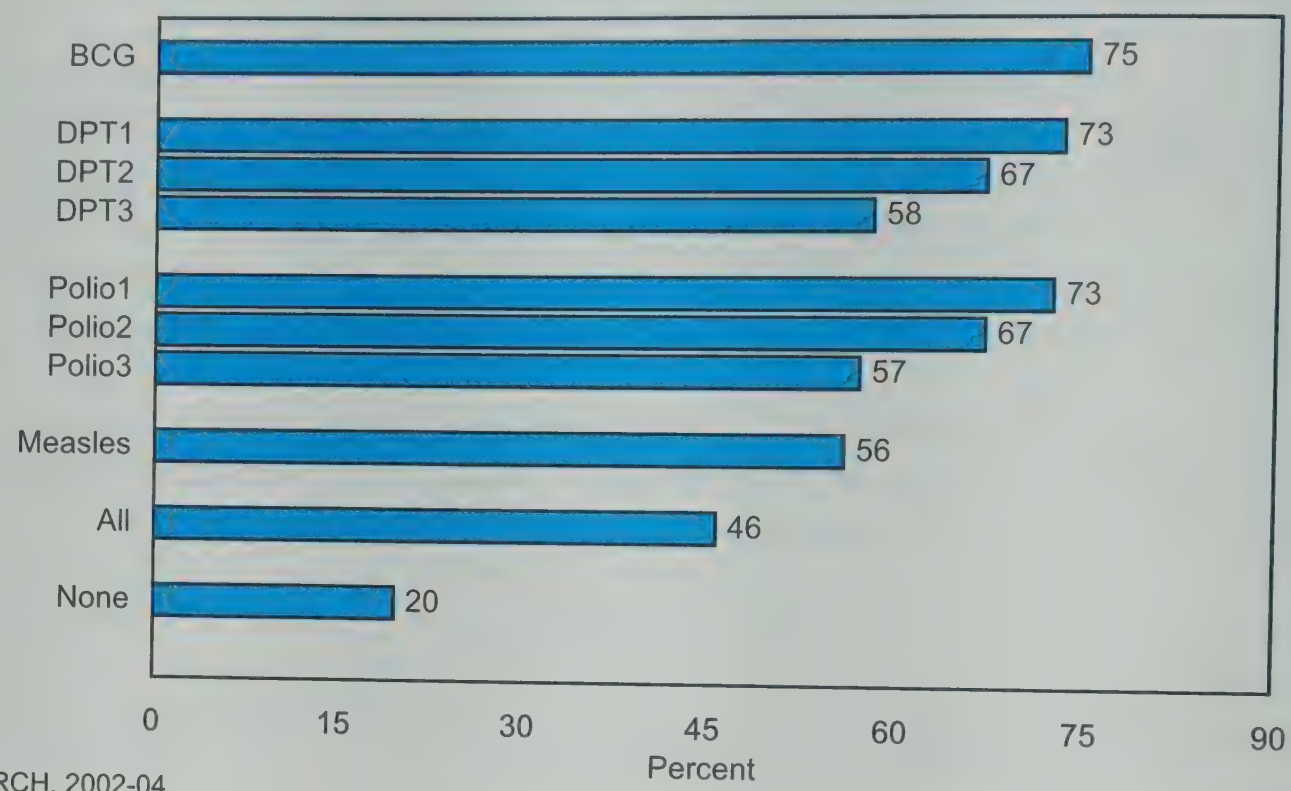
Table 5.4, Figures 5.3 and 5.4 present vaccination coverage rates for children in the age group 12-23 months. In India, only 46 percent of children are fully vaccinated, and around 20 percent have not received any routine vaccination. Coverage of each vaccination except polio 0 is much higher than the percentage fully vaccinated. The coverage of BCG is much higher than other routine vaccination. The first and second dose of DPT and Polio vaccine has been given to more than two-thirds of the children (Figure 5.3). Only 58 percent of the children have received three doses of DPT and 57 percent of the children received 3 drops of polio, and only 56 percent of the children have been vaccinated against measles. Moreover, not all children who begin the DPT and polio vaccination series, go on to complete them. The differences between the percentage of children receiving the BCG and third doses of DPT are 17-percentage point and 18 percentage points for polio.

There has been no improvement in full vaccination coverage in India since Round I in 1998-99. These data indicate that coverage levels are still low and a large proportion of children who received some early vaccination dropped out of the programme before receiving all the recommended vaccinations.

The data indicates that the coverage of each type of vaccine is more in urban areas than in rural areas. Forty percent of the children in rural areas had received all the recommended vaccinations by the time of the survey, compared with 61 percent in urban areas. A large differential in rural-urban against polio 0 may be observed from the table. Sixty-nine percent of the children have

received polio vaccine at the time of birth in urban areas whereas this proportion is only 33 percent in rural areas.

Figure 5.3
Percentage of Chidren Age 12-23 Months Who Have Received Specific Vaccinations



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Male children (47 percent) are more likely than female children (45 percent) to be fully vaccinated. Male children are also much more likely than female children to have received most of the individual vaccinations. The relationship between vaccination coverage and birth order is consistently negative for almost all vaccinations. A large majority of first-order births occur to younger women who are more likely than older women to utilize child health care services. As with the use of child health care services, there is a positive relationship between mother's education and children's vaccination coverage. Only 28 percent of children of non-literate mothers are fully vaccinated compared to 56 percent of children whose mothers were educated to a level below high school and 74 percent of mothers who had at least completed high school. Children from Sikh religion (73 percent), Buddhist (70 percent) and Jain children (70 percent) are much more likely than Christian (58 percent), Hindu (47 percent) and Muslim children (36 percent) to have received each of the recommended vaccinations. There are no substantial differences in immunization coverage among the children of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, though coverage is marginally low among scheduled tribes. However, coverage among the children of other caste groups is much higher. The standard of living index of the household has a strong positive relationship with vaccination coverage. Thirty-one percent of children from households with a low standard of living are fully vaccinated, whereas only 70 percent of children from households with a high standard of living are fully vaccinated.

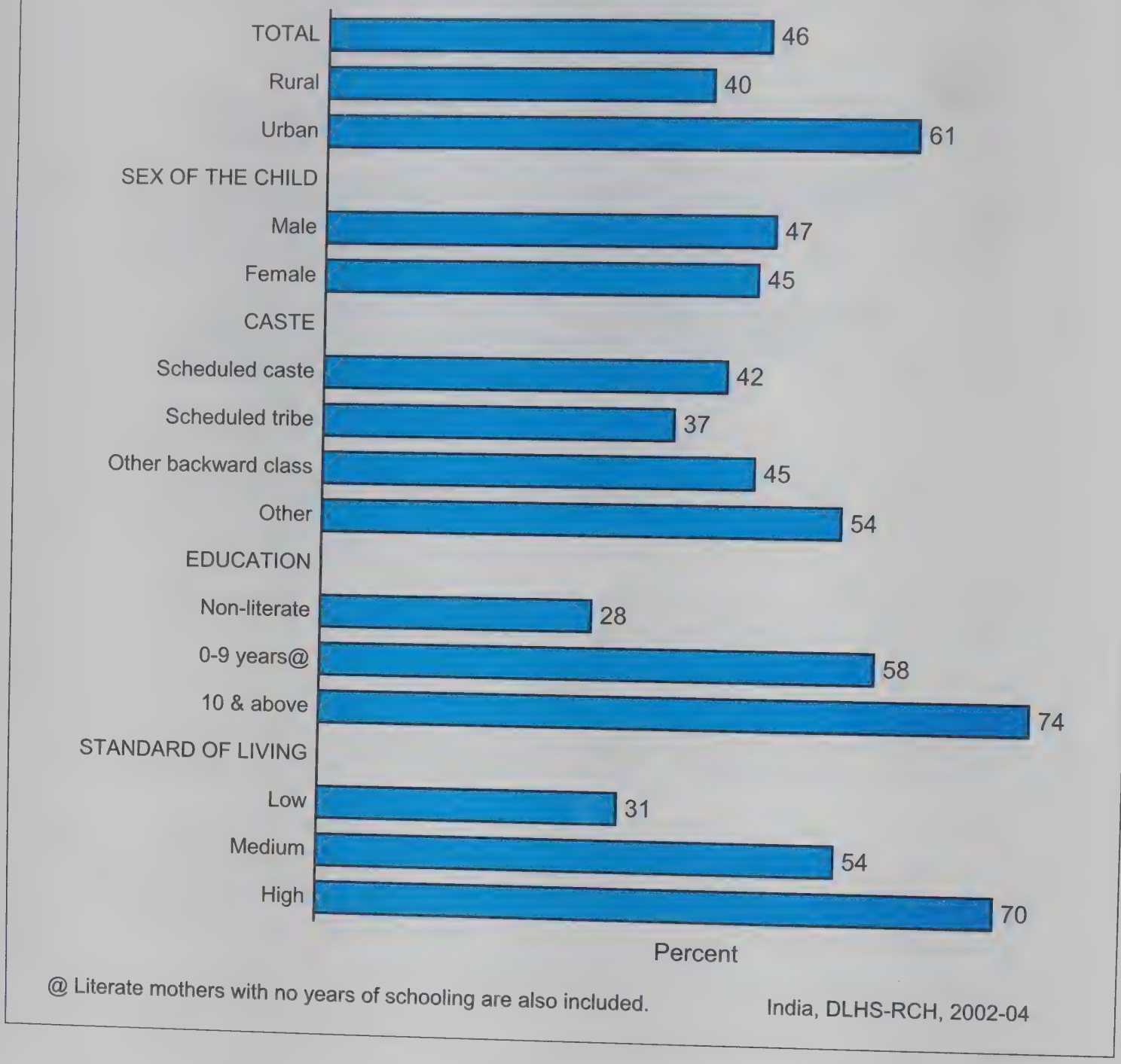
Table 5.4 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received vaccination according to some selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Polio 0	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	Full [1] vaccination	No vaccination	Number of children
Residence												
Rural	33.0	70.3	68.9	62.0	52.3	68.1	62.1	51.4	50.2	40.0	23.6	45,243
Urban	69.3	87.2	84.7	80.4	73.6	84.0	80.4	72.4	71.2	61.1	10.0	17,262
Sex of the child												
Male	43.4	76.1	74.8	68.3	59.2	73.8	68.3	57.9	57.1	46.6	18.8	32,659
Female	42.6	73.8	71.6	65.7	57.0	71.1	65.9	56.5	54.7	44.9	21.0	29,846
Birth order												
1	57.1	83.7	82.5	76.8	68.5	81.1	76.2	67.1	66.1	55.5	11.8	19,508
2	50.9	82.4	80.9	75.0	66.4	79.9	74.7	65.0	64.3	53.3	13.0	17,577
3	37.2	73.6	71.6	65.8	55.9	70.7	65.7	55.1	53.4	43.6	21.2	10,280
4+	19.6	56.2	53.6	46.3	36.9	54.0	47.6	36.8	35.0	26.1	37.2	15,130
Mother's education												
Non-literate	23.4	59.8	58.0	50.1	39.9	58.0	51.0	40.0	37.6	28.3	32.9	31,388
0-9@ years	54.2	87.1	85.5	80.2	71.7	84.4	79.8	69.7	68.8	57.6	8.9	19,665
10 years and above	77.5	95.9	94.2	91.3	85.2	92.0	89.6	83.0	84.5	73.6	2.8	11,420
Religion												
Hindu	42.4	76.2	74.6	68.3	59.0	73.7	68.3	58.0	56.9	46.5	18.7	50,197
Muslim	39.2	63.8	61.8	55.5	47.7	62.1	56.5	47.3	44.9	36.1	30.1	9,353
Christian	66.1	86.2	83.1	78.2	70.0	81.9	78.0	69.2	69.3	58.2	8.6	1,411
Sikh	58.8	90.5	91.6	89.2	82.1	91.4	89.1	81.5	79.1	73.3	7.1	824
Buddhist	63.9	96.1	94.8	91.0	88.0	91.9	89.9	82.1	85.6	70.3	1.7	388
Jain	86.9	98.2	96.8	94.7	92.1	82.2	78.3	75.0	90.0	70.4	0.9	216
Others	48.8	74.3	62.0	55.9	45.9	65.3	61.9	49.1	52.5	35.0	19.2	115
Caste/tribe#												
Scheduled caste	37.8	71.8	70.4	63.8	54.6	69.5	63.8	53.8	51.7	41.9	23.0	12,946
Scheduled tribe	29.0	71.3	67.8	59.6	49.0	68.1	61.2	48.4	48.1	36.5	21.0	6,014
Other backward class	41.1	72.6	71.1	65.0	56.3	70.4	65.3	55.7	54.0	44.9	22.4	26,020
Other	55.0	82.6	80.9	75.6	67.5	79.7	74.8	65.7	65.5	53.9	13.0	16,671
Standard of living index												
Low	24.0	62.7	61.1	53.4	43.2	60.6	53.8	42.6	40.9	31.3	30.4	31,195
Medium	52.6	83.0	81.2	76.0	67.5	80.7	76.2	66.4	64.5	53.8	12.7	18,968
High	76.4	93.8	91.6	87.9	81.8	89.9	86.9	79.9	80.9	70.3	4.1	12,342
Total	43.0	75.0	73.2	67.1	58.2	72.5	67.1	57.2	56.0	45.8	19.8	62,505

Note: Table includes only last and last but one living child born since 1.1.1999/1.1.2001. Total includes 10 children on birth order, and 31 on mother's education were not shown separately. @ Literate mothers with no years of schooling are included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases. [1] BCG, three injection of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.

Figure 5 .4
Percentage of Children Age 12-23 Months Who Have Received All Vaccination



@ Literate mothers with no years of schooling are also included.

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5 show the percentage of children in the age group12-23 months and 24-35 months with a vaccination card, and the percentage who received various vaccinations during the first year of life by current age of children and place of residence. The interviewer was shown this vaccination card.

The percentage of children fully vaccinated by the age of 12 months declined slightly to 56 percent for children in the age group12-23 months from 60 percent for children in the age group 24-35 months. A rural-urban differential for the coverage of full vaccination was also observed. Fifty percent of the children in the age group 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against 54 percent of children in the age group 24-35 months in rural areas, and this gap is a little wider in urban areas. Only 71 percent of the children in the age group 12-23 months have received all vaccines in urban areas compared to 75 percent of the children in the age group 24-35 months.

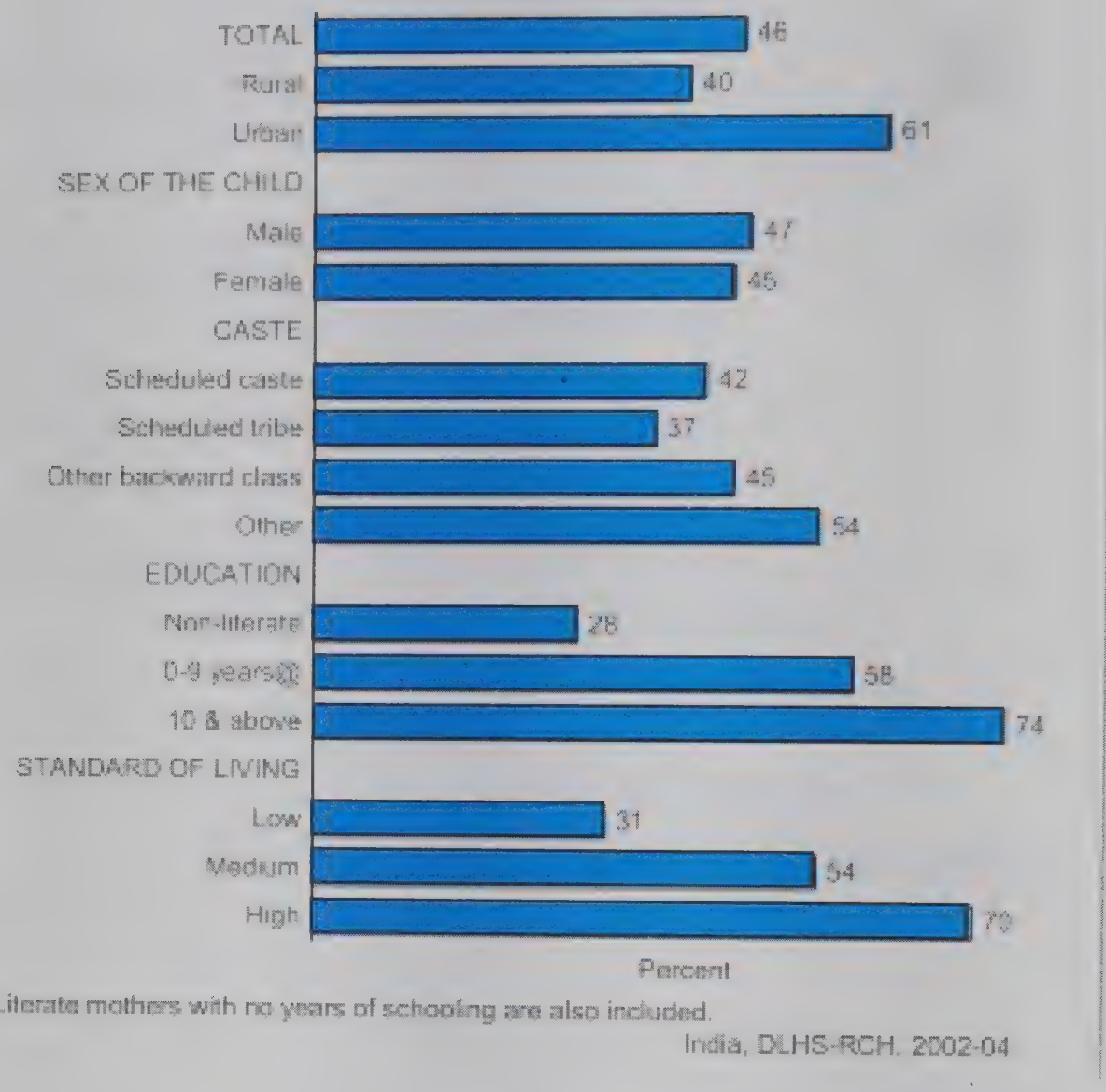
Table 5.4 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received vaccination according to some selected background characteristics. India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Polio 0	BCG	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	Full [1] vaccination	No vaccination	Number of children
Residence												
Rural	33.0	70.3	68.9	62.0	52.3	68.1	62.1	51.4	50.2	40.0	23.6	45.243
Urban	69.3	87.2	84.7	80.4	73.6	84.0	80.4	72.4	71.2	61.1	10.0	17.262
Sex of the child												
Male	43.4	76.1	74.8	68.3	59.2	73.8	68.3	57 9	57.1	46.6	18.8	32.659
Female	42.6	73.8	71.6	65.7	57.0	71.1	65.9	56.5	54.7	44.9	21.0	29.846
Birth order												
1	57.1	83.7	82.5	76.8	68.5	81.1	76.2	67.1	66.1	55.5	11.8	19 508
2	50.9	82.4	80.9	75.0	66.4	79.9	74.7	65.0	64.3	53.3	13.0	17.577
3	37.2	73.6	71.6	65.8	55.9	70.7	65.7	55.1	53.4	43.6	21.2	10.280
4+	19.6	56.2	53.6	46.3	36.9	54.0	47.6	36.8	35.0	26.1	37.2	15.130
Mother's education												
Non-literate	23.4	59.8	58.0	50.1	39.9	58.0	51.0	40.0	37.6	28.3	32 9	31.388
0-9@ years	54.2	87.1	85.5	80.2	71.7	84.4	79.8	69.7	68.8	57.6	8.9	19.665
10 years and above	77.5	95.9	94.2	91.3	85.2	92.0	89.6	83.0	84.5	73.6	2.8	11.420
Religion												
Hindu	42.4	76.2	74.6	68.3	59.0	73.7	68.3	58.0	56.9	46.5	18.7	50.197
Muslim	39.2	63.8	61.8	55.5	47.7	62.1	56.5	47.3	44 9	36.1	30 1	9.353
Christian	66 1	86.2	83.1	78.2	70.0	81.9	78.0	69 2	69 3	58.2	8 6	1.411
Sikh	58.8	90.5	91.6	89.2	82.1	91 4	89.1	81.5	79.1	73.3	7.1	824
Buddhist	63.9	96.1	94.8	91.0	88.0	91.9	89.9	82.1	85.6	70 3	1.7	388
Jain	86.9	98.2	96.8	94.7	92 1	82.2	78 3	75.0	90.0	70 4	0.9	216
Others	48.8	74.3	62.0	55.9	45.9	65 3	61 9	49.1	52.5	35.0	19.2	115
Caste/tribe#												
Scheduled caste	37.8	71.8	70.4	63.8	54.6	69.5	63.8	53.8	51 7	41.9	23.0	12.946
Scheduled tribe	29.0	71.3	67.8	59.6	49.0	68.1	61 2	48 4	48 1	36 5	21 0	6.014
Other backward class	41.1	72.6	71.1	65.0	56.3	70.4	65.3	55 7	54 0	44.9	22 4	26.020
Other	55.0	82.6	80.9	75.6	67.5	79.7	74 8	65.7	65.5	53 9	13 0	16.671
Standard of living index												
Low	24.0	62.7	61.1	53.4	43.2	60.6	53 8	42.6	40.9	31.3	30 4	31.195
Medium	52.6	83.0	81.2	76.0	67.5	80.7	76.2	66.4	64.5	53 8	12.7	18.968
High	76.4	93.8	91.6	87.9	81.8	89 9	86.9	79.9	80.9	70.3	4 1	12.342
Total	43.0	75.0	73.2	67.1	58.2	72.5	67.1	57 2	56 0	45.8	19 8	62.505

Note Table includes only last and last but one living child born since 1 1 1999/1 1 2001 Total includes 10 children on birth order and 31 on mother's education were not shown separately @ Literate mothers with no years of schooling are included # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases. [1] BCG, three injection of DPT three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.

Figure 5 .4
Percentage of Children Age 12-23 Months
Who Have Received All Vaccination



@ Literate mothers with no years of schooling are also included.

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5 show the percentage of children in the age group12-23 months and 24-35 months with a vaccination card, and the percentage who received various vaccinations during the first year of life by current age of children and place of residence. The interviewer was shown this vaccination card.

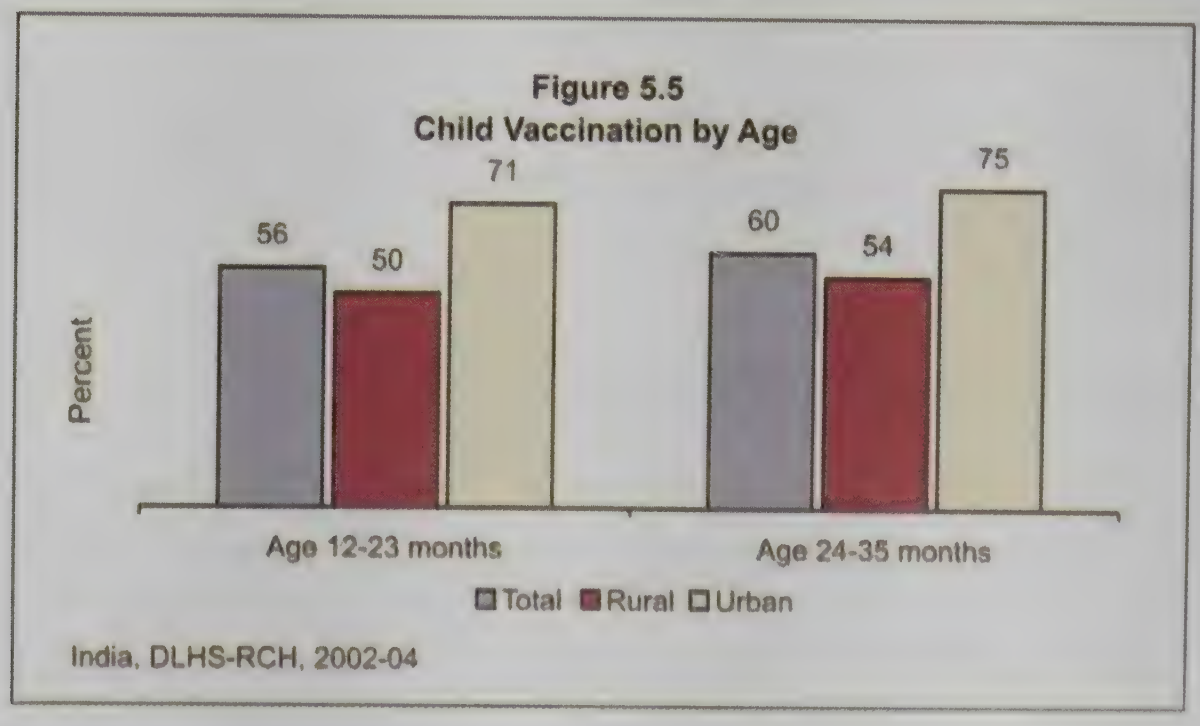
The percentage of children fully vaccinated by the age of 12 months declined slightly to 56 percent for children in the age group12-23 months from 60 percent for children in the age group 24-35 months. A rural-urban differential for the coverage of full vaccination was also observed. Fifty percent of the children in the age group 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against 54 percent of children in the age group 24-35 months in rural areas, and this gap is a little wider in urban areas. Only 71 percent of the children in the age group 12-23 months have received all vaccines in urban areas compared to 75 percent of the children in the age group 24-35 months.

Table 5.5 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION RECEIVED BY 12 MONTHS OF AGE

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months with a vaccination card that was shown to the interviewer and percentage who received specific vaccinations by 12 months of age according to residence, India, 2002-04

Vaccination status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	12-23 months	24-35 months	12-23 months	24-35 months	12-23 months	24-35 months
Vaccination card shown to interviewer	31.0	25.0	27.7	22.0	39.8	33.1
Percentage vaccinated by 12 months of age						
Polio 0	43.0	41.9	33.0	32.2	69.3	67.4
BCG	75.0	74.5	70.3	70.0	87.2	86.3
DPT injection						
No DPT	25.7	26.3	30.1	30.6	14.1	14.9
1	6.2	4.9	6.9	5.6	4.3	3.0
2	8.9	7.7	9.7	8.5	6.8	5.5
3	58.2	59.9	52.3	54.0	73.6	75.1
Don't remember/missing	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5
Polio doses						
No Polio	25.5	26.0	30.0	30.4	13.5	14.7
1	5.4	4.2	6.1	4.8	3.6	2.5
2	10.0	8.2	10.8	9.1	8.0	5.9
3	57.7	59.8	51.8	54.1	73.2	74.9
Don't remember/missing	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0
Measles	56.0	60.0	50.2	54.3	71.2	74.9
Full [1] vaccination	45.8	49.4	40.0	43.4	61.1	65.0
No vaccination at all	19.8	19.8	23.6	23.5	10.0	10.4
Number of children	62,505	64,377	45,243	46,568	17,262	17,809

Note: Table includes only last and last but one living child born since 1.1.1999/1.1.2001
[1] BCG, three injection of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles



5.3 Source of Immunization

Table 5.6 gives the percent distribution of children under three years of age who have received any vaccination by the source of last vaccine, according to place of residence and availability of health facilities in the village. Most of the children (68 percent) were immunized at the government health facility and only 14 percent at a private health facility. Further, among the children immunized, 19 percent of them had received the last vaccination from the sub-centre, 27 percent from a municipal hospital, and 16 percent from a community health centre or from a primary health centre. The percentage of children who received vaccination from the private sector was considerably lower in rural areas (8 percent) than in urban areas (27 percent). Even in urban areas, however, 64 percent of children received their vaccination from the government health facility. Children from those villages where health facilities are available are slightly more likely to receive vaccination from the government health facility.

Table 5.6 SOURCE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percent distribution of children under age 3 who have received any vaccination by source of last vaccination, according to place of residence and availability of health facilities in the village, India, 2002-04

Source of vaccination	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[1] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Government health sector					
Government/municipal hospital	26.5	19.6	41.9	19.1	20.0
Community/primary health centre	15.8	16.8	13.5	19.8	14.0
Sub-centre	19.4	25.0	6.8	29.4	20.8
RCH/MCP camp	6.5	8.5	1.9	6.9	10.1
Private health sector					
Private hospital	8.3	4.4	17.0	4.9	3.9
Private doctor	5.4	3.4	9.7	3.1	3.7
ISM[2] health facility	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.7	0.6
Other	16.1	20.4	6.4	15.0	25.6
Do not remember	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children	1,45,710	1,00,534	45,176	49,397	51,137

Note: Table includes last and last but one living children born in the three years preceding the survey.
[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, Community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. [2] Either government or private health facility of Indian System of Medicine.

5.4 Reasons for Not Immunizing Children

Table 5.7 presents the percent distribution of children under the age of three years who did not receive any vaccination by reason as reported by the mother according to place of residence and availability of health facilities in the village. About one-third of the children did not receive any vaccination because the mothers of children were unaware of the need for immunization, and 14 percent of children were not vaccinated, as the mothers felt that they were too young. Other reasons

for not immunizing the children as reported by the mothers were that the place or time of vaccination was not known (13 percent), place or time of vaccination was inconvenient (7 percent), fear of side effects (5 percent), no faith in vaccination (3 percent) and ANM absent/ vaccine not available (8 percent), family problems (9 percent) and other reasons (6 percent). The percentage of children who did not receive any vaccination is considerably lower in urban areas (15 percent) than in rural areas (21 percent), due to place/ time of vaccination unknown and inconvenient. Children from those villages where health facilities are available, are slightly less likely to report that they were unaware of the need for immunization as compared to those villages where health facilities are not available. Where health facilities are available, fear of side effects and no faith in immunization were given as reasons for not immunizing the children.

Table 5.7 REASON FOR NOT GIVING VACCINATION

Percent distribution of children under age 3 who did not receive any vaccination by reason reported by mother for not giving vaccination, according to place of residence and availability of health facilities in the village, India, 2002-04

Reason	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[1] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Unaware of need for vaccination	32.5	32.5	32.3	31.5	33.1
Place/ time of vaccination unknown	13.1	13.6	10.4	12.2	14.4
Place/ time of vaccination inconvenient	7.1	7.4	4.9	5.9	8.4
Fear of side effect	5.3	5.1	6.7	6.0	4.5
No faith in vaccination	3.2	3.0	4.3	3.4	2.7
ANM absent/Vaccine not available	8.3	8.9	4.3	8.3	9.4
Long waiting time	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Child too young for immunization	14.4	13.7	18.2	15.2	12.8
Family problems[2]	8.9	8.5	11.3	9.4	8.0
Other	6.3	6.3	6.4	7.2	5.7
Missing	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children	46,036	39,189	6,847	14,902	24,287

Note: Table includes last and last but one living children born in the three years preceding the survey.
[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, Community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.[2] Includes mother too busy, family problems, including illness of mother, and illness of child

5.5 Vitamin A and IFA Supplements

Vitamin A deficiency is one of the most common nutritional deficiency disorders in the world, affecting more than 250 million children worldwide (Bolem et. al., 1997). The child survival programme also includes administration of five doses of Vitamin A for prevention of night blindness and distribution of IFA for iron supplement. In Round II, mothers of children born during the three years preceding the survey were asked whether their children had received a dose of Vitamin A and IFA tablets/syrup. Those who said that their children had received a dose of Vitamin A and IFA tablets/syrup were further asked about the number of doses given. Table 5.8 shows the percentage of children in the age group 12-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin A and IFA tablets/syrup by selected background characteristics. In the country as a whole, 31 percent of the children received at least one dose of Vitamin A, and only five percent received IFA tablets/syrup.

Table 5.8 VITAMIN A AND IFA SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN

Percentage of children age 12-35 months who have received at least one dose of Vitamin A and iron folic acid tablets/syrup, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage who received at least one dose of vitamin A	Percentage who received iron folic acid tablets/syrup	Number of children
Age of the child			
12-23 months	29.8	5.2	62,505
24-35 months	32.3	5.5	64,377
Sex of the child			
Male	31.7	5.6	66,233
Female	30.3	5.1	60,647
Birth order			
1	38.1	7.1	39,121
2	36.4	6.0	35,063
3	29.1	4.5	21,226
4+	17.7	3.1	31,441
Residence			
Rural	28.2	4.4	91,812
Urban	38.7	7.8	35,070
Mother's education			
Non-literate	19.5	3.1	64,500
0-9 @years	40.6	6.4	39,516
10 years and above	47.4	10.1	22,789
Religion			
Hindu	31.2	5.4	1,01,766
Muslim	25.5	4.1	19,145
Christian	37.6	8.5	2,766
Sikh	52.0	5.8	1,745
Buddhist	70.9	10.1	842
Jain	48.3	19.2	370
Others	28.5	5.1	248
Caste/tribe #			
Scheduled caste	29.2	4.5	26,081
Scheduled tribe	30.6	5.1	12,119
Other backward class	27.4	4.7	52,493
Other	38.3	7.1	34,498
Standard of living index			
Low	22.8	3.4	63,609
Medium	35.6	5.7	38,316
High	45.2	9.9	24,957
Availability of health facility in the village[1]			
Yes	32.2	5.3	42,387
No	24.7	3.7	49,425
Total	31.1	5.4	1,26,882

Note: Table includes last and last but one living children born in the three years preceding the survey. Total includes 3 children with missing information on sex, 31 children with missing information on birth order and 76 children on mother's education were not shown separately. @ Literate mother with no years of schooling are also included here. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases. [1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, Community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.

This indicates that a large number of children in India did not receive Vitamin A supplements and very few children received IFA tablets/syrup supplements.

Children in the age group 24-35 months are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin A and IFA tablets/syrup each than children in the age group 12-23 months. Female children are less likely to receive Vitamin A and IFA tablets/syrup than male children. Children living in rural areas, children whose mothers had completed high school and above, children living in households with a high standard of living, and children living in those villages where health facilities are available are more likely to receive a dose of Vitamin A and IFA tablets/syrup. Children of birth order 4 or above are much less likely than children of birth order 1, 2 or 3 to receive a dose of Vitamin A and IFA tablets/syrup. Children belonging to other castes are more likely to receive at least one dose of Vitamin A and a dose of IFA tablets/syrup than the other three categories.

5.6 Immunization Coverage by State/Union Territory

Table 5.9 presents the coverage of Polio 0, BCG, three doses of DPT and Polio, Measles, complete vaccination, no vaccination at all and Vitamin A supplements in all the states and union territories. Figure 5.6 presents the percentage of children who received complete vaccination by major states of India.

The coverage of Polio 0 that has to be given immediately after births is lowest in Bihar (9 percent), followed by Uttar Pradesh (18 percent), Jharkhand (19 percent), and Chhatisgarh (21 percent), and more than 90 percent coverage of Polio 0 in the two southern states Tamil Nadu and Kerala, and the three union territories Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

Table 5.9 also shows that the percentage of children who are fully vaccinated ranges from 13 percent in Nagaland to 91 percent in Tamil Nadu. In 15 states, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Manipur and Uttaranchal, full immunization is below the national average 46 percent (Figure 5.6), and in only 10 states/ union territories that is in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Goa, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu full immunization is above 70 percent. Almost half of the children in the age group 12-23 months in Bihar have not received a single vaccine, and it ranges from 20 percent to 45 percent in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Assam and between 10 percent and 20 percent in Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Haryana. Inter-state variations in the percentage of children who received at least one dose of Vitamin A are also shown in Table 5.9. The percentage of children in the age group 12-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin 'A' supplements ranges from 8 percent in Nagaland followed by Bihar (10 percent) to 78 percent in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. States where less than 30 percent of the children received Vitamin A are Delhi, Tripura, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttaranchal, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Nagaland.

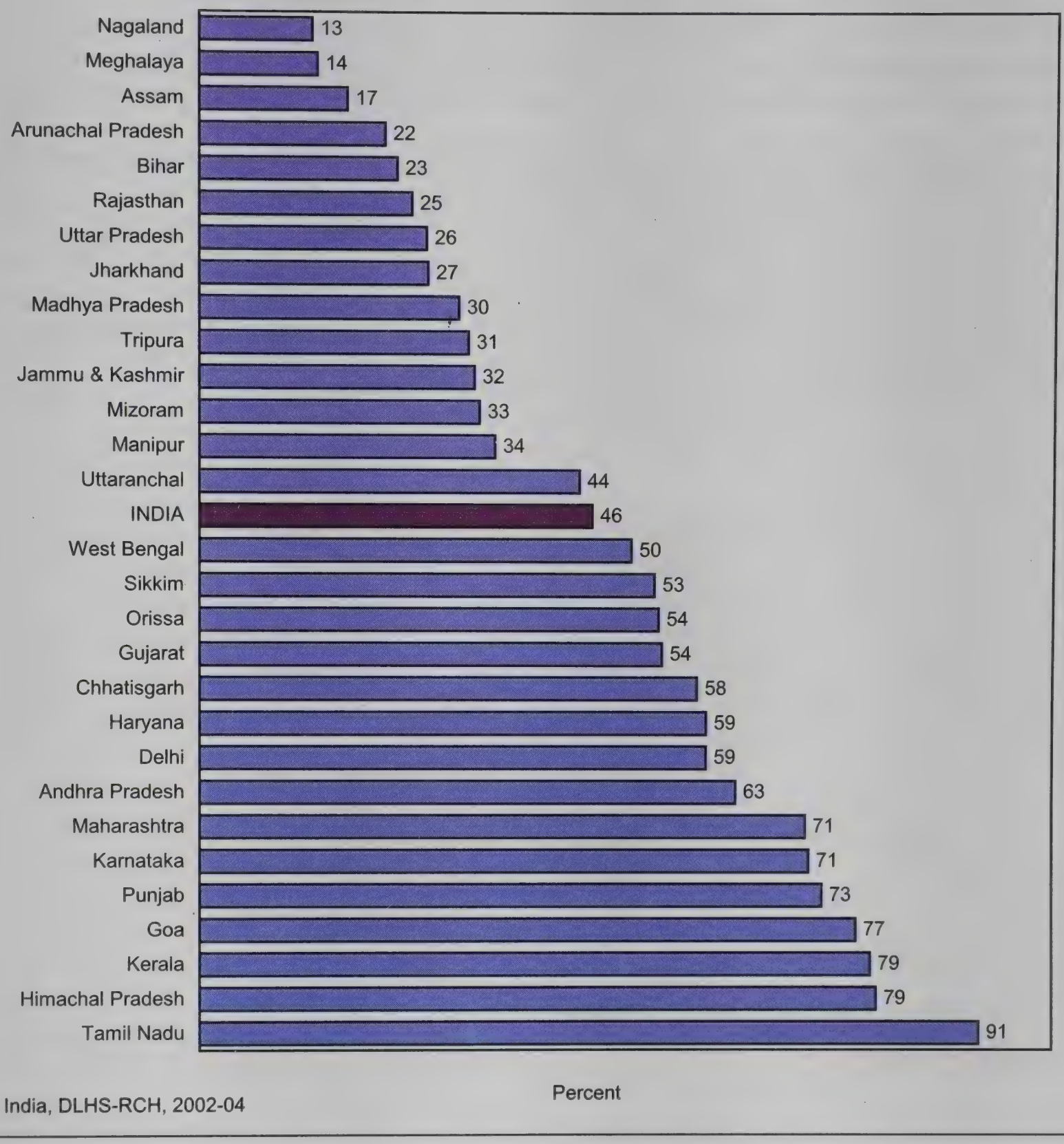
Table 5.9 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of children who received specific vaccinations and Vitamin A supplementation .by States / Union territories, India, 2002-04

State/ Union Territory	Percentage vaccinated[1]							Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin A[3]
	Polio 0	BCG	DPT3	Polio3	Measles	Full[2]	None	
Andhra Pradesh	72.3	93.3	79.0	81.5	74.0	62.7	2.7	37.8
Arunachal Pradesh	45.9	56.7	34.9	33.0	38.1	21.6	27.5	22.1
Assam	38.7	63.8	38.7	29.0	35.9	17.2	22.9	18.3
Bihar	8.7	47.3	33.8	33.2	26.9	23.0	49.4	9.6
Chhatisgarh	20.6	88.3	68.5	69.3	67.8	58.1	8.2	33.2
Delhi	68.1	92.9	70.2	71.6	73.7	59.2	4.7	24.3
Goa	89.8	94.7	84.2	84.1	89.2	76.9	1.8	41.4
Gujarat	65.3	85.4	66.1	67.9	65.2	54.0	7.3	31.7
Haryana	35.6	83.4	73.4	72.7	65.2	59.2	11.9	38.3
Himachal Pradesh	51.1	96.1	90.8	88.0	88.6	79.3	2.1	68.1
Jammu & Kashmir	85.8	91.5	40.2	41.7	77.9	32.0	2.6	32.8
Jharkhand	18.6	51.8	36.6	35.9	32.3	26.6	44.5	11.7
Karnataka	69.9	92.4	83.3	82.4	77.2	71.3	4.7	43.7
Kerala	96.9	98.1	89.4	89.0	87.9	78.6	0.7	58.8
Madhya Pradesh	30.7	72.4	42.7	46.5	47.0	30.2	17.2	20.3
Maharashtra	66.1	96.2	88.2	80.2	85.4	70.9	2.2	71.5
Manipur	61.3	85.3	46.0	49.1	53.3	34.4	9.6	35.5
Meghalaya	36.5	66.2	30.5	26.0	29.9	13.7	18.0	14.1
Mizoram	60.3	78.2	44.5	44.4	59.5	32.6	14.5	30.3
Nagaland	28.9	66.2	31.8	27.3	38.2	13.1	13.5	7.9
Orissa	36.1	90.4	70.0	68.6	67.8	53.6	5.5	51.5
Punjab	51.1	88.6	82.1	82.1	76.8	72.9	9.4	51.7
Rajasthan	33.8	60.8	35.7	36.0	35.9	24.7	29.0	22.4
Sikkim	60.1	93.6	77.8	60.3	83.2	53.1	0.8	49.9
Tamil Nadu	96.6	99.1	96.6	95.6	94.9	91.4	0.5	34.9
Tripura	65.2	75.8	51.2	42.5	49.7	31.3	8.6	24.1
Uttar Pradesh	18.1	57.8	36.6	35.9	35.4	26.4	36.0	11.5
Uttaranchal	22.7	72.7	55.8	55.5	54.4	44.3	23.4	17.3
West Bengal	48.6	87.0	68.8	65.6	65.0	50.4	7.1	55.0
Union Territory								
Andman & Nicobar Islands	91.9	98.0	85.6	75.7	85.5	69.3	1.2	77.6
Chandigarh	73.0	91.8	79.2	63.2	76.0	52.4	4.3	47.5
Daman & Diu	80.6	94.5	75.9	67.3	77.2	56.1	4.4	42.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80.9	97.0	93.1	93.1	86.1	84.6	2.1	49.9
Lakshadweep	98.4	99.3	82.9	72.5	89.7	64.7	0.0	69.2
Pondicherry	99.8	98.6	93.3	94.8	96.4	89.3	0.1	41.9
India	43.0	75.0	58.2	57.2	56.0	45.8	19.8	31.1

Note: Table includes only last and last but one living child born since 1.1.1999/1.1.2001. [1] Children age 12-23 months, [2] BCG, three injection of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. [3] Children age 12-35 months.

Figure 5.6
Percentage of Children Age 12-23 Months Who Have Received All Vaccination by State



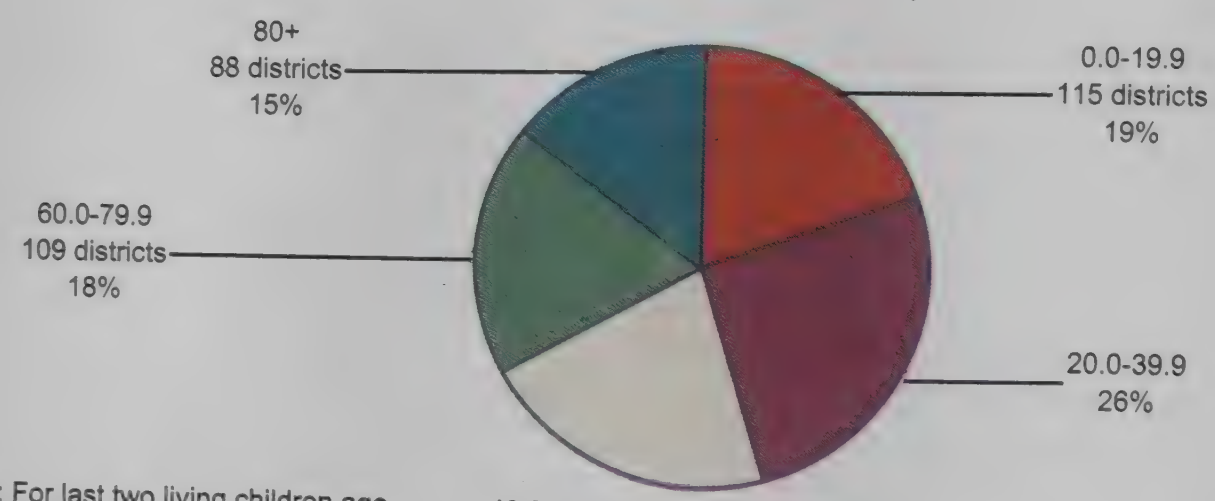
5.7 Immunization Coverage by Districts

The distribution of districts by coverage of full immunization among children in the age group 12-23 months shows (Figure 5.7, Appendix B and Map-7) that the coverage is below 20 percent in 115 districts, 20 to 39.9 percent in 153 districts, 40 to 59.9 percent in 128 districts, 60 to 79.9 percent in 109 districts and above 80 percent in 88 districts. The highest vaccination coverage was recorded in Ratnagiri and Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra and Toothukudi district of Tamil Nadu, where 99

percent children received the complete schedule of vaccination. In 12 more districts – Sindhudurg (Maharashtra), Uttar Kannada (Karnataka), Yanam (Pondicherry), Ariyalur, Chennai, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Namakkal, Pudukkottai, Theni, and Virudhunagar (all from Tamil Nadu) – complete vaccination coverage is 95 percent or more. The districts with high coverage came from Tamil Nadu (all 30 districts), 14 districts in Karnataka, 10 districts in Kerala, 8 districts in Maharashtra, 6 districts each in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, 4 districts in Haryana, all four districts in Pondicherry, 2 districts in Gujarat and one district each in Orissa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The poor performing districts, that is where coverage is below 20 percent are from Empowered Action Group (EAG) states (64 districts) that is, 19 districts each in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, 12 districts in Rajasthan, 8 districts in Madhya Pradesh, 5 districts of Jharkhand and one district in Uttaranchal. Other than these districts, 41 districts are from northeastern states (15 districts in Assam, 6 districts each in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, 5 districts in Meghalaya, 3 districts in Mizoram, and 2 districts of Tripura), and 9 districts in Jammu & Kashmir and one district in Gujarat also fall under this category.

Figure 5.7
Distribution of Ditricts by Percentage of Children Who Were Given All Vaccination



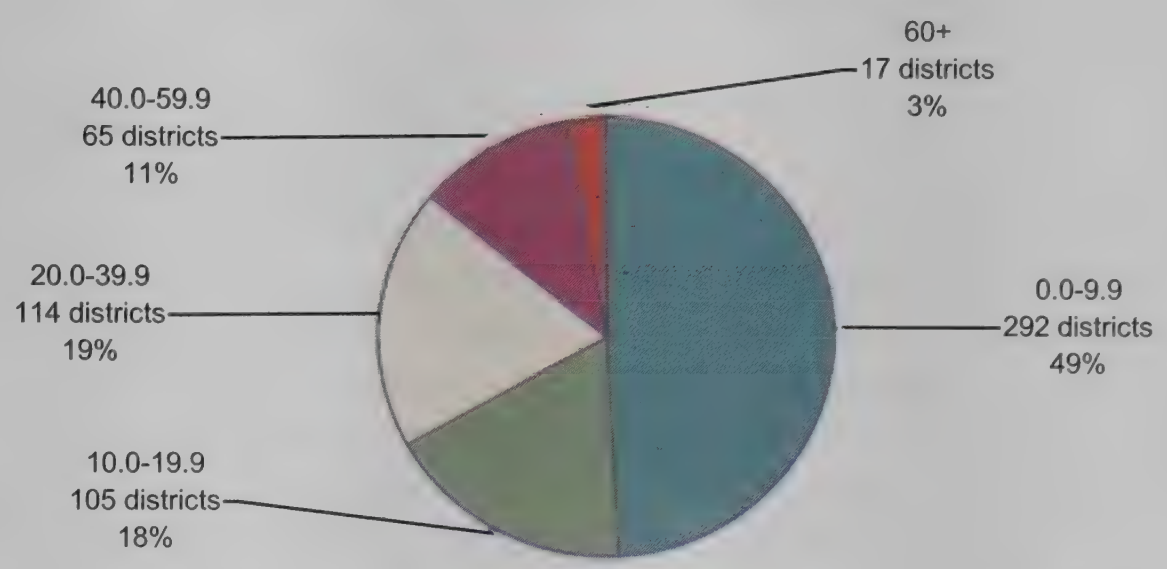
Note: For last two living children age 12-23 months born during three years preceding the survey.

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

The distribution of districts by no immunization at all under the routine programme among children in the age group 12-23 months is shown in Figure 5.8 and Map-8. Of the 593 districts, in 292 districts less than 10 percent of the children did not receive any vaccination. In 196 districts more than 20 percent of the children did not have access to vaccination. In 82 districts the situation is extremely poor as more than 40 percent of the children did not have any vaccination. On the other hand, there are 226 districts in India where less than five percent of the children did not get any vaccine. This group of districts where 95 percent or more children got some type of vaccination includes all the districts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Dadra and Nagar

Haveli, Daman and Diu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu. Most of the districts of six states, namely, Andhra Pradesh (19 out of 23 districts), Delhi (5 out of 9 districts), Himachal Pradesh (11 out of 12 districts), Jammu and Kashmir (11 out of 14 districts), Karnataka (21 out of 27 districts), Maharashtra (30 out of 35 districts) also fall in this group. Besides, there are 17 districts where 60 percent or more children did not get a single dose of any vaccine. They are 9 districts in Bihar, 5 districts in Jharkhand, and one district each from Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland. In Kasumbhi (67 percent) of Uttar Pradesh, Sahibganj (69 percent), Deoghar (72 percent) of Jharkhand, Jamui (73 percent), Pashchim Champaran (74 percent) and Kishanganj (79 percent) of Bihar, where two-thirds or more children did not receive even a single dose of vaccine.

Figure 5.8
Distribution of Ditricts by Percentage of Children Who Were Not Given Any Vaccination



Note: For last two living children age 12-23 months born during three years preceding the survey.

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

5.8 Child Morbidity and Treatment

This section discusses the awareness, prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection (ARI). Mothers of surviving children born during the three years preceding the survey were asked if their children had suffered from cough and cold or diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey, and if so, the type of treatment that had been given. The accuracy of all these measures is affected by the reliability of the mother's recall of when the diseases occurred.

5.8.1 Awareness of Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is a major killer disease of children under five years of age. Death from acute diarrhoea is mostly due to dehydration resulting from loss of water and electrolytes. An attempt was made to collect data on awareness of diarrhoea management and the practice followed during the episode of diarrhoea. This has been presented in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management, type of practice followed if child gets diarrhoea, and percentage of women whose child suffered[1] from diarrhoea by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Knowledge of diarrhoea manage-ment	Type of practices to be followed do if child gets diarrhoea*						
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breastfe-ding	Give plenty of fluids	Do not know	Number of women
Age								
15-24	62.6	26.0	28.8	4.3	5.9	5.4	35.4	90,094
25-34	67.5	30.3	34.5	5.4	6.5	7.8	31.0	88,019
35-44	60.1	20.1	28.2	3.9	5.4	6.2	38.5	13,613
Residence								
Rural	60.3	22.3	26.9	4.0	5.7	5.4	37.8	1,38,695
Urban	76.1	41.4	43.1	6.9	7.3	9.6	22.6	53031
Mother's education								
Non-literate	54.4	13.9	19.5	2.9	4.4	3.4	43.6	96,395
0-9@ years	69.3	32.4	37.0	5.0	6.7	7.1	28.7	59,206
10 and above	84.6	56.2	54.0	9.4	10.0	14.1	14.9	35,994
Religion								
Hindu	64.0	27.1	30.3	4.7	5.9	6.3	34.2	1,55,001
Muslim	67.5	26.8	35.7	4.6	6.7	6.7	31.1	27,940
Christian	65.9	40.8	34.3	7.9	9.6	13.8	33.0	4,051
Sikh	67.0	27.8	27.6	7.2	4.5	8.5	32.0	2,554
Buddhist	74.8	46.6	51.7	4.7	8.7	7.1	26.6	1,253
Jain	89.6	55.0	53.9	12.3	11.0	13.3	9.7	562
Others	54.0	25.9	32.8	7.9	11.4	6.1	51.9	365
Caste/tribe#								
Scheduled caste	60.7	22.3	27.1	4.0	5.6	5.0	37.0	38,889
Scheduled tribe	52.5	22.0	19.2	3.9	5.5	4.1	44.9	18,814
Other backward class	64.0	25.4	29.0	4.3	5.5	6.3	34.6	79,105
Other	73.1	36.9	42.5	6.5	7.9	9.1	25.7	52,486
Standard of living index								
Low	55.2	16.9	22.6	3.0	4.9	3.7	42.4	96,102
Medium	68.8	31.1	34.3	5.1	6.4	7.4	29.9	57,068
High	82.2	49.1	48.8	8.8	8.8	12.6	17.1	38,556
Availability of health facility[2] in the village								
Yes	63.8	25.9	29.4	4.6	6.4	6.6	34.4	64,153
No	57.3	19.2	24.7	3.4	5.1	4.3	40.8	74,543
Total	64.7	27.6	31.4	4.8	6.2	6.6	33.6	1,91,726

Note: Table based on women with living children born since 01.01.1999 for phase - I /01.01.2001 for phase - II. [1] Last two weeks prior to survey. @ Literate mother with no years of schooling are included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases. [2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, Community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. Total includes 130 women with missing information on education who are not shown separately.

In India, 65 percent of the mothers who had given birth three years preceding the survey were aware of what to do when a child had diarrhoea as compared to 66 percent in Round I, and 28 percent were aware of ORS, which was two percent point down from Round I. Thirty-one percent of the women were aware of salt and sugar solution. Some of the women also reported that they would continue normal food (5 percent), continue breastfeeding (6 percent), and give plenty of fluids (7 percent), and about 34 percent of women did not know what to give a child who had diarrhoea. As expected, knowledge of ORS is higher among urban women (41 percent) than among rural women (22 percent), and among women with high school education and above (56 percent) as compared to non-literate women (14 percent). Women belonging to scheduled castes and tribes (22 percent each) are less likely to know about ORS than women belonging to other caste groups (37 percent). Forty-nine percent of women with children, with a high standard of living know about ORS and it declines to 32 percent for women with a medium standard of living and 17 percent with a low standard of living. Knowledge of ORS is more among women in the middle age groups and among younger women than among older women. Women from villages which had health facilities are much more aware of diarrhoea management than women from other villages.

5.8.2 Treatment of Diarrhoea

During the two weeks before the survey, 13 percent of the women (14 percent from rural areas and 12 percent from urban areas) reported that their children suffered from diarrhoea (Table 5.11). Women, whose children had diarrhoea, were further asked about treatment with ORS, any other medical treatment and source of treatment. About 30 percent of the women mentioned having given ORS therapy, and 73 percent of the women said that their child had been treated at a health facility. Use of ORS for the treatment of childhood diarrhoea in the country is relatively high among urban women than among rural women. Forty-two percent of the women from urban areas and 26 percent of the rural areas mentioned having given ORS therapy to their child with diarrhoea.

Among those mothers whose children suffered from diarrhoea during the last two weeks before the survey and those women who consulted or obtained advice, about 64 percent of women visited private hospitals/clinics and 12 percent of the women treated their children through the Indian System of Medicine. Only 10 percent visited to a government hospital/dispensary, five percent visited to a primary health centre and only three percent went to a sub-centre with the children who had diarrhoea.

It was observed that a relatively high proportion of women from those villages where health facilities are available within the village used ORS for the treatment of childhood diarrhoea, and 73 percent of women from those villages where health facilities are available, said that their child had been treated at a health facility than 69 percent of women from those villages where health facilities are not available.

Table 5.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of women who sought treatment whose child suffered from diarrhoea and by source of treatment, according to place of residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Sought treatment/ source of treatment	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[2] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Percentage of women whose child suffered[1] from diarrhoea	13.2	13.7	11.8	13.6	13.8
Number of women	1,91,726	1,38,695	53,031	64,153	74,553
Percentage of women whose child suffered[1] from diarrhoea treated with ORS	29.7	25.7	42.0	28.8	23.0
Percentage of women whose child suffered[1] from diarrhoea sought treatment	73.0	71.2	78.3	73.3	69.4
Number of women	25,294	19,011	6,282	8,693	10,318
Source of treatment					
Government health facility					
Hospital/dispensary	10.0	8.5	14.1	9.3	7.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
CHC/ Rural hospital	2.1	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.3
Primary health centre	5.1	6.4	1.7	7.7	5.2
Sub centre	2.7	3.6	0.3	4.8	2.6
Private health facility					
NGO/Trust hospital/clinic	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Private hospital clinic	64.3	61.6	71.7	60.2	62.8
ISM[3] facility	11.9	10.7	15.5	11.1	10.3
Home remedy	6.0	6.7	4.1	5.9	7.5
Other	7.2	8.5	3.5	8.3	8.6
Percent distribution of women who seek treatment by					
Doctor	86.0	83.4	93.0	82.7	84.0
ANM/Nurse/LHV	6.3	7.6	2.7	8.2	7.2
Dai (trained or untrained)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Relative/friends	1.8	2.1	.8	2.0	2.1
Chemist/medical shop	4.5	5.0	2.9	5.1	5.0
ISM practitioner	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.3
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	18,454	13,532	4,922	6,376	7,156

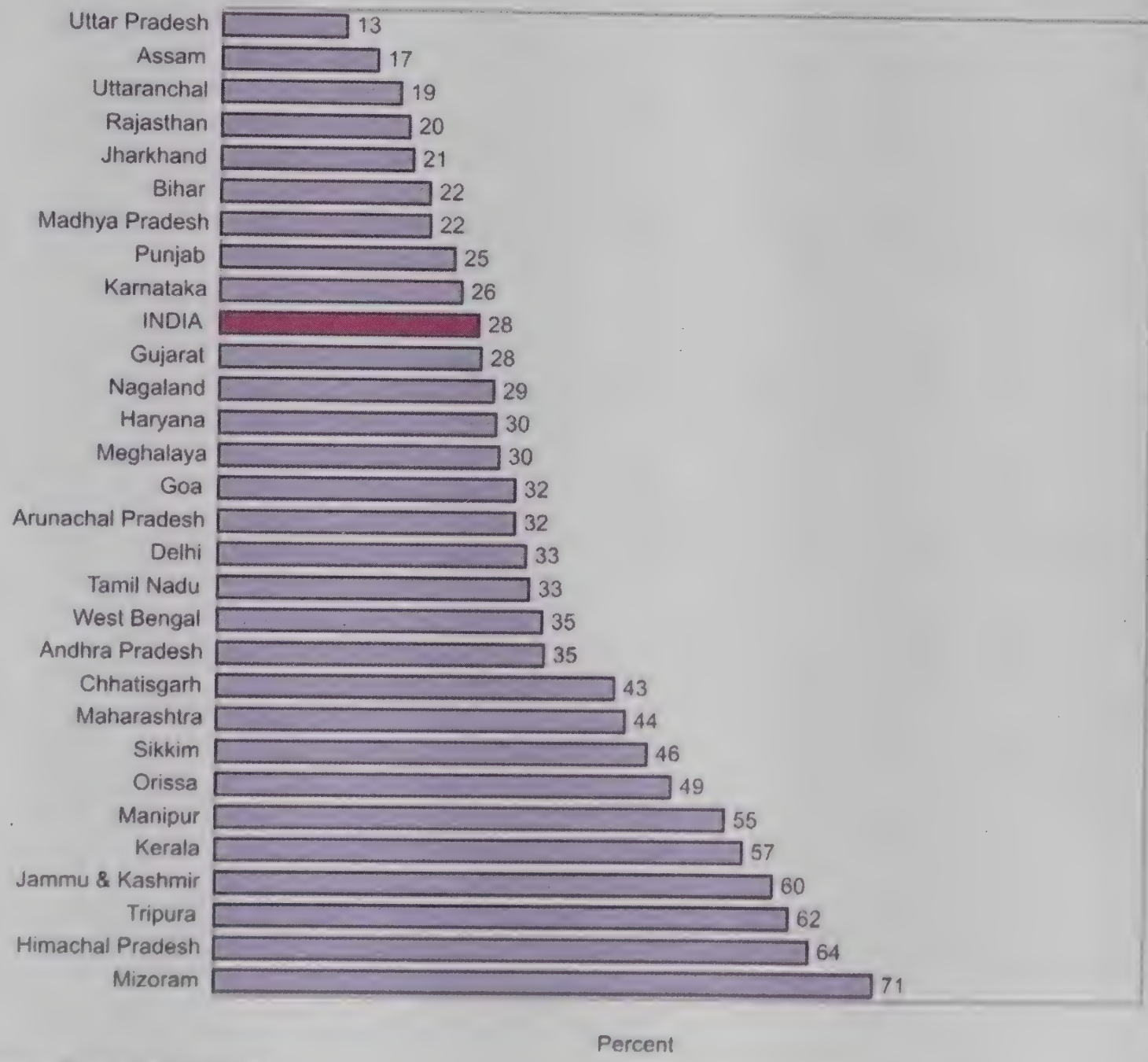
Note: Table based on women with living children born since 01.01.1999 for phase - I /01.01.2001 for phase – II .
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey. [2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, Community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. [3] Either government or private health facility of Indian System of Medicine

5.8.3 Awareness of Diarrhoea and Incidence of Diarrhoea by State/Union Territory

Table 5.12 presents the knowledge of diarrhoea management, knowledge of ORS, incidence of diarrhoea and their treatment by states/union territories. Although knowledge of diarrhoea management is high in almost all the states/union territories knowledge about ORS is low. Knowledge of diarrhoea management is lowest in Assam (32 percent) and highest in Gujarat (93 percent).

Knowledge of ORS is also not common, and it is lowest in Uttar Pradesh (13 percent). Women in Assam, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh also have relatively low level of knowledge of ORS, and 9 states/union territories, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Lakshadweep, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Mizoram have comparatively high level of knowledge of ORS (Figure 5.9). The incidence of diarrhoea is 13 percent in the country as a whole and it varies from four percent in Assam to 22 percent in Mizoram. Among the women whose children suffered from diarrhoea during the last two weeks prior to survey, it was observed that the use of ORS is considerably high in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (82 percent) and lowest in Bihar (14 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (16 percent). Almost three-quarters of women visited health facilities when their children were ill with diarrhoea. The visit to health facility is the lowest in Nagaland (37 percent) and the highest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (93 percent).

Figure 5.9
Knowledge of ORS by State



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 5.12 KNOWLEDGE OF DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of women by awareness of diarrhoea management, ORS, and sought treatment for diarrhoea whose child had suffered from diarrhoea during last two weeks prior to survey by States/Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union Territory	Percentage of women aware of		Percentage of women whose child suffered[1] from diarrhoea	Percentage of women whose child suffered from diarrhoea	
	Diarrhoea Management	ORS		Treated with ORS	Sought treatment
Andhra Pradesh	49.7	35.0	12.3	58.6	86.2
Arunachal Pradesh	48.9	31.7	11.9	51.8	54.4
Assam	31.7	16.6	4.2	45.1	67.6
Bihar	67.2	22.3	6.3	14.2	84.6
Chhatisgarh	51.7	42.6	7.4	42.2	69.7
Delhi	73.1	33.0	11.3	37.6	74.5
Goa	50.6	31.7	9.2	(79.5)	(82.1)
Gujarat	93.4	27.9	13.2	24.4	67.6
Haryana	71.7	29.6	18.1	32.1	78.3
Himachal Pradesh	79.8	63.8	10.4	50.9	70.0
Jammu & Kashmir	70.0	59.9	7.9	69.5	80.3
Jharkhand	55.7	20.5	6.5	25.1	67.4
Karnataka	49.9	25.8	12.6	32.7	72.2
Kerala	80.8	56.6	7.0	54.2	86.1
Madhya Pradesh	47.5	22.4	19.0	25.7	60.0
Maharashtra	70.0	43.8	16.7	42.0	81.9
Manipur	79.6	54.6	14.7	63.4	63.0
Meghalaya	57.2	30.0	16.5	45.5	81.2
Mizoram	89.6	70.8	22.2	61.6	39.4
Nagaland	57.7	29.3	6.5	32.8	36.9
Orissa	73.5	48.8	15.4	48.4	60.2
Punjab	63.8	25.0	15.9	26.2	83.5
Rajasthan	83.8	20.0	15.9	29.4	62.2
Sikkim	84.7	46.2	10.3	48.0	63.9
Tamil Nadu	69.5	33.3	8.5	35.8	73.9
Tripura	80.0	61.6	7.6	53.7	68.9
Uttar Pradesh	58.6	13.2	19.7	15.5	73.4
Uttaranchal	66.2	19.1	16.4	21.4	69.0
West Bengal	79.5	34.8	6.2	44.0	72.0
Union Territory					
Andman & Nicobar Islands	60.0	49.7	8.4	81.7	93.2
Chandigarh	81.9	64.1	8.9	*	*
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	86.6	36.9	10.6	(55.6)	(80.6)
Daman & Diu	82.3	38.4	13.3	28.4	77.3
Lakshadweep	84.3	62.9	4.8	*	*
Pondicherry	66.1	26.2	6.1	47.7	76.4
India	64.7	27.6	13.2	29.7	73.0

Note: Table based on women with living children born since 01.01.1999 for phase - I /01.01.2001 for phase - II. [1] Last two weeks prior to survey. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown – based on few cases.

Table 5.13 AWARENESS OF PNEUMONIA

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of pneumonia by signs by selected background characteristics and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage of women aware of danger signs of pneumonia	Number of women	Danger signs								Number of women
			Difficulty in breathing	Chest in-drawing	Not able to drink or take a feeding	Excessive drowsy and difficulty in keeping awake	Pain in chest and productive cough	Conditions get worse than before	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	
Age											
15- 24	36.4	90,094	66.4	66.3	15.7	10.3	35.3	14.4	32.2	28.5	32,804
25-34	44.8	88,019	67.2	68.3	16.8	11.2	36.7	15.0	33.3	28.4	39,445
35-44	50.2	13,613	65.3	74.2	16.5	9.7	34.1	15.4	35.6	28.8	6,832
Residence											
Rural	41.6	1,38,695	64.6	70.2	15.4	9.7	34.2	14.7	34.5	28.4	57,656
Urban	40.4	53,031	72.4	62.1	18.6	13.2	40.5	14.9	29.2	28.8	21,425
Mother's education											
Non-literate	42.8	96,395	62.3	74.7	14.2	8.7	30.9	13.8	33.8	28.2	41,199
0-9@ years	35.7	59,206	68.7	62.0	16.8	11.3	38.9	15.1	32.2	28.6	21,156
10 and above	46.3	35,994	75.3	58.9	20.7	14.8	44.3	16.7	32.1	28.9	16,673
Religion											
Hindu	41.2	1,55,001	66.4	68.7	16.1	10.6	35.0	14.7	33.3	29.0	63,785
Muslim	44.3	27,940	65.8	68.9	17.0	10.4	38.7	15.3	33.2	26.1	12,374
Christian	25.5	4,051	77.5	38.3	17.5	13.2	40.8	11.1	29.3	22.9	1,033
Sikh	42.4	2,554	80.5	59.7	13.1	11.2	37.2	14.6	28.4	22.6	1,081
Buddhist	32.4	1,253	68.7	32.2	18.9	16.9	63.9	17.3	15.8	26.2	406
Jain	55.6	562	79.8	64.0	22.8	12.9	44.8	21.7	28.6	49.1	313
Others	24.4	365	70.6	53.1	21.8	15.4	38.0	3.9	31.7	35.2	89
Caste/tribe#											
Scheduled caste	40.2	38,889	64.3	70.0	14.5	8.9	33.5	14.3	33.4	27.2	15,617
Scheduled tribe	26.4	18,814	66.2	59.4	15.9	11.2	34.9	13.3	27.5	29.6	4,970
Other backward class	44.3	79,105	65.1	71.9	15.9	10.1	33.2	14.7	34.2	28.4	35,017
Other	43.3	52,486	71.1	62.6	18.2	12.6	41.8	15.5	32.3	29.4	22,697
Standard of living index											
Low	41.0	96,102	62.6	72.3	14.7	8.9	32.3	13.8	35.2	27.9	39,371
Medium	38.4	57,068	68.1	65.6	16.1	11.0	37.3	15.1	31.7	28.2	21,884
High	46.2	38,556	74.2	61.4	20.0	14.2	42.0	16.5	29.9	30.0	17,826
Availability of health facility [2] in the village											
Yes	39.8	64,153	67.0	67.1	15.2	9.7	35.0	14.0	32.7	29.3	25,495
No	43.2	74,543	62.7	72.6	15.6	9.7	33.5	15.2	35.8	27.7	32,161
Total	41.3	1,91,726	66.7	68.0	16.3	10.7	35.9	14.8	33.0	28.5	79,081

Note: Table based on women with living children born since 01.01.1999 for phase - I /01.01.2001 for phase - II. [1] Last two weeks prior to survey. Table includes 20 missing information on awareness of pneumonia. Total includes 130 women missing information on education who are not shown separately. @ Literate mother with no years of schooling are included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases. [2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, Community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village

5.8.4 Awareness of Pneumonia

Another major killer disease among infants and children is Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) including pneumonia. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of ARI/pneumonia deaths. An attempt was made to understand the awareness level of pneumonia, and the proportion of children who had suffered from pneumonia during the last two weeks before the survey and their health seeking behaviour. This is presented in Table 5.13. It was found that a comparatively low proportion (41 percent) of women with births three years preceding the survey in India were aware of the danger signs of pneumonia. The figure was slightly down from 44 percent in Round I. A relatively high proportion of women in rural areas (42 percent) were aware of the danger signs of pneumonia as compared to women from urban areas (40 percent). Knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia is higher among older women (50 percent), Jain women (56 percent), women from other backward classes (44 percent), high educated women (46 percent), women living in high standard of living households (46 percent), and women living in those villages with non-availability of health facilities (43 percent).

Women who were aware of the danger signs of pneumonia were further asked about different signs of pneumonia that they were aware of. Most of the women mentioned about 'chest in drawing' (68 percent), 'difficulty in breathing' (67 percent), 'pain in chest and productive cough' (36 percent), 'wheezing / whistling' (33 percent), 'rapid breathing' (29 percent), 'not able to drink or take a feed' (16 percent), 'condition worse than before' (15 percent) and 'excessively drowsy and difficulty in keeping awake' (11 percent).

5.8.5 Treatment of Pneumonia

About 16 percent of women reported that their child had suffered from pneumonia two weeks before the survey; the corresponding figures were 17 percent in rural areas and 15 percent in urban areas (Table 5.14). The incidence of pneumonia did not vary with availability of health facilities in the villages.

Table 5.14 also shows that the percentage of women whose children suffered from ARI symptoms in the last two weeks before the survey, who sought advice/treatment and were taken to a health facility or provider. Seventy-four percent of women whose children were ill with ARI received some advice or treatment. This percentage is relatively low in rural areas (72 percent) than in urban areas (80 percent) and in villages without health facilities (70 percent) than in villages with health facilities (74 percent).

Among those who got advice for children ill with ARI, 65 percent of the women visited private hospitals/clinics (63 percent in rural areas and 74 percent in urban areas), and only 19 percent went to a government health facility (20 percent in rural areas and 15 percent in urban areas), whereas 5 percent of them obtained treatment through the Indian System of Medicine, and 7 percent opted for home remedies. About 87 percent of the women had seen a doctor when the child was ill with ARI, 3 percent visited ANM/nurse/LHV, and 4 percent visited a medical shop or chemist.

Table 5.14 TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA

Percentage of women who sought treatment whose child suffered[1] from cough and cold and source of treatment, according to place of residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Sought treatment/ source of treatment	Total	Residence		Availability of health fcaility[2] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Percentage of women whose child suffered from cough, cold and difficulty in breathing	16.2	16.8	14.8	16.5	17.0
Number of women	1,91,726	1,38,695	53,031	64,153	74,543
Percentage of women sought treatment whose child suffered from cough and cold	73.7	71.7	79.6	74.4	69.5
Number of women	31,075	23,217	7,858	10,557	12,660
Source of treatment					
Government health facility					
Hospital/dispensary	9.3	8.5	11.5	9.6	7.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
CHC/ Rural hospital	2.0	2.3	1.2	2.4	2.3
Primary health centre	5.0	6.4	1.4	7.3	5.5
Sub centre	1.9	2.4	0.6	3.1	1.9
Private health facility					
NGO/Trust hospital/clinic	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4
Private hospital clinic	65.2	62.5	72.6	60.5	64.3
ISM[3] facility	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.4
Home remedy	6.6	7.0	5.4	6.1	7.8
Other	6.5	7.7	3.6	8.3	7.1
Percent distribution of women who seek treatment by					
Doctor	86.5	84.0	93.1	83.9	84.1
ANM/Nurse/LHV	3.8	4.5	1.8	5.2	3.9
Dai (trained or untrained)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Relative/friends	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.3
Chemist/medical shop	3.4	4.0	1.9	3.8	4.2
ISM practitioner	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1
Other	3.4	4.2	1.2	4.3	4.2
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	22,903	16,645	6,258	7,851	8,794

Note: Table based on women with living children born since 01.01.1999 for phase - I /01.01.2001 for phase - II. [1] Last two weeks prior to survey. [2] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, Community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. [3] Either government or private health facility of Indian System of Medicine

5.8.6 Awareness of Pneumonia and Incidence of Pneumonia by State/Union Territory

Table 5.15 shows differentials in the awareness of danger signs of pneumonia, incidence and treatment of pneumonia by states/union territories. In comparison to awareness about diarrhoea management, the awareness of danger signs of pneumonia is quite low. It is the lowest in Pondicherry (6 percent)

and ranges between 40 percent and 60 percent in the states Punjab, Mizoram, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan and Bihar, and it is the highest in Bihar (80 percent).

Incidence of ARI symptoms is lowest in Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Punjab (6 percent), and ranges between 6 percent and 10 percent in Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Kerala and Meghalaya; it ranges between 20 percent and 35 percent in Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Karnataka, Tripura, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and it is the highest in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (35 percent).

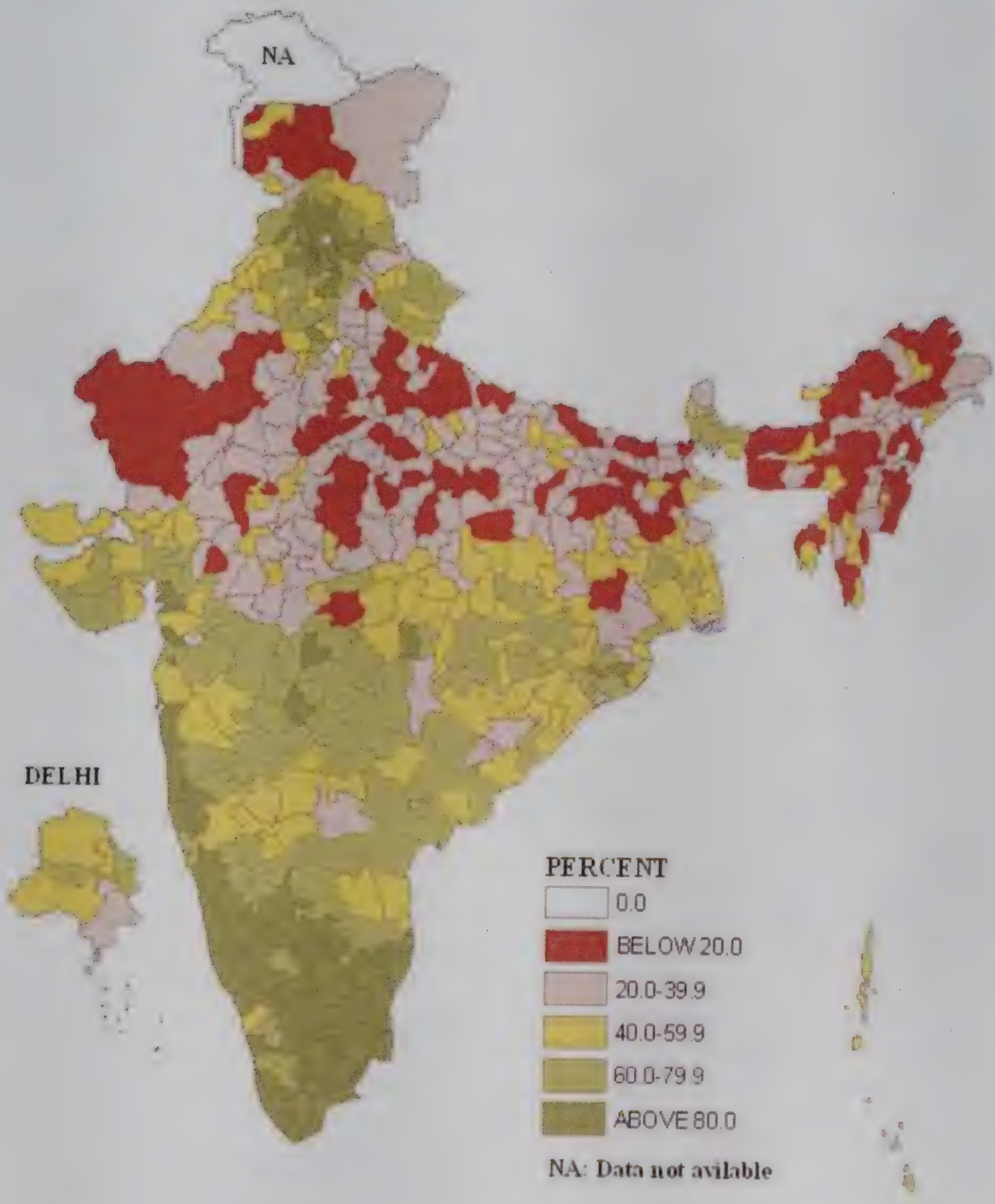
Table 5.15 AWARE OF DANGER SIGNS OF PNEUMONIA AND TREATMENT BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of pneumonia and percentage of women sought treatment whose child suffered from pneumonia during two weeks prior to survey by States/Union territories, India, 2002-04

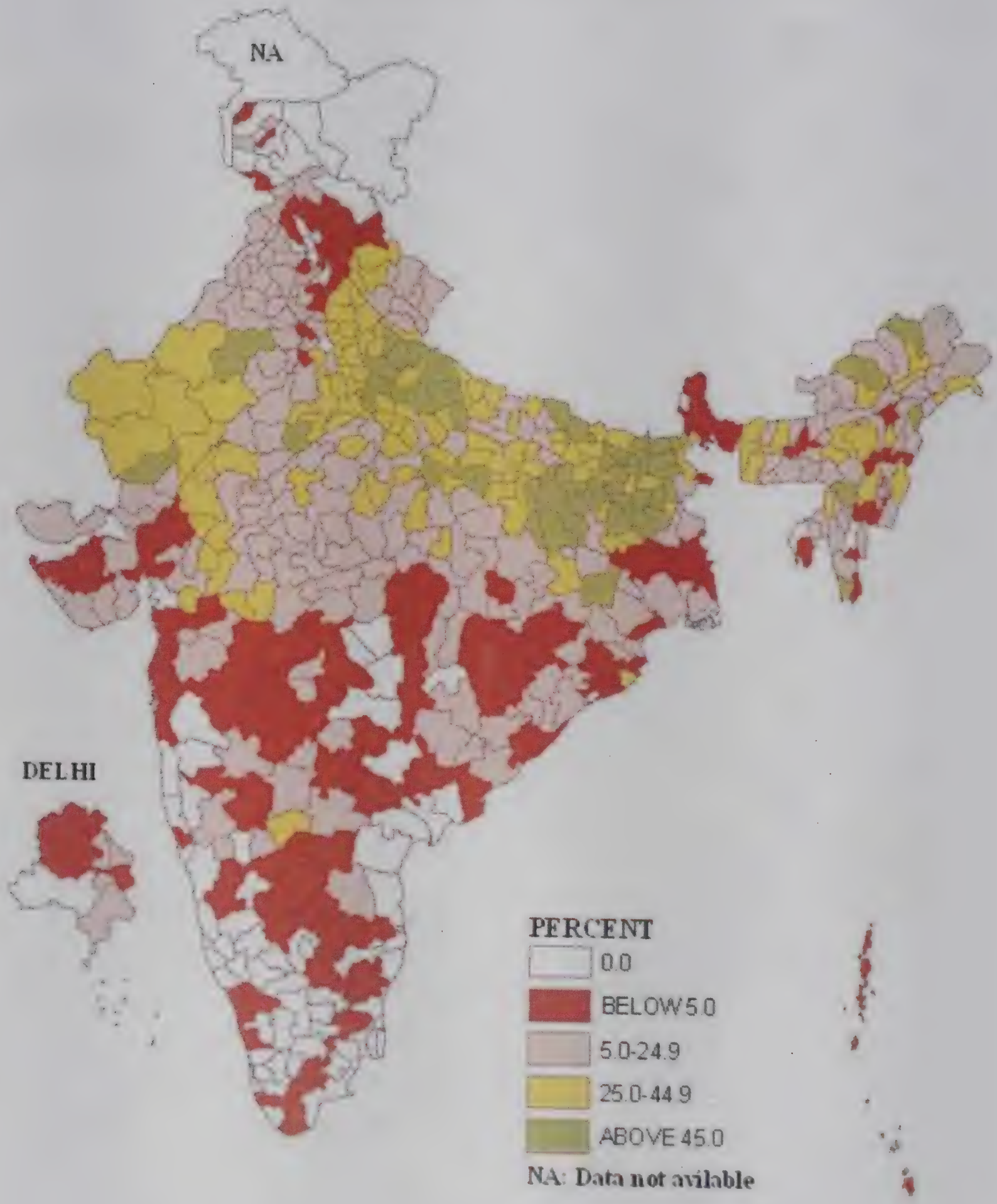
State/Union Territory	Percentage of women		
	Aware of danger signs of pneumonia	Whose child suffered from pneumonia[1]	Treated their child with pneumonia[*]
Andhra Pradesh	10.9	9.2	80.6
Arunachal Pradesh	20.8	17.5	57.1
Assam	21.7	11.4	61.8
Bihar	80.1	15.1	81.1
Chhatisgarh	39.3	15.4	63.5
Delhi	39.9	8.0	70.8
Goa	11.9	16.0	86.9
Gujarat	23.1	25.7	64.9
Haryana	49.8	10.8	77.9
Himachal Pradesh	27.3	15.1	78.3
Jammu & Kashmir	30.8	19.7	95.2
Jharkhand	57.7	19.2	59.5
Karnataka	15.6	24.2	73.5
Kerala	23.3	10.2	79.9
Madhya Pradesh	47.8	22.0	59.4
Maharashtra	31.2	25.7	78.1
Manipur	32.8	22.7	56.8
Meghalaya	17.1	10.2	77.6
Mizoram	41.1	22.5	56.6
Nagaland	46.1	9.8	55.5
Orissa	11.5	26.0	68.8
Punjab	40.0	5.8	87.4
Rajasthan	72.0	13.4	70.5
Sikkim	39.6	11.2	78.4
Tamil Nadu	9.6	5.6	78.4
Tripura	21.1	25.5	65.5
Uttar Pradesh	58.1	14.0	79.2
Uttaranchal	60.4	13.1	78.8
West Bengal	23.0	15.8	80.6
Union Territory			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.1	12.1	91.2
Chandigarh	31.4	17.8	(80.0)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.5	35.1	67.7
Daman & Diu	12.5	30.3	81.6
Lakshadweep	16.5	12.4	84.0
Pondicherry	5.8	5.5	90.3
India	41.3	16.2	73.7

Note: Table based on women with living children born since 01.01.1999 for phase - I /01.01.2001 for phase - II.
Last two weeks prior to survey. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

MAP-7
Percentage of Children (age 12-23 months) Who Have Received Full Vaccination



MAP-8
Percentage of Children (age 12-23 months) Who Have Not Received Any Vaccination



CHAPTER VI

FAMILY PLANNING

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme has been implemented with a new philosophy and direction to meet the health care needs of women and children. It envisages the provision of couples to control their fertility and have sexual relations free from the fear of pregnancy. Provision of free contraceptive services to all the needy couples is one of the components of the RCH programme. In DLHS-RCH, a separate section on family planning was canvassed to all the eligible women to assess the knowledge and practice of various family planning methods. The information on source of currently adopted contraceptive method, source of supply of the method and health problems related to contraceptive use were collected from current users. Current non-users were asked about the past status of contraceptive use, reason for not using contraceptives currently and future intention to adopt a family planning method.

An attempt was made to understand why male methods of family planning, especially, that of vasectomy were not in common use. The husbands of sampled eligible women were asked about the contraceptive method they would recommend to a couple who was not desirous of any additional children. They were also asked about the reasons for not preferring male methods and their knowledge about no-scalpel vasectomy. This chapter presents the results of dissection of data on contraceptive practices collected from both the sampled women and their husbands.

6.1 Knowledge of Family Planning Methods

Lack of knowledge of choice of various contraceptives can be a major barrier to the promotion and use of contraceptives among couples. In DLHS-RCH, information on knowledge of contraceptives was obtained by asking a question "Which are the family planning methods you know?" to each sampled eligible woman. The husbands of eligible women were asked about their knowledge of no-scalpel vasectomy. If the respondent did not recognise the name of the family planning method, he/she was given a brief description on how the particular method was to be used. In this way the DLHS-RCH assesses the knowledge of female sterilization, male sterilization including NSV, IUD, Pills, Condoms and traditional methods.

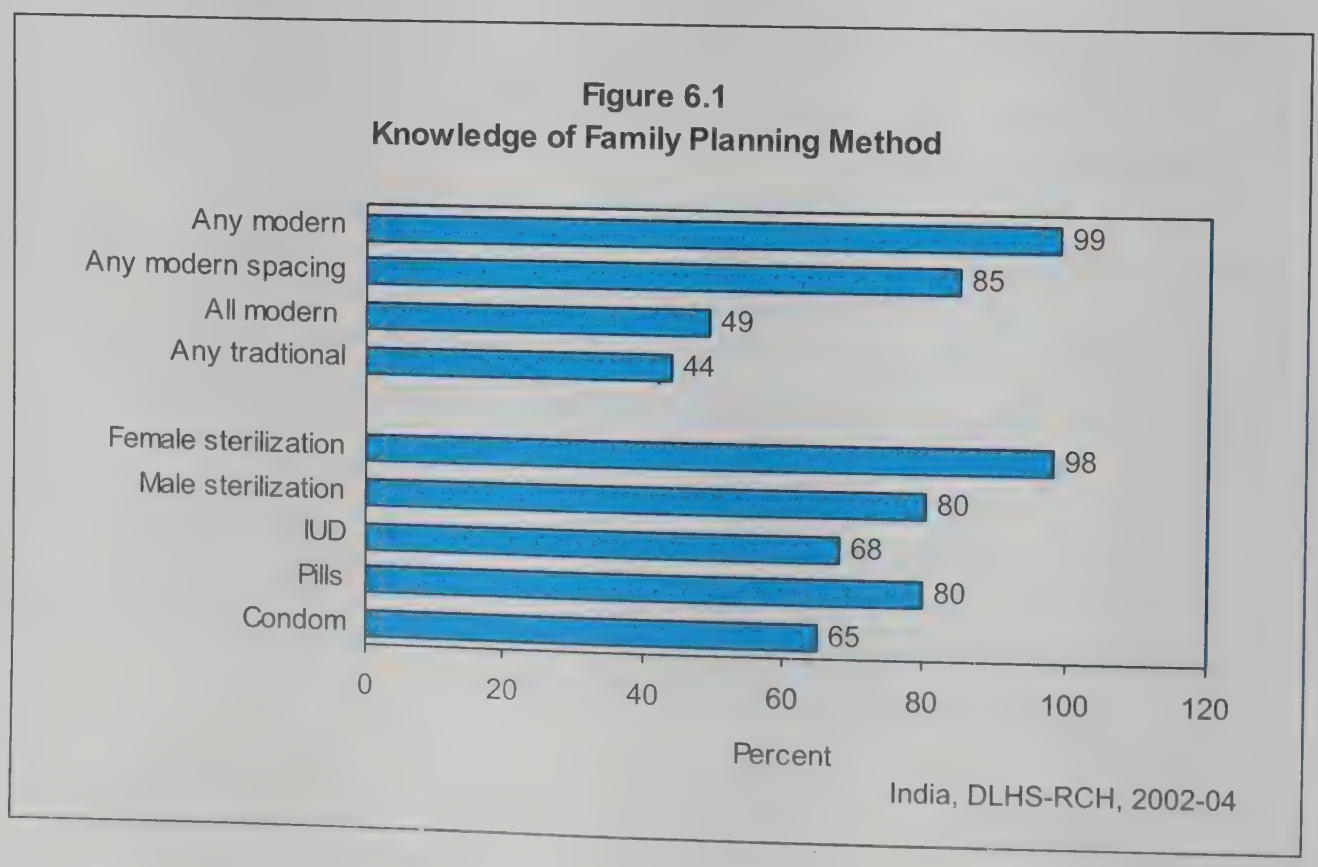
The extent of knowledge of contraceptive methods among currently married women for specific methods and selected background characteristics are shown in Table 6.1. Knowledge of any method including any modern contraceptive method is almost universal in the entire country. The knowledge of any method and any modern method do not vary much by residence, it is 99 percent in the rural areas and hundred percent in the urban areas. The knowledge of modern spacing methods among eligible women is around 85 percent, which is higher among women with an urban residence (92 percent) than among women living in the rural areas (81 percent). There are large rural-urban differentials in the knowledge of all modern methods. For instance, 42 percent of women from rural areas are aware about all modern methods compared to 64 percent of their urban counterparts.

Table 6.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Contraceptive methods	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility in the village[3]	
		Rural	Urban	No	Yes
Any method	99.1	99.0	99.5	98.8	99.1
Any modern method	99.0	98.8	99.5	98.6	98.9
Any modern spacing method[1]	84.7	81.3	92.0	79.8	82.8
All modern methods[2]	49.2	42.3	64.1	39.5	45.3
Female sterilization	98.1	97.9	98.7	97.8	97.9
Tubectomy	80.5	78.8	84.0	80.3	77.4
Laparoscopy	59.5	55.8	67.3	54.0	57.7
Male sterilization	80.2	77.7	85.4	77.0	78.5
Vasectomy	53.1	50.1	59.5	50.0	50.1
No-scalpel vasectomy	30.6	26.7	39.0	26.0	27.5
IUD/Loop	68.2	61.5	82.6	58.7	64.5
Pills	80.0	76.2	88.1	74.8	77.6
Daily	63.2	58.2	73.8	56.8	59.7
Weekly	36.4	31.2	47.5	29.6	32.8
Condom/Nirodh	64.8	59.0	77.3	56.2	62.0
Sponge (today)	9.6	7.2	14.7	6.5	7.9
Injectables	27.4	26.5	29.3	26.2	26.8
Norplant	4.3	3.9	5.0	4.0	3.9
Contraceptive herbs	19.7	20.9	17.3	21.5	20.2
Any traditional method	43.9	43.1	45.6	42.1	44.3
Any other Indian system of medicinal contraceptives	6.4	6.3	6.7	5.7	6.9
Number of women	5,07,622	3,45,948	1,61,674	1,77,141	1,68,807

Note: [1] Include IUD, pills and condom. [2] Include Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, pills and condom.
[3] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.



Female sterilization is the most widely known method of all contraceptive methods in India followed by male sterilization and Pills (Figure 6.1). Overall, 98 percent of currently married women are aware of female sterilization and 80 percent knew about male sterilization. There is no rural - urban difference in the knowledge of female sterilization, while it is not so in the case of male sterilization. A sizeable number of urban women (85 percent) know about male sterilization as compared to 78 percent of rural women. There are differentials in their knowledge about spacing methods, such as, IUD/Loop, Pills and Condoms with respect to the residence. The best-known spacing methods among women are Pills (80 percent) and IUD/Loop (68 percent). Only 65 percent of women know about Condoms. There is a large differential in knowledge of spacing methods by residence, only 62 percent of the rural women know about IUD/Loop compared to 83 percent of urban women. Modern spacing methods, Pills and Condoms are known by 76 percent and 59 percent of the rural women respectively while the corresponding figures in urban areas are 88 percent and 77 percent respectively. The spread of knowledge of these spacing methods remains low as compared to awareness about sterilization. The knowledge of spacing methods, particularly Pills, has increased substantially since Round –I when only 36 percent of currently married women knew about Pills.

In India, more than 40 percent of the women are aware of a traditional method and only 6 percent are aware of other contraceptives of the Indian System of Medicinal contraceptives. It is also observed that women from villages with a health facility are slightly more aware about modern spacing methods.

6.1.1 Knowledge of Family Planning Methods by State / Union territory

Table 6.2 shows the knowledge of contraceptive methods by states/union territories in India. In most of the states/union territories more than 90 percent of women know about contraceptives including modern methods except in the states of Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Goa. A large differential is noticed in the knowledge of all modern methods by states/union territories (Figure 6.2). The awareness ranges from just 2 percent of women in Meghalaya to 80 percent in Himachal Pradesh. At the all India level 49 percent of women were aware of all modern methods of contraception and in half of the states/union territories, the awareness of all modern methods is below 50 percent. In 7 states- Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka- the awareness of all modern contraceptives is below 25 percent. Only 6 percent of women respondents in Meghalaya know about male sterilization compared to 93 percent in Himachal Pradesh and 94 percent in Bihar. On the whole, 80 percent of eligible women in India are aware and know about of male sterilization. There is not much variation in the knowledge of female sterilization, among the surveyed currently married women, which is the lowest 33 percent in Meghalaya and about hundred percent in the states/union territories of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Jharkhand and Pondicherry. Among the female based modern spacing methods, the Pill is more popular than IUD/Loop. At the all India level, the oral Pill is known to 80 percent of the surveyed currently married women compared to 68 percent for IUD/Loop. More than 90 percent of the women know about the oral Pill in the states/union territories of Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Sikkim and West Bengal. Less than 50 percent of women know about the oral Pill in Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland. As regards IUD/Loop, at least 90 percent of women in Delhi, Kerala and Pondicherry are aware of this particular spacing method of contraception.

Table 6.2 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

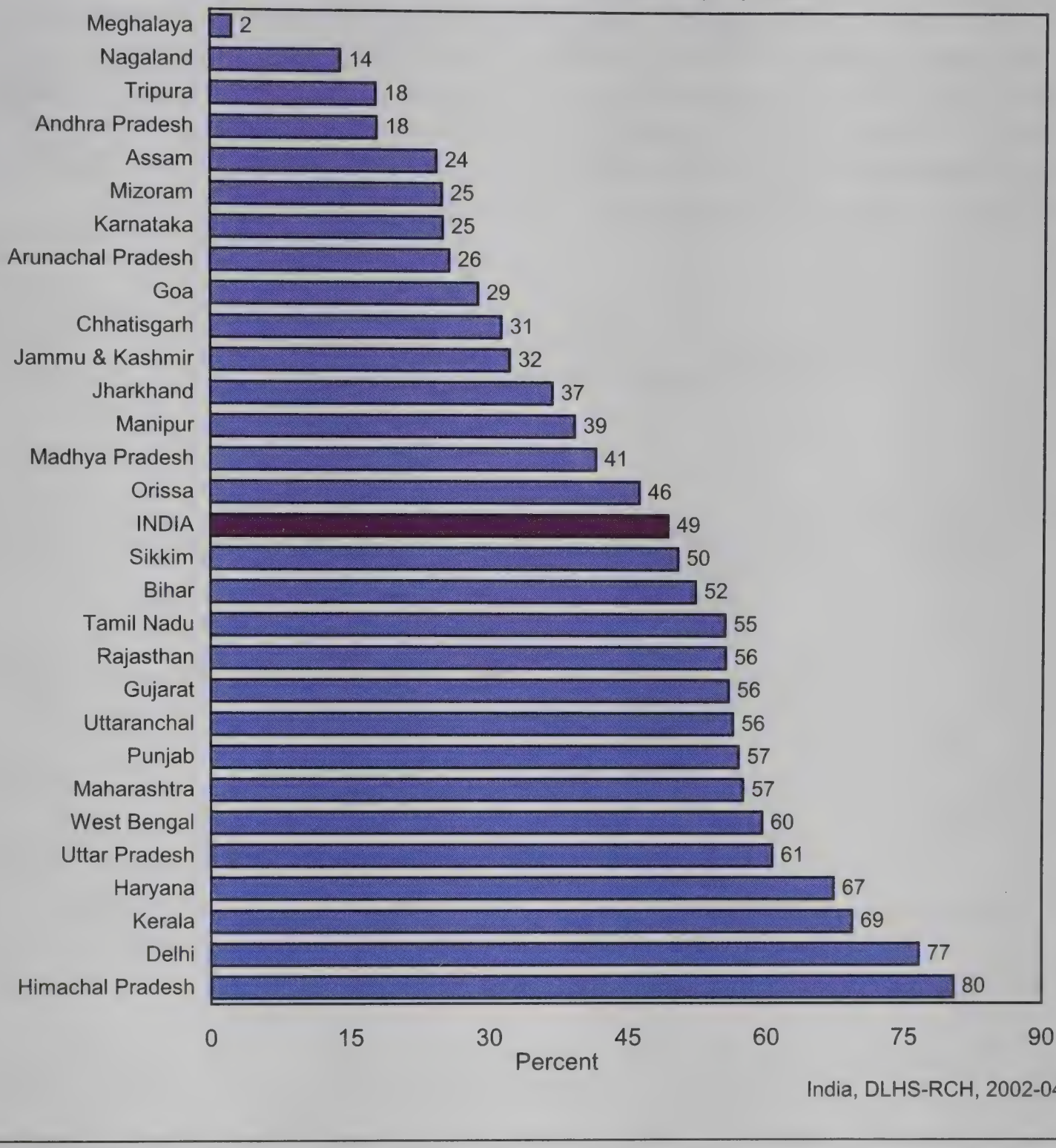
Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years who know any contraceptive method by specific method and states/union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Any method	Any modern[1] method	Any modern spacing[2] method	All modern[3] methods	Male steriliz-ation	Female steriliz-ation	IUD	Pill	Condom /Nirodh	Any traditio nal metho
Andhra Pradesh	99.7	99.7	40.7	17.8	86.1	99.5	28.3	34.0	27.0	1.7
Arunachal Pradesh	92.2	91.9	80.5	25.6	38.9	84.2	64.8	76.8	43.0	20.4
Assam	96.7	95.4	91.5	24.2	53.9	90.4	48.0	90.3	45.8	66.6
Bihar	99.9	99.9	91.2	52.2	94.4	99.9	69.7	87.7	65.0	54.8
Chhatisgarh	97.7	97.2	68.1	31.2	76.9	96.1	41.7	64.1	48.1	32.4
Delhi	98.6	98.3	96.9	76.6	83.4	95.2	91.1	95.0	91.0	68.0
Goa	88.5	88.0	78.3	28.7	48.0	77.7	51.6	75.0	60.5	22.2
Gujarat	99.1	99.1	87.8	55.8	75.1	98.6	81.1	82.9	68.6	59.5
Haryana	99.6	99.5	94.5	67.3	84.0	98.9	85.5	91.4	80.9	46.7
Himachal Pradesh	99.4	99.3	95.6	80.4	92.5	98.3	87.5	93.7	90.2	57.3
Jammu & Kashmir	97.3	96.5	82.3	32.1	67.4	88.0	54.2	63.2	67.1	19.2
Jharkhand	99.7	99.5	78.9	36.7	89.0	99.5	53.9	74.8	49.8	44.3
Karnataka	99.2	99.1	72.6	24.9	60.5	98.9	59.8	69.8	31.6	36.4
Kerala	99.5	99.4	96.4	69.3	83.6	98.6	91.5	88.9	86.2	76.0
Madhya Pradesh	97.9	97.9	77.5	41.4	70.4	97.4	56.3	74.8	58.8	35.2
Maharashtra	99.6	99.6	86.1	57.4	85.7	99.2	77.1	82.8	64.6	9.2
Manipur	76.5	75.1	70.7	39.1	54.0	63.9	62.1	59.3	55.3	50.7
Meghalaya	64.7	59.9	53.6	2.3	6.0	33.1	25.0	48.8	28.8	16.0
Mizoram	94.4	94.1	78.2	24.8	35.6	91.8	46.3	73.3	56.0	12.1
Nagaland	82.1	80.1	65.9	13.9	31.5	66.7	47.0	46.8	46.5	34.1
Orissa	99.4	99.1	88.1	46.1	79.5	98.8	63.4	86.2	59.0	72.8
Punjab	99.6	99.5	94.7	56.9	70.6	97.3	82.7	89.2	80.6	37.5
Rajasthan	99.7	99.7	90.5	55.5	85.2	99.1	69.8	84.2	76.6	17.9
Sikkim	99.1	99.1	95.7	50.3	69.9	97.4	79.7	92.3	66.2	45.3
Tamil Nadu	100.0	100.0	90.3	55.4	84.8	99.9	86.3	76.4	68.4	40.2
Tripura	92.7	90.4	78.0	17.7	42.9	74.4	40.6	63.2	50.3	37.5
Uttar Pradesh	99.5	99.3	94.2	60.6	80.7	98.6	76.3	90.0	81.9	55.3
Uttaranchal	97.7	97.6	89:2	56.3	78.2	94.8	71.9	84.4	75.7	36.4
West Bengal	99.6	99.5	97.5	59.5	81.6	98.9	75.3	96.4	80.5	91.5
Union Territory										
A & N Islands	97.8	97.4	71.9	25.6	39.9	92.6	60.6	67.0	51.9	7.0
Chandigarh	99.3	99.3	97.8	63.1	74.2	94.7	82.1	94.2	86.0	31.3
Daman & Diu	94.9	94.8	80.8	39.1	53.4	89.4	70.5	72.5	61.5	37.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	99.3	99.3	78.5	52.6	83.0	99.3	73.2	72.0	59.1	44.6
Lakshadweep	87.1	84.7	77.4	43.0	57.3	72.0	65.9	68.8	63.6	61.5
Pondicherry	100.0	100.0	98.3	75.2	92.2	100.0	94.8	90.1	86.5	54.7
India	99.1	99.0	84.7	49.2	80.2	98.1	68.2	80.0	64.8	43.9

Note: [1] Includes Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills and Condom. [2] Includes IUD Pills and Condom. [3] Includes Female sterilization & Male sterilization & IUD & Pills and Condom.

On the contrary, less than 50 percent of women in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura have knowledge of IUD/Loop. The knowledge of condom is highest in Delhi (91 percent) and it is lowest in Andhra Pradesh (27 percent). When it comes to any traditional method of contraception, nearly 92 percent of women in West Bengal know about the method compared to just 2 percent of women in Andhra Pradesh.

Figure 6.2
Percentage Women who Know
All Modern Methods of Family Planning by State



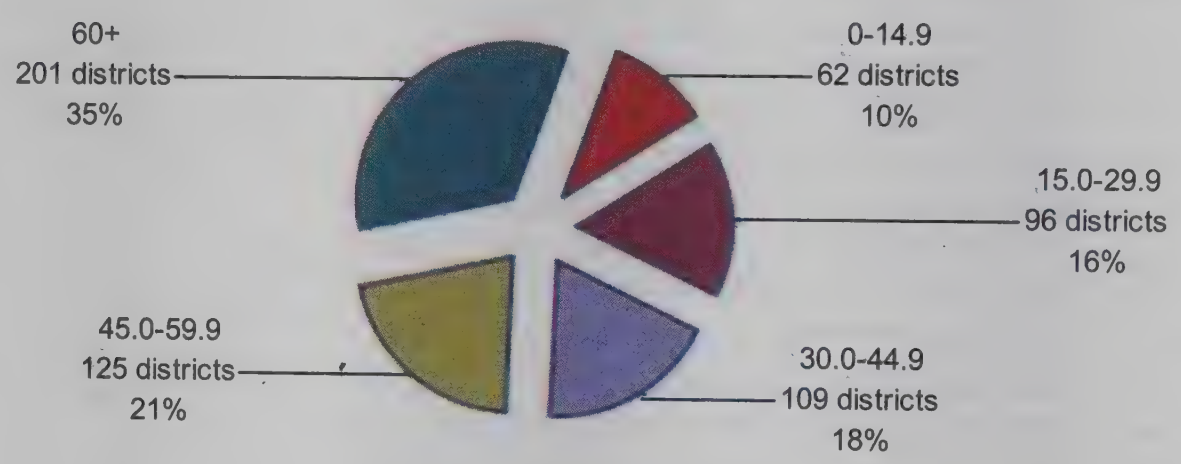
6.1.2 Knowledge of All Family Planning Methods by Districts

The percent of women who know all the five modern methods of family planning (male and female sterilization, IUD, Pills, condoms) by districts of India is presented in Appendix B. The distribution of the districts by the level of knowledge is presented in Map-9 as well as in Figure 6.3. In 62 (about 10 percent of all the districts) districts in India less than 15 percent women were aware of all the five methods of family planning. In four districts awareness of all five modern methods, is as high as 90 percent or more. These districts are Jalandhar and Fatehgarh from Punjab and Hamirpur and Kangra from Himachal Pradesh. The groups of districts with very low level of awareness of family planning methods are from the northeastern states (32 districts) and southern states (15

districts). All the remaining 15 districts belongs to Jammu and Kashmir (5 districts), Madhya Pradesh (4 districts), Jharkhand (2 districts) and one district each from Chhatisgarh and Punjab.

There are about 201 districts where percent of women knowing all modern methods is 60 percent and above. Most of the districts of this group belong to Empowered Action Group (EAG) states (93 districts), in which 45 districts are from Uttar Pradesh, 14 districts from Rajasthan, 11 districts each from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, 7 districts from Uttaranchal, and 5 districts from Orissa. There are 48 districts from northern states like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, 24 districts from southern states, 23 districts from western states, 7 districts from West Bengal, 3 districts of Manipur and one district of Sikkim that fall in this group.

Figure 6.3
Distribution of Districts by Percentge of Women Who Know All Modern Methods of Family Planning



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

6.1.3 Knowledge of No-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV)

Knowledge of No-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) among the husbands of currently married women in India is shown in Table 6.3. About one-third (34 percent) of the husbands know about No-Scalpel Vasectomy. In rural areas, 30 percent of the husbands know about NSV compared to 45 percent in the case of urban areas. For women residing in villages with a health facility, 31 percent of the husbands were aware of No-Scalpel Vasectomy and it was 29 percent for those living in villages without health facilities. Among the husbands who knew about NSV, 67 percent reported that NSV was simpler than a conventional family planning method, 50 percent reported that NSV did not lead to any complications and 41 percent reported that NSV did not affect a man's sexual performance. About 40 percent of the husbands of eligible women in villages with a health facility reported that NSV did not affect sexual performance compared to 37 percent of husbands in villages without a health facility. The rural–urban difference with respect to correct knowledge of NSV is marginal.

Table 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF NO-SCALPEL VASECTOMY (NSV)

Husbands knowledge of NSV by residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Knowledge of NSV	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility in the village[1]	
		Rural	Urban	No	Yes
Percentage of husband who had knowledge about NSV	34.4	29.8	44.6	29.1	30.5
Number of husbands	3,30,820	2,28,078	1,02,742	1,13,967	1,14,111
Who know that NSV is simpler than conventional vasectomy	67.4	66.0	69.5	65.1	66.9
Who feel that NSV does not lead to any complication	49.7	47.7	52.5	47.0	48.5
Who feel that NSV does not affect man's sexual performance	40.8	38.8	43.7	37.4	40.2
Number of husbands	1,13,768	67,946	45,822	33,131	34,815

Note: [1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.

6.1.4 Knowledge of No-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) by State/Union Territory

Awareness of No-Scalpel Vasectomy by states/union territories in India is provided in Table 6.4 and Figure 6.4. The states in which at least 40 percent of the husbands know about NSV are Rajasthan (42 percent), Maharashtra (42 percent), Uttar Pradesh (43 percent), Gujarat (45 percent), Chandigarh (46 percent), Punjab (47 percent), Madhya Pradesh (48 percent), Haryana (50 percent), Sikkim (51 percent), Uttaranchal (52 percent), Himachal Pradesh (54 percent), and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (61 percent).

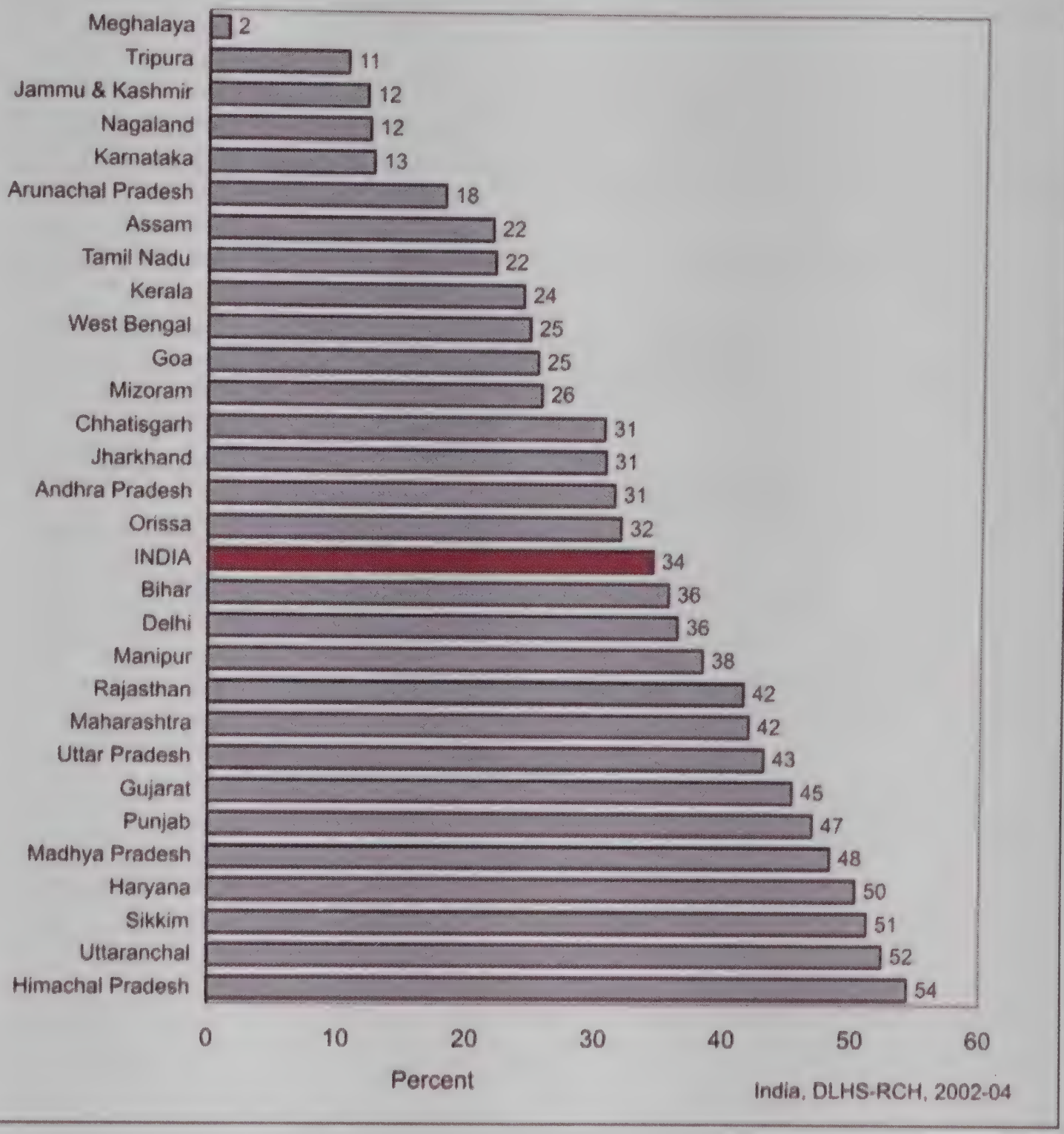
Only 2 percent of the husbands in Meghalaya know about the No-Scalpel Vasectomy. That NSV is simpler than other conventional methods was reported by 84 percent of the husbands in Punjab, followed by 81 percent in Orissa and 80 percent in Haryana, and only 25 percent in Assam. The number of men who were aware that NSV did not lead to any complication is highest in Goa (88 percent) followed by Karnataka (73 percent) and it is the least in Meghalaya (11 percent) and Assam (14 percent). The husbands who reported that NSV did not affect a man's sexual performance is as high as 67 percent in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and 66 percent in Goa and the lowest in Meghalaya (14 percent) and Assam (17 percent).

Table 6.4 KNOWLEDGE OF NO-SCALPEL VASECTOMY BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Husbands knowledge of NSV by states/union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Knowledge about NSV	NSV is simpler than conventional method	Who reported NSV does not lead to any complication	Who reported NSV does not affect man's sexual performance
Andhra Pradesh	31.4	70.1	44.8	35.4
Arunachal Pradesh	18.2	61.9	46.5	35.7
Assam	21.9	25.4	13.8	16.7
Bihar	35.6	56.5	33.2	29.1
Chhatisgarh	30.6	62.2	50.1	44.1
Delhi	36.3	68.3	61.9	51.4
Goa	25.4	71.0	88.4	65.7
Gujarat	45.3	53.5	49.7	47.2
Haryana	50.3	80.4	59.0	52.5
Himachal Pradesh	54.4	75.2	66.3	54.9
Jammu & Kashmir	12.2	71.0	71.1	53.6
Jharkhand	30.7	61.8	36.5	27.3
Karnataka	12.7	44.9	73.2	31.7
Kerala	24.3	60.4	32.4	33.2
Madhya Pradesh	48.3	67.8	54.6	45.8
Maharashtra	41.9	70.7	47.5	36.3
Manipur	38.3	67.5	45.6	41.1
Meghalaya	1.5	48.7	11.3	14.4
Mizoram	25.7	51.2	32.7	34.0
Nagaland	12.4	42.7	27.0	37.7
Orissa	31.9	81.3	53.0	41.7
Punjab	46.9	83.6	67.7	52.0
Rajasthan	41.5	71.7	62.1	54.8
Sikkim	51.2	50.4	46.1	37.8
Tamil Nadu	22.1	62.8	54.3	47.9
Tripura	10.7	52.9	27.3	26.5
Uttar Pradesh	43.1	70.5	43.8	34.4
Uttaranchal	52.4	72.3	49.4	43.8
West Bengal	24.8	76.4	48.1	39.0
Union Territory				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.3	77.2	69.1	66.5
Chandigarh	45.8	69.3	47.0	38.0
Daman & Diu	38.8	44.0	57.6	50.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.4	56.5	42.7	41.2
Lakshadweep	24.6	61.6	56.6	43.3
Pondicherry	28.6	75.1	57.4	45.2
India	34.4	67.4	49.7	40.8

Figure 6.4
Percentage Men Who Know about
No-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) by State



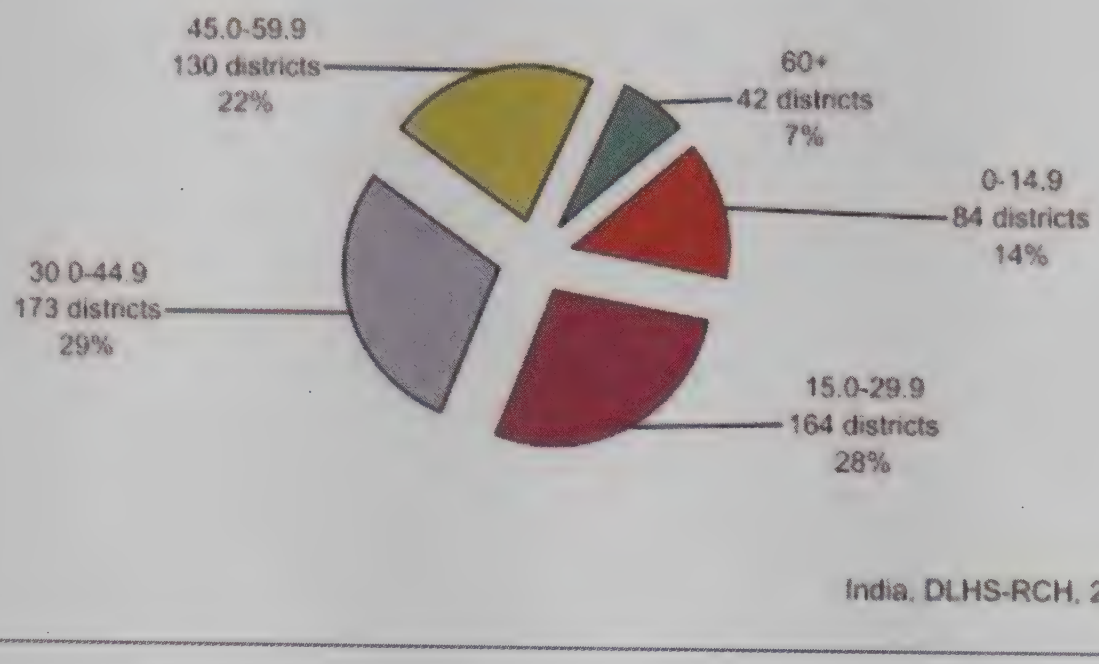
6.1.5 Knowledge of No-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) by Districts

The percent of men who know about the No-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) by districts of India is presented in Appendix B. The distribution of the districts by the level of knowledge is presented in Map-10 and in Figure 6.5. In 84 (about 14 percent of all the districts) districts in India less than 15 percent men were aware of NSV. In nine districts viz. Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh), Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills (Meghalaya), Kolasib (Mizoram), and Doda, Rajouri and Baramula (Jammu and Kashmir) and Haveri (Karnataka) less than one percent men reported awareness of NSV, and the higher level of awareness (that is 70 percent or more) was reported in

seven districts- Indore, Neemuch, Dewas and Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh), Anand and Porbundar (Gujarat) and East Sikkim (Sikkim). The groups of districts with very low level of awareness of NSV are represented by mainly from the northeastern states (35 districts) and southern states (36 districts). All the remaining 13 districts belong to Jammu and Kashmir (8 districts), West Bengal (2 districts), and one district each from Bihar, Rajasthan and Goa.

There are only 42 districts (7 percent of all the districts) where awareness of NSV is 60 percent and above. Most of the districts of this group belong to EAG states (25 districts), only one district from southern state Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh), 2 districts of Gujarat and 4 districts of Maharashtra fall in this group.

Figure 6.5
Distribution of Districts by Percentge of Men Who Know about No-Scaelpel Vasectomy



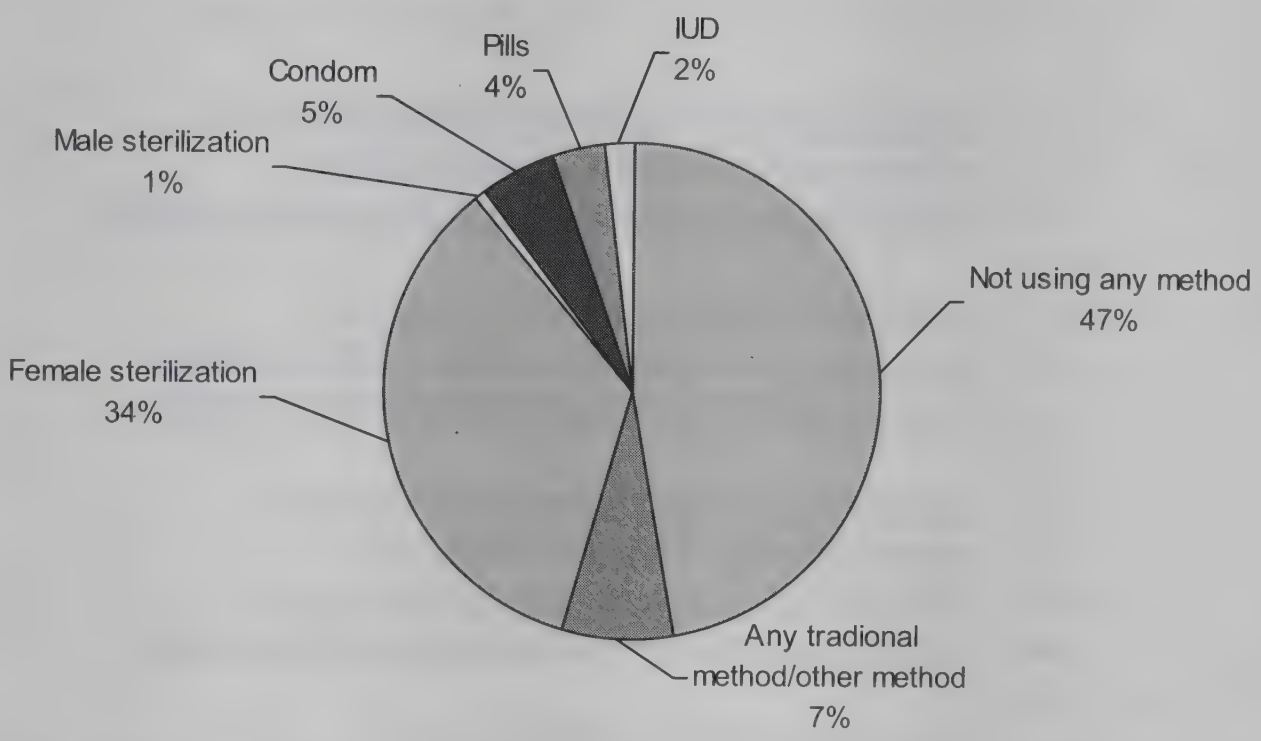
India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

6.2 Current Use of Family Planning Methods

The proportion of women / their husbands using various methods of family planning by selected background characteristics are presented in Table 6.5. Figure 6.6 shows the distribution of eligible women by use of contraceptive methods. Figure 6.7 shows the contraceptive prevalence rate of India by background characteristics of the women. Contraceptive use refers to the couples rather than women as adoption includes use of family planning either by women or their husbands. At the time of the survey, 53 percent of currently married women were using any method of contraception. Current contraceptive use is considerably higher in urban areas (62 percent) than in rural areas (49 percent). Use of modern method has been reported by 46 percent of the women, the breakdown of which is 35 percent for permanents methods, accounting for 65 percent of total current contraceptive prevalence, and 10 percent for spacing methods (Figure 6.6). Among the users of sterilization methods, most prefer female sterilization, which invalidates the use of male sterilization (1 percent). By residence, sterilization alone accounts for 57 percent of contraceptive prevalence in urban areas

and 72 percent in rural areas. The use of traditional methods is reported by 7 percent of the women, 3 percent of them are using the withdrawal method and 4 percent follow the rhythm or periodic abstinence practice. The rural- urban differential is not significant in the case of traditional method, where 8 percent of the urban women are using this means of contraception compared to 7 percent of the rural women in India.

Figure 6.6
Practice of Family Planning Methods



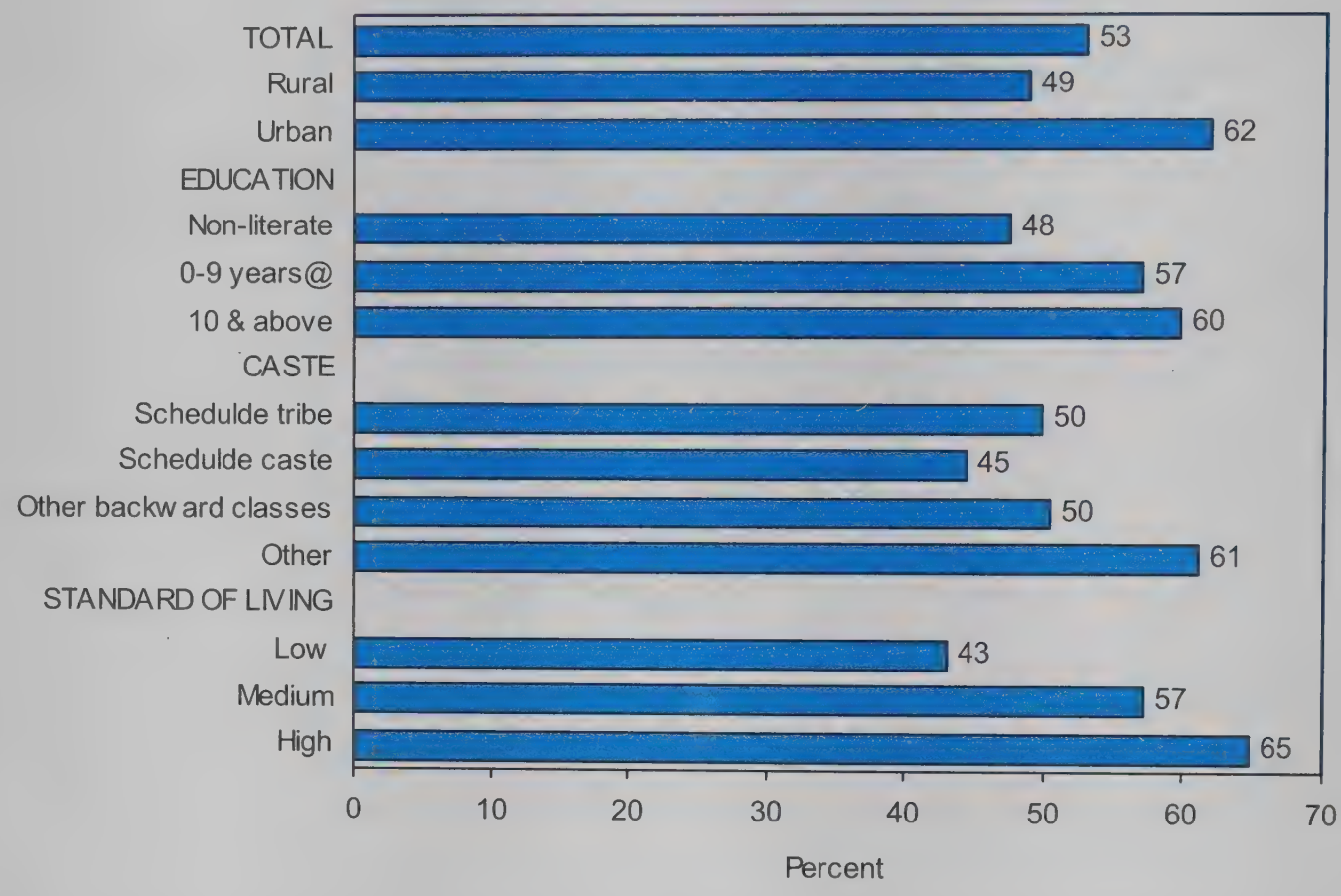
Note: Total percent may add more than 100.0 due to rounding

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

From Figure 6.7, it is evident that except among women from scheduled tribes current use of contraception is moderate among women from scheduled castes and other backward classes (50 percent each) and it is highest among 'other caste' women (61 percent). The current use is also high among women who have ten or more years of schooling (60 percent) than among women who have less than ten years of schooling (57 percent) and among non-literate women (48 percent). Similarly, current contraceptive use varies positively with respect to the household standard of living of the women; enhancing the contraceptive prevalence rate from 43 percent to 65 percent for women from the lowest to the highest standard of living index of households. The availability of the health facility in the village is an important factor in motivating eligible women to use contraceptives. Fifty-two percent of the women living in villages with a health facility are currently using contraception and this is higher than the women from villages deprived of a health facility (46 percent). On the whole, the current use of the traditional methods is higher among women with a higher educational level and with a high standard of living index than among their counterparts who are not at par with these categories of women.

There has been an increase in CPR in Round-II compared to Round-I (from 44 to 53 percent). The percent of currently married women using modern spacing methods – Pill, IUD and Condom – was 7 percent in Round-I and 10 percent in Round-II, showing a marginal increase between the two surveys, from 6 percent of currently married women in Round-I to 7 percent in Round-II. These results indicate that, despite the increased emphasis on contraceptive choice and on spacing methods in Reproductive and Child Health Programme, female sterilization continues to dominate the method mix in India.

Figure 6.7
Cuurent Use of Family Planning by Background Characteristic



@ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included.

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 6.5 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years currently using any contraceptive method by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern[1] method	Any modern spacing method[2]	Any steriliza-tion	Male steriliza-tion	Female steriliza-tion	IUD/ Loop	Pill	Condom / Nirodh	Any traditio-nal method[3]	Rhythm/ periodic abstinence	Withdr-awal	Number of women
Residence													
Rural	48.8	42.0	6.9	35.0	0.9	34.1	1.1	3.0	2.8	6.8	4.0	2.2	3,45,948
Urban	61.9	53.4	17.6	35.5	0.9	34.7	3.7	4.7	9.3	8.4	4.4	3.8	1,61,674
Education													
Non-literate	47.6	42.1	4.7	37.2	1.0	36.2	0.6	2.1	2.0	5.5	3.4	1.5	2,46,248
0-9@ years	57.0	48.8	11.0	37.6	0.8	36.8	1.8	4.7	4.5	8.1	4.4	3.3	1,63,198
10 years & above	59.8	49.4	23.0	26.1	0.8	25.2	5.4	5.2	12.4	10.4	5.6	4.6	97,899
Religion													
Hindu	53.7	46.6	9.4	37.0	1.0	36.1	1.8	3.2	4.4	7.1	4.0	2.6	4,18,442
Muslim	44.4	35.7	14.1	21.3	0.4	20.9	1.9	6.0	6.2	8.7	5.2	3.0	61,778
Christian	57.9	49.0	8.0	40.7	1.0	39.7	2.7	2.1	3.3	8.9	5.7	2.9	11,797
Sikh	67.9	58.0	26.1	31.8	0.8	31.0	6.4	4.7	15.0	9.9	4.7	5.0	8,839
Buddhist	63.2	60.7	10.0	50.4	2.7	47.6	2.4	3.8	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.6	3,684
Jain	69.5	63.3	31.4	31.8	0.8	30.9	10.2	2.9	18.3	6.1	3.8	1.7	2,116
Zoroastrian	64.8	59.8	23.3	36.5	0.0	36.5	8.4	3.3	11.6	5.0	4.1	0.9	70
No religion	36.1	31.7	5.0	26.7	0.2	26.5	1.3	3.3	0.4	4.4	0.9	3.4	86
Other	40.9	34.9	6.2	28.5	0.5	28.0	1.7	2.8	1.8	6.0	2.6	2.9	808
Caste/tribe#													
Scheduled caste	49.8	43.0	7.2	35.6	0.8	34.8	0.8	3.0	3.3	6.8	3.9	2.3	96,055
Scheduled tribe	44.5	39.0	5.1	33.7	2.1	31.6	0.8	2.6	1.7	5.4	2.9	1.2	44,580
Other backward class	50.4	44.6	7.7	36.7	0.7	36.0	1.7	2.2	3.7	5.8	3.5	1.9	2,04,772
Other	61.0	50.7	17.0	33.5	0.8	32.7	3.1	5.8	8.1	10.2	5.5	4.3	1,56,398
Standard of living index													
Low	43.0	36.4	4.6	31.6	0.8	30.8	0.5	2.6	1.5	6.6	4.0	1.8	2,19,723
Medium	57.2	50.4	9.8	40.3	0.9	39.4	1.6	3.9	4.3	6.8	3.7	2.8	1,59,657
High	64.8	55.6	20.6	34.8	1.0	33.8	4.7	4.6	11.2	9.1	5.0	3.9	1,28,242
Availability of health facility in the village[4]													
No	45.5	39.1	5.9	33.1	1.0	32.1	0.9	2.6	2.4	6.3	3.8	1.9	1,77,141
Yes	52.4	45.1	7.9	37.0	0.9	36.2	1.3	3.4	3.2	7.3	4.3	2.4	1,68,807
Total	53.0	45.7	10.3	35.2	0.9	34.3	1.9	3.5	4.8	7.3	4.1	2.7	5,07,622

Note: [1] Include Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills and Condom. [2] Include IUD, Pills and Condom. [3] Include Rhythm/Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal and Other traditional method. @ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included. #Total figure may not add to N due to don't know and missing cases. [4] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.

6.2.1 Current Use of Family Planning Methods by State/Union Territory

Table 6.6 and Figure 6.8 present a picture of current contraceptive use by states/union territories in India. The contraceptive use is a couple concepts as family planning methods can be used either by women or by their husbands.

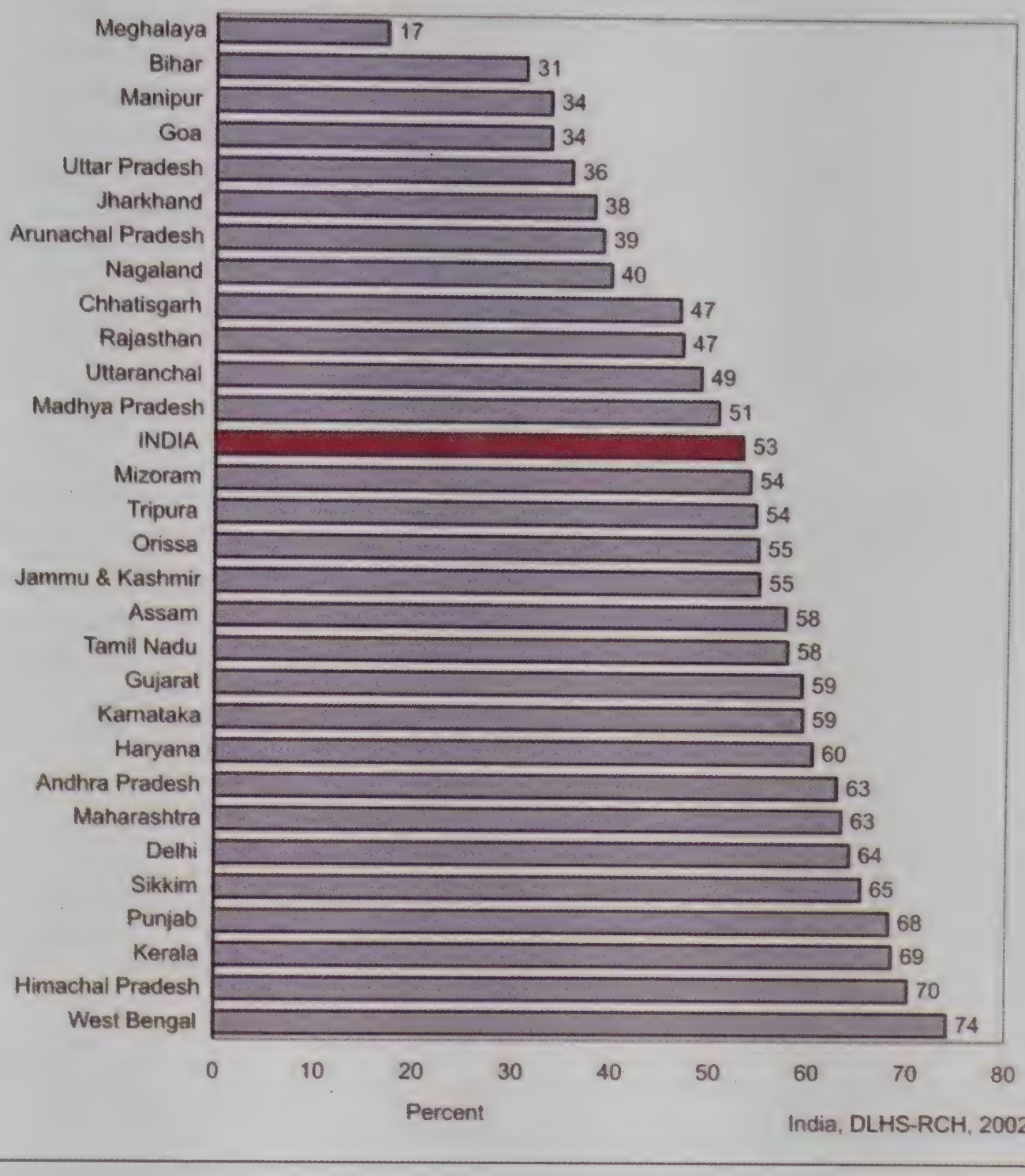
Table 6.6 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years currently using any contraceptive method by states/union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Any method	Any modern[1] method	Any modern spacing[2] method	Male steriliz-ation	Female steriliz-ation	IUD	Pill	Condom / Nirodh	Any traditio-nal[3] method
Andhra Pradesh	62.8	62.4	1.2	3.2	58.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Arunachal Pradesh	38.8	35.6	17.3	0.3	18.0	3.7	11.7	1.8	3.2
Assam	57.5	28.7	15.7	0.1	12.8	1.2	12.2	2.3	28.7
Bihar	31.0	27.3	4.7	0.4	21.9	0.8	1.9	2.0	3.7
Chhatisgarh	46.6	41.7	5.2	1.6	34.8	0.7	1.9	2.6	4.8
Delhi	64.1	55.8	29.9	0.9	24.8	5.5	5.0	19.3	8.2
Goa	33.5	29.8	9.1	0.1	19.9	2.1	1.9	5.2	3.6
Gujarat	59.2	52.4	11.7	1.3	39.3	3.8	3.2	4.8	6.9
Haryana	60.3	54.4	17.6	0.9	35.6	4.5	3.1	10.0	6.0
Himachal Pradesh	70.1	65.4	18.8	5.3	41.1	2.0	3.8	12.9	4.5
Jammu & Kashmir	54.8	51.9	24.9	1.7	25.3	2.4	4.5	18.1	2.8
Jharkhand	37.9	33.3	7.3	0.4	25.3	0.9	3.5	2.9	4.6
Karnataka	59.3	57.7	5.1	0.2	52.4	2.8	0.9	1.4	1.6
Kerala	68.5	54.7	7.6	1.0	45.9	2.8	0.5	4.3	13.9
Madhya Pradesh	50.5	47.3	8.8	0.8	37.5	1.1	2.5	5.2	3.1
Maharashtra	63.3	60.8	10.3	2.0	48.3	2.5	2.9	4.9	2.4
Manipur	33.5	21.1	11.4	0.5	8.8	5.3	2.6	3.5	12.4
Meghalaya	17.1	14.7	7.5	0.0	7.1	1.2	4.0	2.4	2.3
Mizoram	53.8	52.6	13.2	0.1	39.2	4.9	5.9	2.3	1.2
Nagaland	39.6	33.0	17.3	0.4	15.2	7.7	3.5	6.1	6.5
Orissa	54.7	41.9	12.1	0.5	28.9	0.9	8.4	2.7	12.8
Punjab	68.2	57.2	25.8	0.8	30.5	5.5	4.4	15.8	11.1
Rajasthan	46.9	42.3	10.4	0.6	31.2	1.5	2.8	6.2	4.5
Sikkim	65.3	55.3	27.9	2.5	23.0	5.7	16.4	5.9	10.1
Tamil Nadu	57.7	55.0	5.2	0.2	49.5	2.8	0.3	2.1	2.7
Tripura	54.4	42.7	28.1	0.6	13.6	0.8	16.4	10.9	11.7
Uttar Pradesh	35.6	26.2	11.4	0.2	14.4	1.6	2.5	7.3	9.4
Uttaranchal	48.7	44.2	17.2	1.7	25.1	1.9	4.1	11.1	4.3
West Bengal	74.1	51.0	18.2	0.5	31.6	0.6	13.0	4.6	23.0
Union Territory									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	58.1	57.3	11.3	1.1	44.7	3.8	3.5	4.1	0.7
Chandigarh	60.9	58.0	33.6	1.9	22.4	5.8	5.4	22.4	3.0
Daman & Diu	55.6	52.8	9.4	0.7	42.7	2.0	2.6	4.8	2.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.4	45.1	10.6	1.7	32.4	1.9	2.4	6.3	5.3
Lakshadweep	30.4	10.6	4.4	0.3	5.9	0.8	0.4	3.1	19.7
Pondicherry	63.3	57.6	8.6	0.5	48.5	2.8	0.6	5.2	5.7
India	53.0	45.7	10.3	0.9	34.3	1.9	3.5	4.8	7.3

Note: [1] Include Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills and Condom. [2] Include IUD, Pills and Condom. [3] Include Rhythm/Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal and Other traditional method.

Figure 6.8
Current Use of Family Planning by State



In most of the states/union territories the current use of any method of contraception exceeds 50 percent of eligible women except in Meghalaya (17 percent), Lakshadweep (30 percent), Bihar (31 percent), Goa (34 percent), Manipur (34 percent), Uttar Pradesh (36 percent), Jharkhand (38 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (39 percent), Nagaland (40 percent), Chhatisgarh (47 percent), Rajasthan (47 percent), and Uttaranchal (49 percent). The figure of current spacing methods use is only 10 percent in the country and it ranges from 1 percent in Andhra Pradesh to 30 percent in Delhi and 34 percent in Chandigarh. The use of oral Pills, exceeds 10 percent in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal. The state in which the use of condoms is more than 10 percent are Tripura, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Chandigarh. The prevalence of IUD is just 2 percent at the all India level. The use of IUD is 5 percent and more in Manipur, Punjab, Delhi, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Nagaland. The variation in

contraceptive prevalence rate at state/union territory level is basically due to the variation in the use of spacing methods. The result of DLHS-RCH reconfirmed the dominance of female sterilization and lack of promotion of spacing and male methods of contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate for traditional methods is 7 percent in the country, which shows a wide variation across states ranging from almost nil in Andhra Pradesh to highest in Assam (29 percent). Traditional methods are most used in Assam (29 percent), West Bengal (23 percent), Lakshadweep (20 percent), Kerala (14 percent), Orissa (13 percent),Manipur (12 percent), Tripura (12 percent), Punjab (11 percent) and Sikkim (10 percent); where 10 percent to 29 percent of currently married women use a traditional method About one-third of users in West Bengal and Manipur and almost half the users in Assam use traditional methods.

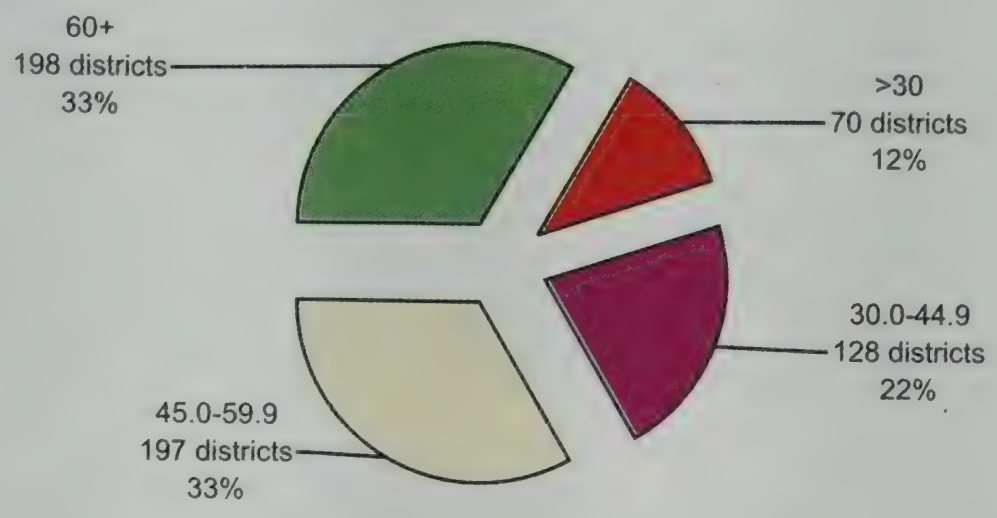
6.2.2 Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Districts

The percent of eligible women /their husband using any method of family planning in districts of India is presented in Appendix B. The Map – 11 and also Figure 6.9 show the distribution of districts by level of contraceptive use. In 70 districts (12 percent of all districts of India), the contraceptive prevalence rate is below 30 percent. Most of districts from EAG states (46 districts), that is 22 districts from Uttar Pradesh, 17 districts from Bihar, 4 districts from Jharkhand , 2 districts from Rajasthan and one districts from Madhya Pradesh, 2 districts from Jammu and Kashmir and South Goa from Goa is falling in this groups. The lowest level of contraceptive use in India is recorded in Chandel (5 percent) in Manipur followed by Senapati (7 percent) district of Manipur and Tuensang (9 percent) district of Nagaland. In another 12 districts viz. Sheohar (Bihar), Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh), Doda (Jammu and Kashmir), East Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh), North Cachar Hills (Assam), Thoubal (Manipur), East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, South Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Phek (Nagaland) and Dhalai (Tripura) less than 20 percent couples are using contraceptives.

There are 128 districts with the prevalence rate of contraception lying between 30.0 to 44.9 percent of which 105 districts are from EAG states, 12 districts from north-eastern states and remaining 11 districts are from southern, northern and western states. Out of 105 districts of EAG states, most of the districts are from Uttar Pradesh (37 districts), Bihar (20 districts), Rajasthan (13 districts) and 11 districts each from Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

The contraceptive prevalence rate is 60 percent and more in 198 districts. The districts fall in this category are from 58 districts from northern states; all 9 districts from Delhi, 17 districts from Punjab, 14 districts from Haryana, 11 districts from Himachal Pradesh and 6 districts from Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh district, 49 districts from southern states; 14 districts of Karnataka, 13 districts from Andhra Pradesh, 12 districts from Kerala and 7 districts from Tamil Nadu and 37 districts from western states; 13 districts from Gujarat and 24 districts from Maharashtra. Sixteen of 18 districts from West Bengal also fall in this group. Only 20 districts from EAG states and 18 districts from north-eastern states fall in this group.

Figure 6.9
Distribution of Districts by Current Use of Family Planning



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

6.2.3 Current Use and Ever Use of Family Planning Methods by Women

Table 6.7 provides status on current contraceptive use and ever use of contraception by age and number of surviving children, living sons and daughters of eligible women. The current use of any method of contraception among currently married women in the 15-19 years age group is 11 percent and this attains a peak of 72 percent in the age group 35-39 years. A similar age pattern of contraceptive use has been observed in the case of both modern and traditional methods.

The use of traditional methods is 9 percent for women in the age group 35-39 years and 8 percent for women in the age group 40-44 years and it is least that is 4 percent for women in the younger age group 15-19 years. The use of modern methods ranges from 6 percent for women in the age group 15-19 years to 63 percent for women in the age group 35-39 years.

It is crucial to understand the association between the number of living children and contraceptive use. Contraceptive use is high among women who have three or more surviving children. Contraceptive use increases sharply from 5 percent for women with no living children to 67 percent for women with three or more living children. The use of any method of contraception is 71 percent for women who have two or more sons that are higher than the women who have two or more daughters (60 percent). This clearly indicates strong preference for sons over daughter.

Table 6.7 USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY WOMEN

Percentage of currently married women in 15-44 years by current use and ever use of contraception according to selected demographic characteristics, India, 2002-04

Demographic Characteristic	Percentage of women/husbands using				Percentage of women/husbands by contraceptive status		Number of women
	Any modern[1] method	Any traditional[2] method	Any method	Not using any method	Ever used	Never used	
Age-group							
15-19	6.4	4.2	10.6	89.4	14.4	85.6	44,513
20-24	24.6	5.8	30.4	69.5	36.5	63.4	1,04,785
25-29	46.8	7.2	54.0	46.0	59.8	40.1	1,10,542
30-34	59.3	8.4	67.7	32.3	72.0	27.9	98,862
35-39	63.0	8.9	72.0	28.0	75.7	24.3	83,315
40-44	61.5	8.4	69.9	30.1	73.9	26.1	65,605
Surviving children							
0	2.6	2.3	4.9	95.0	8.1	91.8	63,053
1	21.4	10.7	32.1	67.9	39.5	60.4	89,583
2	58.8	7.7	66.6	33.4	71.3	28.6	1,39,419
3 or more	59.8	7.1	67.0	33.0	71.2	28.7	2,15,567
Surviving sons							
0	17.0	6.0	23.1	76.9	28.6	71.3	1,40,404
1	49.3	8.6	58.0	42.0	63.1	36.8	1,80,938
2 or more	63.7	7.0	70.7	29.3	74.7	25.3	1,86,280
Surviving daughters							
0	31.4	6.3	37.8	62.2	42.2	57.7	1,72,738
1	53.8	7.8	61.7	38.3	66.6	33.4	1,79,700
2 or more	52.0	7.8	59.9	40.1	65.0	34.9	1,55,184
All women	45.7	7.3	53.0	47.0	57.8	42.1	5,07,622

Note: [1] Include Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills and Condom. [2] Include Rhythm/Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal and Other traditional method.

6.2.4 Current Use of Family Planning Methods by Men

Information pertaining to current use of family planning methods among the husbands of currently married women in India by age and number of surviving children, sons and daughters are given in Table 6.8. The current use of any method of contraception among the husbands of currently married women below 25 years of age is 18 percent and it gradually picks up with the age of the husband to a peak of 72 percent after 40 years. Similar age patterns of contraceptive use are observed in the case of modern methods. The use of modern methods ranges from 14 percent for husbands below 25 years of age to 63 percent for husbands in the age group 45 years and above. Among the husbands in the age group 45 years and above, the use of traditional methods is 9 percent and it is least, that is, 5 percent, among the husbands in the younger age group below 25 years. Contraceptive use increases sharply from 8 percent for men with no living children to 71 percent for men with three or more living children. The use of any method of contraception is 74 percent for men who have two or more living sons that are higher than the men who have two or more daughters (64 percent). This clearly indicates that there is strong preference for sons over daughter among men.

Table 6.8 USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY MEN

Percentage of husband of currently married women by current use and ever use of contraception by selected demographic variables, India, 2002-04

Demographic Characteristics	Percentage of husbands/women using: Any modern[1] method	Any traditional[2] method	Any method	Not using any method	Number of men
Age-group					
<25	13.9	4.5	18.4	81.5	28,662
25-34	40.9	6.4	47.3	52.6	1,18,232
35-44	61.9	7.9	69.8	30.1	1,22,576
45+	62.9	8.8	71.7	28.2	61,350
Surviving children					
0	5.5	2.4	7.9	91.8	37,226
1	25.5	11.3	36.8	63.1	54,355
2	61.6	7.7	69.3	30.6	92,077
3 or more	63.9	6.7	70.6	29.3	1,47,162
Surviving sons					
0	20.7	6.5	27.1	72.7	85,019
1	53.8	8.6	62.4	37.6	1,18,911
2 or more	67.1	6.5	73.6	26.3	1,26,889
Surviving daughters					
0	35.9	6.4	42.3	57.5	1,07,586
1	58.2	7.7	65.8	34.1	1,18,171
2 or more	56.5	7.6	64.1	35.8	1,05,063
All men	50.4	7.2	57.6	42.3	3,30,820

Note: [1] Include Female sterilization, Male sterilization, IUD, Pills and Condom. [2] Include Rhythm/Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal and Other traditional method.

6.3 Reasons for Not Using Male Methods

The DLHS-RCH asked the husbands of currently married women about the contraceptive methods that he or his wife was currently using. The husbands who were not using male methods were further asked the reasons for it. Table 6.9 provides information about reasons for not using male contraceptive methods in India.

The reasons cited for not preferring the male methods are greater popularity of female methods (50 percent), fear of weakness (42 percent), fear of operation (4 percent), lack of sexual pleasure (2 percent), fear of method failure (2 percent) and only one percent reported fear of impotency as one of the reasons for not using male methods. However, there is not much rural-urban differential in the reasons for not using male methods except in the case of fear of weakness. The expression of fear of weakness is higher in rural areas (46 percent) than in urban areas (32 percent). Popularity of female methods as a reason for not using male methods of contraception is more in urban areas (56 percent) than in rural areas (47 percent).

Table 6.9 REASONS FOR NOT USING MALE METHODS

Percentage of husbands with their choice of family planning methods and reasons for not accepting male methods according to residence, India, 2002-04

Female method users and reason for not accepting male methods	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percentage of husband who have reported female methods	73.2	77.5	65.0
Number of men	1,90,659	1,24,778	65,881
Reasons for not accepting male methods*			
Fear of impotency	1.4	1.4	1.5
Lack of sexual pleasure	2.4	2.1	2.9
Fear of method failure	2.1	1.9	2.6
Fear of operation	3.9	4.2	3.3
Fear of weakness	41.7	46.0	32.0
Female methods are more popular	49.7	46.8	56.4
Other	9.5	9.3	9.8
Number of men	1,39,598	96,748	42,850

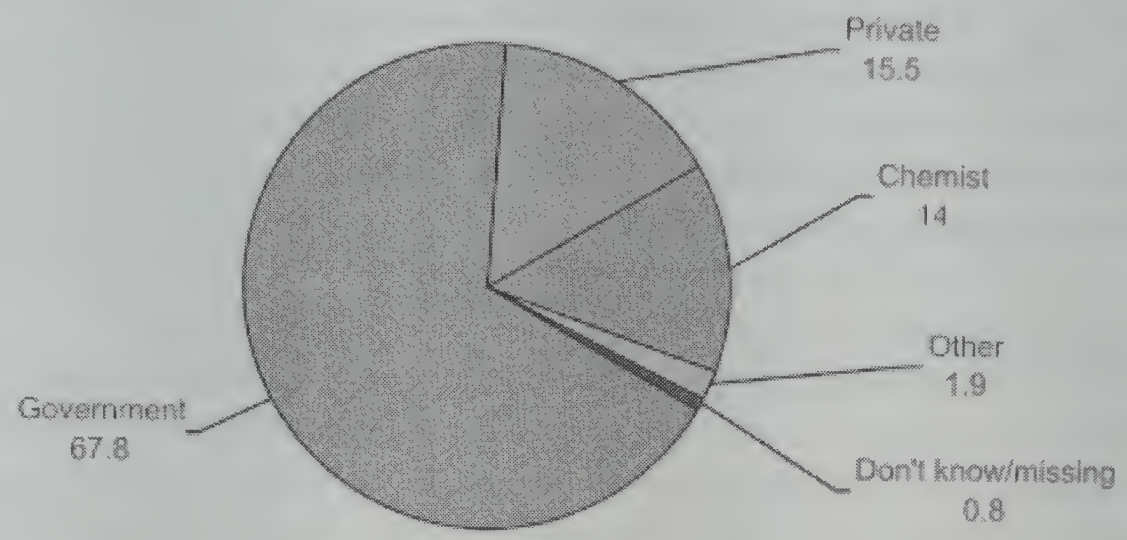
Note: * Percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple responses could be recorded.

6.4 Source of Contraceptive Methods

Family planning methods and services in India are provided primarily through a network of government hospitals, urban family welfare centres, primary health centres and sub-centres. Family planning services are also provided by private hospitals and clinics, as well as, non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Modern spacing methods like IUD, Pills and condoms are available through both the government and private sectors. In order to know the various sources of contraceptive methods in use, DLHS-RCH collected information on the source of obtaining these methods. Table 6.10 and Figure 6.10 show the percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptives by source of contraceptives.

The government medical centre, consisting of government/municipal hospitals, community/ primary health centres, sub-centres, family planning/RCH camp and other government health infrastructures, is the source of contraception for 68 percent of current users of modern methods. The role of the private medical centre, including private hospital/clinic, private doctor and nurse, as the source of current users is 16 percent. Fourteen percent of current users obtain their methods from chemist and 2 percent from other sources. Government/municipal hospitals are the main sources for female sterilization (52 percent) followed by community health centres or primary health centres (19 percent), family planning camps or RCH camp (10 percent) and private hospital (14 percent). Among women whose husbands are using male sterilization, half of them reported Government/municipal hospitals as the main sources, while 24 percent had gone to community/ primary health centre and eight percent were sterilized at Family planning/RCH camps, and private medical sector constitute only 10 percent. Among the IUD users, 29 percent mentioned government/ municipal hospitals as the source and 13 mentioned community health centres, rural hospital, sub-centre, and 38 percent obtain this method from private hospital and 12 percent from private doctor. It was found that the chemist was the main source for Pills (72 percent) and condoms (78 percent).

Figure 6.10
Source of Family Planning Among Current Users of Modern Contraceptive Methods



Note: Total percent may add more than 100.0 due to rounding

India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 6.10 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by method and source of supply, India, 2002-04

Source	Contraceptive method					
	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD/ Loop	Pills	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods[1]
Government medical centre	61.7	84.6	43.8	17.7	12.1	67.8
Government/Municipal hospital	51.5	50.4	28.9	5.3	4.8	42.0
CHC/PHC	18.6	23.6	9.8	3.1	2.4	15.4
Sub-centre	0.6	0.7	2.7	5.6	2.0	1.2
Government doctor	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
Government nurse/ ANM	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.4
Family planning/RCH camp	10.4	8.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	8.1
Out reach/MCP clinic in village	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Mobile clinic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2
Private medical centre	16.5	9.7	53.4	5.0	2.3	15.5
Private hospital	14.2	7.7	38.3	1.6	1.1	12.7
Private doctor	2.2	1.9	12.1	3.1	1.0	2.5
Private nurse	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Chemist	NA	NA	NA	72.3	78.4	14.0
Other	1.5	3.2	2.2	3.6	3.1	1.9
Do not know	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.1	3.7	0.7
Missing	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,73,926	4,583	9,725	17,949	24,538	2,30,721

Note: [1] Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, Pills or condom. CHC: Community health centre, PHC: Primary health centre, NA : Not applicable.

6.5 Problems with Current Use of Contraceptive Method

Table 6.11 shows the percentage of current contraceptive users who have been informed about all the available methods and side effects before accepting the current methods. Women using modern contraceptive methods were asked if they had experienced any problems, if yes, type of health problems. About 29 percent of the users of female sterilization were informed about other available methods of contraception. Among users of female sterilization, 30 percent of them were informed about side effects at the time of adoption of this method, and such percentages among IUD users and Pills users were 49 percent and 24 percent respectively. An analysis of specific problems revealed that 17 percent of the sterilized women had health problems due to use of contraceptive methods. The most common problems experienced by sterilized women were body ache/backache (56 percent), weakness or inability to work (46 percent), white discharge (29 percent), dizziness (23 percent), cramps (13 percent), irregular periods (10 percent), excessive bleeding (9 percent) and nausea or vomiting (6 percent). With regard to the modern spacing method users, 16 percent and 12 percent of women had problems in using Pills and IUD respectively. The most common problems of Pill users were dizziness (55 percent), weakness or inability to work (49 percent), white discharge (23 percent), nausea or vomiting (14 percent), body ache or backache (16 percent) and irregular periods (12 percent). IUD user mentioned body ache or backache (38 percent), excessive bleeding (28 percent), weakness or inability to work (20 percent), white discharge (17 percent), irregular periods (16 percent), dizziness (9 percent) and 6 percent each mentioned spotting, cramps and weight gain as their main health problems.

Table 6.11 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Percentage of women informed about side effects, had side effects with the method by use of method, India, 2002-04

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilizations	IUD/loop	Pill
Women who were informed about all the available methods	28.9	NA	NA
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	29.5	48.5	24.0
Women who had side effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	16.5	11.9	15.5
Number of current users	1,73,926	9,725	17,949
Type of health problems/side effects*			
Weakness/inability to work	46.3	20.1	48.7
Bodyache/ backache	56.0	37.8	15.9
Cramps	12.7	6.2	4.3
Weight gain	5.7	6.0	4.8
Dizziness	23.3	9.1	55.2
Nausea/vomiting	6.1	2.1	14.4
Breast tenderness	3.0	2.0	1.7
Irregular periods	10.3	15.9	12.3
Excessive bleeding	9.0	27.6	5.8
Spotting	2.7	5.6	1.7
White discharge	29.4	17.1	23.1
Other	0.2	0.4	0.1
Number of users with side effects	28,676	1,160	2,779

Note: * Percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple problems could be recorded. NA : Not applicable

6.6 Treatment for Contraceptive Related Health Problems

Percentage of women who had follow up visit by health worker after adoption of the method and women who reported satisfied with current use is presented in Table 6.12. Thirty-two percent of the sterilized women, 20 percent of IUD users and 9 percent of Pills users were reported that they have received follow-up visit after adoption of the method. Regarding the satisfaction about the method, 94 percent of the sterilized women reported satisfaction with sterilization. In the case of spacing methods, 92 percent of women using Pills and 95 percent of women using IUD are satisfied with these methods. Distribution of eligible women respondents who sought treatment for contraceptive related health problems is also shown in Table 6.12. It revealed that 64 percent of the sterilized women sought treatment, whereas it was 58 percent and 33 percent in the case of IUD and Pills users respectively.

Table 6.12 FOLLOW-UP VISIT AND SOUGHT TREATMENT FOR HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Percentage of women who had follow-up visit, satisfied with current method and sought treatment with side effects, with the method by use of method, India, 2002-04

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilizations	IUD/loop	Pill
Women who had follow up visit by health worker after adoption of method	31.5	19.6	8.8
Women who are satisfied with method of current use	94.0	95.2	91.7
Number of current users	1,73,926	9,725	17,949
Women who sought treatment for the health problem	63.6	57.6	32.9
Number of women with side effects	28,676	1,160	2,779
Source of treatment			
Government health facility			
Government hospital/dispensary	26.1	23.2	11.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.6	1.0
CHC/Rural hospital	3.9	1.6	1.6
PHC	9.3	7.1	4.3
Sub-centre	2.3	2.9	4.3
Out reach/MCP clinic in village	0.6	1.0	0.4
Private health facility			
NGO/trust hospital clinic	0.9	0.6	2.4
Private hospital/clinic	47.2	57.8	54.1
ISM health facility[1]	5.5	1.8	8.5
Chemist/Medical shop	6.1	2.7	7.9
Home remedy	1.4	0.4	2.3
Other	4.4	2.1	8.0
Number of women with side effect	18,225	668	915

Note: [1]Either government or Private.

Majority of the women who had sought treatment for contraceptive use related problems, have taken treatment from private hospitals/clinics. For female sterilization related health problems, 47 percent have taken treatment from private hospitals/clinics, 26 percent from government hospitals/ dispensaries, including 9 percent from CHC/RH, 4 percent from urban health centre and 2 percent from sub-centre, and 6 percent each obtained the treatment from ISM health facilities and chemist/ medical shop. The source for 58 percent of women who had health problems in using IUD was private hospitals/clinics and the corresponding figures for the treatment among Pill users was 54 percent. The contribution of government health facility in the treatment was 23 percent for IUD users and 12 percent for Pill users.

6.7 Advice to Non-users to Use Contraception

Information about non-users who were advised by the ANM/health worker to adopt contraceptives and their intentions to use contraception in the future by preferred method according to residence and availability of health facility in the village are presented in Table 6.13. In DLHS-RCH, currently married women, who were not using any method of contraception and/or were pregnant at the time of survey, were asked about advice given by the ANM/health worker for adoption of a contraceptive method. It is evident that only 12 percent of the women were advised by the ANM/health worker to adopt any family planning method at the national level.

Table 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of current non-users* who were advised by the ANM/health worker to use contraception by suggested method according to place of residence and availability of health facility in the village, India, 2002-04

Advise/future intension to use	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility in the village[1]	
		Rural	Urban	No	Yes
Percentage of current non-users advised by ANM/health worker to use of contraceptive method	11.7	11.4	12.6	10.2	12.9
Number of non-users	2,28,412	1,69,850	58,562	92,832	77,018
Percent distribution of women who were advised by method					
Female sterilization	62.0	64.7	54.7	66.5	63.0
Male sterilization	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.1
IUD/loop	15.3	12.5	22.6	10.8	14.2
Pill	12.7	13.3	11.1	13.3	13.3
Condom/Nirodh	4.1	3.6	5.5	3.4	3.9
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Withdrawal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of non-users	26,730	19,374	7,356	9,457	9,917

Note: *Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.[1] Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.

There is no rural-urban differential as regards advice by health workers to non-users about the use of contraceptive. Nearly 12 percent of the non-users from both rural and urban areas were advised by health workers to adopt a means of contraception.

The recommended contraceptive methods by ANM/health worker are dominated by female sterilization (62 percent) compared to IUD/Loop (15 percent) and oral Pill (13 percent). Male sterilization and condoms has been advised to only 5 percent and 4 percent of women respectively. There is significant difference in the contraceptive methods advised by residence. Sixty-five percent of the women who are rural resident were advice to adopt female sterilization as a contraceptive method compared to 55 percent of the urban resident. Such proportion for IUD was 23 percent for urban resident and 13 percent for rural resident. There is no significant difference in the contraceptive methods advised by availability of health facility in the village.

6.7.1 Future Intention Regarding Use of Contraceptives

The distribution of non-users with an intention to use contraceptives in the future and choice of methods are shown in Table 6.14. Out of the total non-users (including those who were pregnant at the time of survey), 33 percent of them have expressed an intention to use a method of contraception in the future. There is no rural-urban difference in intention to use contraception in the future.

Table 6.14 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percentage of current non-users* who were intended to use contraception in future by preferred method according to place of residence, India, 2002-04

	Women			Husband		
Future intention to use/method	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Percentage of respondents who intend to use contraceptive in future	33.0	33.2	32.6	45.9	47.2	42.1
Number of non-users	2,28,412	1,69,850	58,562	1,37,510	1,01,295	36,215
Percent distribution of non-user who were preferred to use family methods by preferred method						
Female sterilization	71.5	71.0	72.8	75.6	77.9	68.6
Male sterilization	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.0	3.3	5.9
IUD/copper-T/loop	3.4	2.7	5.3	2.3	1.9	3.5
Oral pills	14.6	16.2	10.1	5.1	5.6	3.5
Condom/Nirodh	2.6	2.1	4.3	6.5	5.0	11.3
Rhythm/periodic abstinence	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4
Withdrawal	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8
Other	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.7
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of non-users	75,047	56,059	18,988	62,849	47,634	15,215

Note: * Exclude women who are in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy

Among the women who intended to use contraception in the future, in the case of permanent methods, 71 percent preferred female sterilization whereas only one percent of women preferred male sterilization. In the case of temporary methods, the preferred methods by women were oral Pills (15 percent), IUD/Loop (3 percent), condoms (3 percent), rhythm/periodic abstinence (1 percent), and other methods (5 percent) respectively.

Forty-six percent of the non-users husbands of eligible women intended to use contraception in the future; 47 percent in rural areas and 42 percent in urban areas. Choice of method for future use of contraception even by the husbands is dominated by female sterilization which is being reported by 76 percent, (78 percent for rural areas and 69 percent for urban areas) followed by condoms (7 percent), Pills (5 percent), male sterilization (4 percent) and rhythm/periodic abstinence (2 percent). There is a marginal rural-urban differential in method choice among those who intent to use contraceptive in future. Eleven percent of currently non-user husbands from urban areas and 5 percent from rural areas intend to use condoms in future, and in the case of male sterilization and IUD the proportion are more among urban non-user husbands, while in case of oral Pills rural non-users husband are having little higher intention than urban non-users husbands.

6.7.2 Women's Intentions to Use Contraceptives in the Future by Number of Living Children

Currently married women who were not using any contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked about their intentions to use a method in the future. Those women who intended to use contraceptives in the future were further asked about preferred methods. This type of information aids the managers and programmers to identify the potential groups of future users and to provide the type of contraceptives that are likely to be in demand. Table 6.15 provides the information on the intention to use contraception in the future according to number of living children and by residence. Among the current non-users, around 12 percent of the women intend to use contraception within the next twelve months. Five percent of the women reported that they intended to use contraceptives within one to two years whereas 16 percent reported their intention to use contraceptives after 2 years. About 38 percent of currently married women not using contraceptives are not sure of their intention to use, whereas 29 percent reported no intention to use in the future. The intention of using contraception in the future is high among women who have two or more living children compared to women who have either one or no living children. Around 57 percent of the women who have no living children are yet to decide about future use of contraceptives. The timing of using contraceptives according to number of living children among women who intend to use contraceptives in future do not show much variation by residence background of eligible women.

Table 6.15 FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

Percent distribution of currently married women* who were not currently using any contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children and residence, India, 2002-04

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Total						
Intends to use in next 12 months	2.2	10.2	16.9	19.1	19.4	12.0
One to two years	1.7	5.5	7.3	7.3	6.7	5.3
More than two years	14.5	21.8	17.0	13.2	8.0	15.6
Does not intend to use	24.9	22.8	28.7	33.5	42.8	29.1
Not yet decided	56.7	39.6	30.0	26.9	23.0	37.8
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	58,836	59,495	44,520	27,108	38,454	2,28,412
Rural						
Intends to use in next 12 months	2.0	9.0	15.6	18.6	19.6	11.7
One to two years	1.7	5.3	7.5	7.5	6.9	5.4
More than two years	14.7	22.6	18.2	13.7	8.3	16.0
Does not intend to use	25.5	23.0	27.5	32.3	41.6	29.1
Not yet decided	56.0	40.0	31.0	28.0	23.6	37.7
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	42,177	41,827	32,541	21,386	31,919	1,69,850
Urban						
Intends to use in next 12 months	2.7	12.9	20.2	21.1	18.6	12.9
One to two years	1.9	6.1	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.0
More than two years	13.8	19.9	13.8	11.3	6.5	14.6
Does not intend to use	23.4	22.4	32.0	38.0	48.6	29.1
Not yet decided	58.2	38.6	27.3	22.9	20.4	38.3
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	16,659	17,669	11,979	5,722	6,535	58,562

Note: * Exclude women who are in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.

6.8 Reasons for Discontinuation and Non-Use of Contraception

Currently married, non-pregnant women who were not using any contraceptive method at the time of the survey were categorized as past users and never users according to their contraceptive experience. In DLHS-RCH, women who had discontinued contraceptive use were asked about the main reason for discontinuation. The survey also asked women who had never used contraceptives about the main reason for not doing so. Table 6.16 shows the main reason for not using contraceptives both for never users and current non-users at the all India level. Among the past users around 47 percent of the women, 45 percent rural women and 50 percent urban women mentioned that they

discontinued the use of contraceptives because they wanted a child as the main reason. Other reasons cited for the discontinuation of the use of contraceptive methods is method failed/became pregnant (9 percent), weakness/inability to work (6 percent), irregular periods (3 percent), excessive bleeding (3 percent), and method was inconvenient (3 percent), and dizziness (2 percent) and other reasons (16 percent). For rural women, 11 percent have reported method failure/become pregnant due to discontinuation compared to 6 percent for urban women.

Table 6.16 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of women who were past users (current non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to place of residence, India, 2002-04

Reasons	Total	Place of residence	
		Rural	Urban
Reason for discontinuation			
Wanted child	47.0	45.4	49.7
Method failed/became pregnant	9.2	11.4	5.6
Supply not available	1.6	1.8	1.1
Difficult to get method	1.0	1.3	0.5
Weakness/inability to work	6.2	5.6	7.0
Body ache/ Backache	1.9	1.4	2.7
Cramps	0.3	0.3	0.2
Weight gain	0.6	0.4	0.9
Dizziness	2.4	2.7	1.9
Nausea/vomiting	0.8	0.7	0.9
Breast tenderness	0.6	0.7	0.5
Irregular periods	3.2	3.2	3.1
Excessive bleeding	2.9	2.2	4.1
Spotting	0.4	0.2	0.6
White discharge	0.8	0.8	0.7
Lack of pleasure	1.4	1.4	1.3
Method was inconvenient	3.0	2.7	3.4
Other	16.4	17.0	15.5
Missing	0.5	0.6	0.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of past users	24,489	14,960	9,529

6.8.1 Reasons for Not Using Contraceptives

Among the currently non-users women and husbands who never used contraception by reason is shown in Table 6.17. The reported main reasons for not using contraceptives for current non-users women are; opposed to family planning (14 percent), health does not permit (13 percent), difficult to become pregnant (6 percent), against the religion (5 percent), afraid of sterilization (5 percent) and lack of knowledge about family planning methods (4 percent). Nearly two-fifth of the women reported other reasons for currently not using the contraception. As far as rural-urban differentials are concerned, a little variation is observed in the reasons for not using any contraceptives. When it comes to the reasons given by the currently non-users husbands for not using contraceptives, it is dominated by other reasons (24 percent) followed by health does not permit (13 percent), lack of knowledge about contraceptives (8 percent) and against religion (6 percent).

TABLE 6.17 REASON FOR NOT USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of current non-users who were currently not using contraceptive method by reason according to place of residence, India, 2002-04

Reason	Women			Husband*		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Lack of Knowledge about FP method	4.4	4.9	2.8	8.6	9.4	6.2
Against the Religion	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.2	7.2	7.0
Opposed to family planning	14.4	15.4	11.4	5.4	5.6	4.9
Not like existing method	2.3	2.0	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.9
Afraid of sterilization	4.8	5.1	4.0	2.6	2.8	1.8
Can not work after sterilization	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.7
Worry about side effects	3.3	3.0	4.4	4.0	3.7	4.9
Costs too much	2.0	2.3	1.0	3.2	3.7	1.9
Health does not permit	12.6	11.6	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.0
Hard/inconvenient to get method	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.2
Inconvenient to use method	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.3
Difficult to become pregnant	5.6	5.0	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.5
Wife is pregnant[1]	-	-	-	2.0	1.9	2.2
Other	40.3	40.2	40.6	28.5	28.3	29.0
Missing	0.5	0.6	0.5	7.1	6.0	10.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current non-users	1,07,943	80,699	27,243	50,394	36,900	13,493

Note: [1] Not applicable for women. * Excluding not decided cases on timing of next child.

6.9 Unmet Need for Family Planning Services

Unmet need for family planning is one of the indicators to assess the effectiveness of the family planning programme. Policy makers and family planning programme officials use it as an indicator to know the demand for family planning services/supplies. Unmet need in the context of RCH is reported separately for limiting and spacing. The unmet need for spacing is defined as "the proportion of currently married women in the reproductive age group who are neither having their menopause nor have had a hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who intent to have additional children after two years or later and is currently not using any family planning method". The women who are not sure about the timing of the next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

Unmet need for limiting is defined in a similar manner, as "the proportion of currently married women in the reproductive age group who are neither in menopause nor have had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method."

Total unmet need refers to the totality of unmet need for limiting and spacing. Table 6.18 provides the information about unmet for limiting and spacing for the country as a whole by age, residence, educational level, religion, caste, household living standard and number of living children. According to these definitions, 21 percent of currently married women in India have an unmet need for family planning. The unmet need for spacing births is 13 percent and the unmet need for limiting births is 8 percent. If all the women who say that they want to space or limit their births were to use family planning, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 53 percent to 74 percent. Thus, only 72 percent of the total demand for family planning has been met.

Table 6.18 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women with unmet need for family planning services by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Number of women
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age				
15-19	22.0	3.0	25.0	44,513
20-24	16.8	8.6	25.4	1,04,785
25-29	8.4	12.9	21.2	1,10,542
30-34	4.0	14.8	18.8	98,862
35-39	2.3	16.4	18.6	83,315
40-44	1.0	17.3	18.3	65,605
Residence				
Rural	9.7	13.5	23.2	3,45,948
Urban	5.8	10.9	16.8	1,61,674
Education				
Non-iterate	9.1	15.9	25.1	2,46,248
0-9 @ years	8.1	9.8	17.9	1,63,198
10 years and above	7.4	9.2	16.6	97,899
Religion				
Hindu	8.1	12.3	20.4	4,18,442
Muslim	11.8	16.3	28.1	61,778
Christian	9.6	10.3	19.9	11,797
Sikh	3.0	8.0	11.0	8,839
Buddhist	5.3	8.9	14.2	3,684
Jain	3.4	7.5	10.9	2,116
Zoroastrian	7.1	7.6	14.7	70
No religion	25.8	9.9	35.7	86
Other	14.1	14.3	28.3	808
Caste/tribe#				
Scheduled caste	9.1	13.2	22.3	96,055
Scheduled tribe	9.8	13.7	23.5	44,580
Other backward class	9.3	13.4	22.6	2,04,772
Others	6.7	11.0	17.7	1,56,398
Number of living children				
0	8.5	1.6	10.1	63,053
1	21.0	6.2	27.2	89,583
2	7.2	12.0	19.3	1,39,419
3	4.3	13.3	17.6	1,06,179
4+	3.9	24.5	28.3	1,09,387
Standard of living Index				
Low	10.8	15.9	26.7	2,19,723
Medium	7.7	10.6	18.2	1,59,657
High	5.5	9.7	15.2	1,28,242
All women	8.5	12.7	21.1	5,07,622

Note: [1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

[2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

@ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included. # The total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases.

Even half of the women shift from unmet need to met need, contraceptive prevalence rate would increase to 63 percent. Comparison with Round-I indicates that the proportion of women_with unmet need for family planning declined from 25 to 21 percent during Round-II. The proportion of total demand for family planning that is met increased from 66 percent to 72 percent.

The unmet need is high for women below 20 years, mainly for spacing rather than for limiting. The unmet need is also relatively high for women aged 20-24 years particularly for spacing (17 percent) and it is 9 percent for limiting. Among older women of age 25-29 years, 13 percent have an unmet need, for limiting and 8 percent for spacing. Among women aged 30 years and above, the unmet need is exclusively for limiting. Rural women have higher unmet need (23 percent) than urban women do (17 percent). The unmet need for family planning is higher (25 percent) among non-literate women than among women with 0-9 years of schooling (18 percent) and ten or more years of schooling (17 percent) women. Hindu and Christian women have a lower unmet for family planning (20 percent) than Muslim women (28 percent) but a higher unmet need than women from other religious groups (11-15 percent). Unmet need for family planning is higher for women from scheduled tribes (24 percent) followed by other backward classes (23 percent), scheduled castes (22 percent) and other caste (18 percent). Women from low standard of living households have a higher (27 percent) unmet need than women from medium (18 percent) and high standard of living households (15 percent).

Unmet need is much higher for women with one living child (27 percent) and for women with 4 or more living children (28 percent) than for women with either no children (10 percent) or two to three children (18-19 percent). Among the women with no children or one child, the unmet need is mainly for spacing, whereas for women with two children or more the unmet need is exclusively for limiting.

6.9.1 Unmet Need for Family Planning Services by State/Union Territory

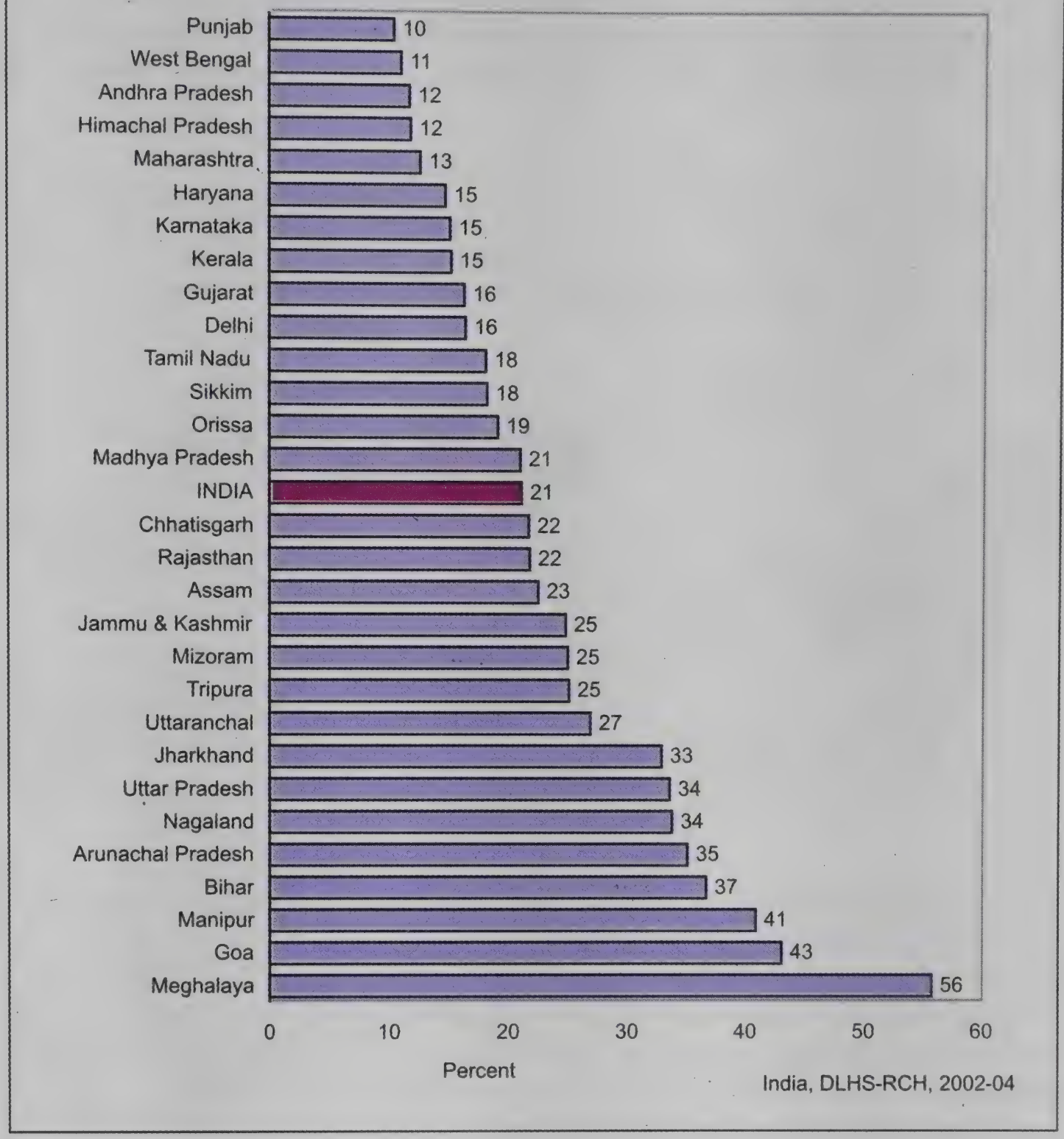
Table 6.19 and Figure 6.11 show there is considerable regional variation in unmet need for family planning in the country. The unmet need for family planning services is 56 percent, 20 percent for limiting and 36 for spacing in Meghalaya, the highest in the country. Even the state of Kerala has an unmet need of 15 percent of which 10 percent is for spacing and 5 percent for limiting. The total unmet need for family planning services is more than 30 percent in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Goa and Lakshadweep. In these states, the unmet need for limiting ranges from 7 percent in Lakshadweep to 29 percent in Goa while that for spacing ranges from 13 percent each in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to 38 percent in Lakshadweep, the highest in the country. The total unmet need for family planning services is below 15 percent in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. In the states where the total unmet need for family planning services is low there is not much variation in unmet need for both limiting and spacing. It is to be noted that the total unmet need is lowest in Punjab (10 percent) followed by West Bengal (11 percent).

Table 6.19 UNMET NEED BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of currently married women with unmet need by states/union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Unmet need for		
	Spacing	Limiting	Total
Andhra Pradesh	5.6	6.1	11.7
Arunachal Pradesh	13.3	21.9	35.1
Assam	8.2	14.3	22.5
Bihar	14.9	21.8	36.7
Chhatisgarh	9.3	12.4	21.7
Delhi	5.0	11.4	16.4
Goa	14.6	28.5	43.1
Gujarat	6.8	9.5	16.3
Haryana	5.5	9.2	14.7
Himachal Pradesh	3.4	8.4	11.8
Jammu & Kashmir	14.1	10.7	24.8
Jharkhand	13.6	19.3	32.9
Karnataka	6.6	8.5	15.1
Kerala	9.8	5.4	15.2
Madhya Pradesh	7.4	13.6	21.0
Maharashtra	5.5	7.1	12.6
Manipur	15.3	25.6	40.9
Meghalaya	36.2	19.5	55.8
Mizoram	16.1	8.9	25.0
Nagaland	19.2	14.7	33.8
Orissa	6.0	13.1	19.1
Punjab	2.7	7.6	10.4
Rajasthan	8.1	13.7	21.8
Sikkim	5.2	12.9	18.2
Tamil Nadu	5.4	12.7	18.1
Tripura	6.6	18.5	25.1
Uttar Pradesh	13.3	20.3	33.6
Uttaranchal	9.8	17.1	26.9
West Bengal	4.4	6.6	11.0
Union Territory			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.2	14.9	26.1
Chandigarh	4.0	13.8	17.8
Daman & Diu	10.8	12.8	23.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.9	14.2	20.1
Lakshadweep	37.9	6.8	44.7
Pondicherry	4.5	12.1	16.6
India	8.5	12.7	21.1

Figure 6.11
Unmet Need for Family Planning by State

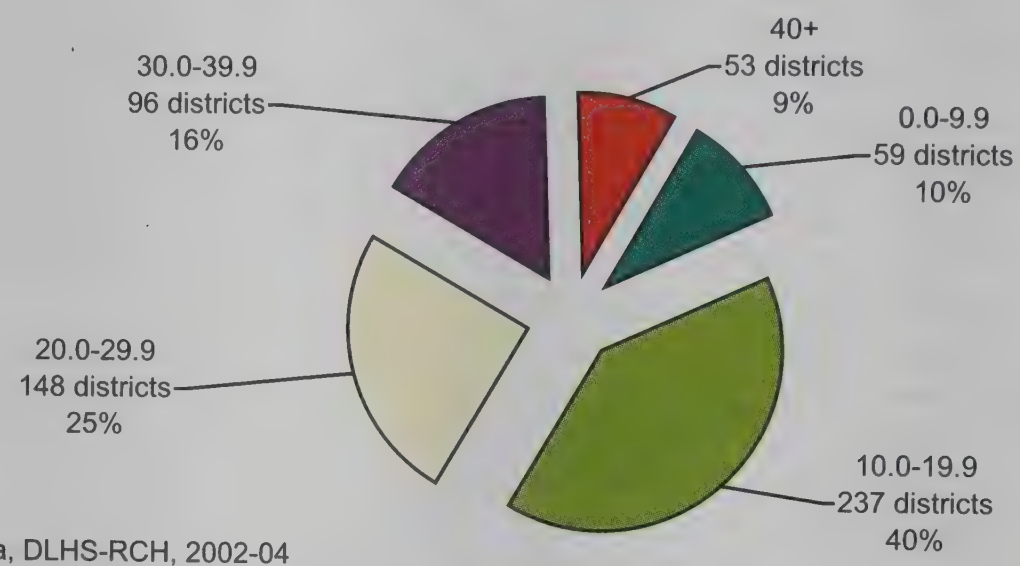


6.9.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning Services by Districts

The table in the Appendix B and Figure 6.12 show the unmet need for family planning for all the districts of India. The distribution of all the surveyed districts in India by the level of unmet need is shown in Figure 6.8. The lowest level of unmet need in India is reported in Leh (3 percent) district of Jammu and Kashmir. In districts of Idukki (Kerala), Barddhaman (West Bengal), Davanagere (Karnataka) and Ambala (Haryana) the unmet need is 6 percent. Of 593 districts in India there are 59 districts where less than 10 percent women have unmet need for family planning. These districts mainly belong to southern states (19 districts) and northern states; Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal

Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab and Haryana - (18 districts). A majority of the districts that is 40 percent of the total districts fall in the groups with unmet need ranging 10 percent to 19.9 percent. These districts are mainly from southern states; Karnataka (20 districts), Tamil Nadu (16 districts), Andhra Pradesh (13 districts) and Kerala (10 districts) and Western states; Gujarat (17 districts) and Maharashtra (28 districts). Sixty two districts from EAG states fall in this group, in which most of the districts are from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. No one districts from Bihar and Jharkhand falls in this group. Though, the unmet need in Uttar Pradesh is quite high, Jhansi districts falls in this group.

Figure 6.12
Distribution of Districts by Unmet Need for Family Planning

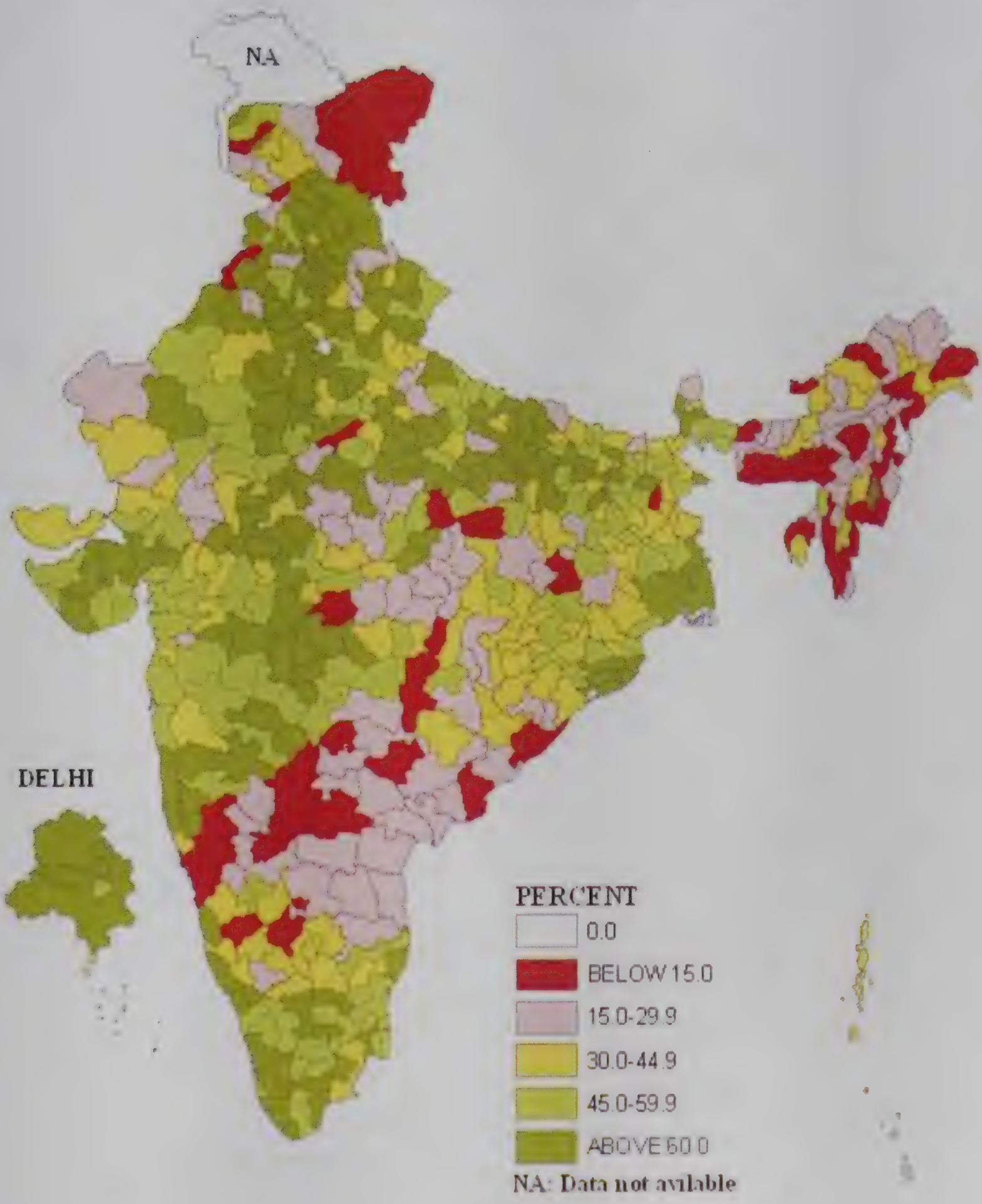


India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

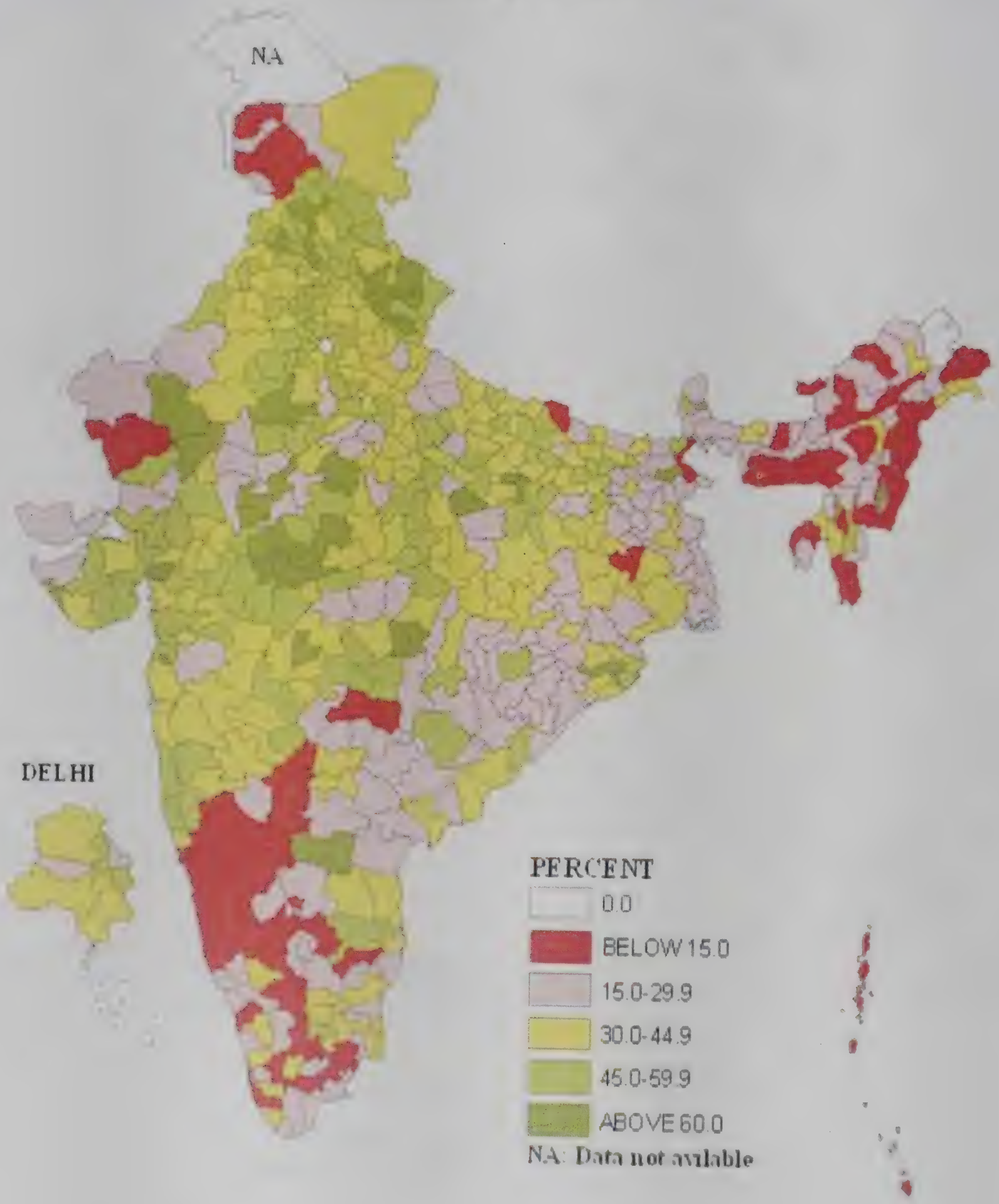
Districts from mainly three EAG states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand comprise the group of 72 out of 96 districts with unmet need varying between 30.0 to 39.9 percent. Along with 10 districts from Bihar, 11 districts from Uttar Pradesh and 24 districts from northeastern states, the group of 53 districts with unmet need that is 40 percent and above. The districts with unmet need above 60 percent are Thoubal and Chandel (both from Manipur), Tuensang (Nagaland), East Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Dhalai (Tripura) and Doda (Jammu and Kashmir).

The results shows that although current use of contraception has increased and the extent of unmet need has declined in most of the districts and states of India, there is a need for considerable improvement in the coverage and quality of family planning services, especially in the north-eastern states and EAG states of Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

MAP-9
Percentage of Women Who Know All Modern Methods of Family Planning

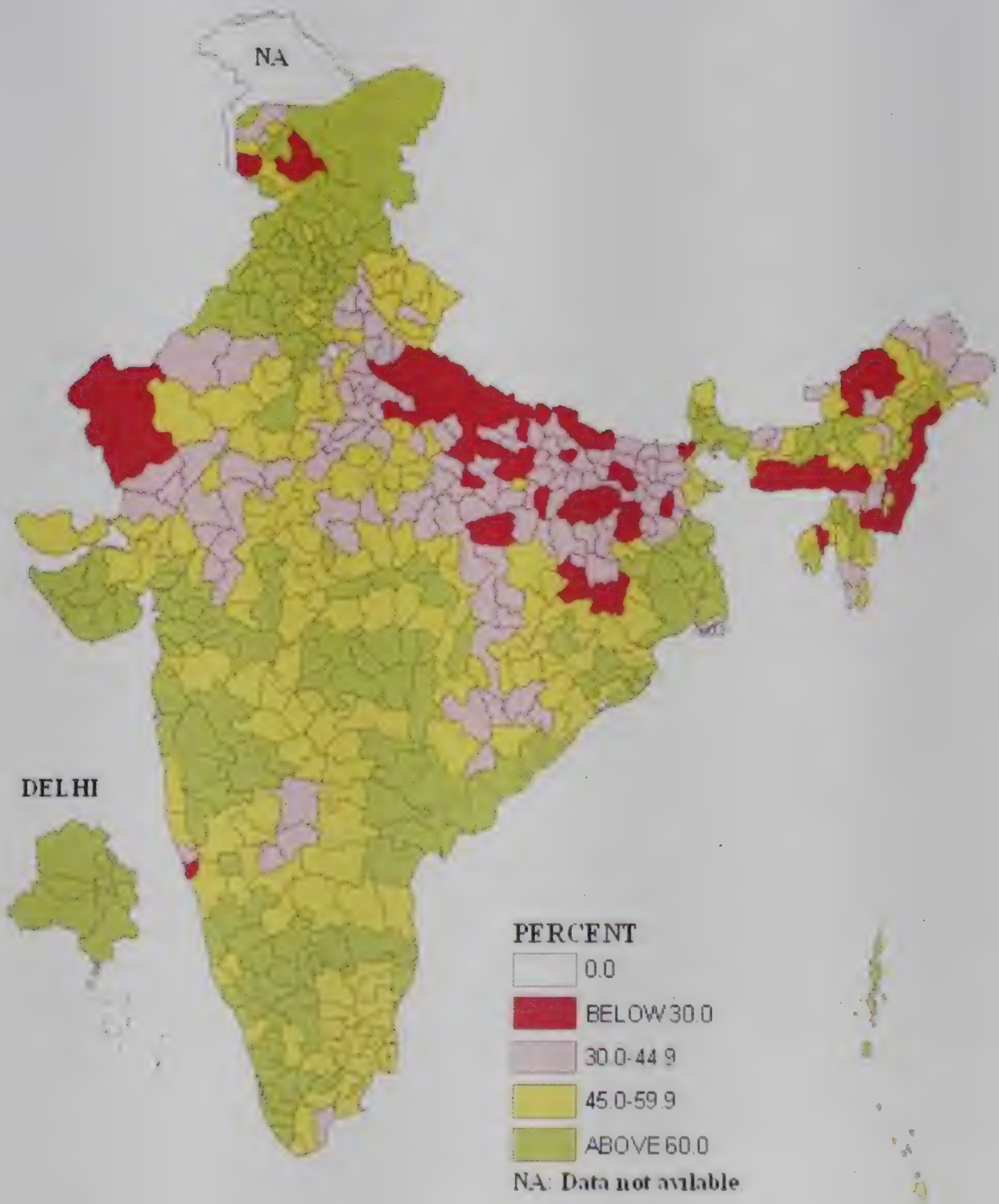


MAP-10
Percentage of Men Who Have Knowledge of NSV



MAP-11

Current Use of Any Family Planning Method



CHAPTER VII

ACCESSIBILITY AND PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES

The government health facilities at all the levels provide various RCH services. The Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), family planning worker or male health worker play a key role in delivering the services to the community. Health workers are expected to make regular visits to each household in their assigned area. During these contacts, the health workers are supposed to monitor various aspects of the health of women and children, provide information related to health and family planning, counsel and motivate them to adopt appropriate health and family planning practices and deliver other selected services. These contacts are also important for enhancing the creditability of services and establish necessary rapport with the clients. In order to assess the extent of utilization of government health facilities by all eligible women and to find out whether ANM/health workers reach the households for providing RCH services, a separate section in women's questionnaire was canvassed to all the eligible women. This chapter deals with the accessibility of the services provided by the government health workers and women's opinion about these services. The quality of care offered by the government health programme as perceived by currently married women is also presented.

7.1 Home Visits by Health Workers

Table 7.1 shows the percentage of eligible women visited by health workers at home during the three months prior to survey. Around 10 percent of the women in India reported that the health worker visited them at their residence at least once in the three months preceding the survey. Younger women seemed more likely to report a home visit than older women. Table 7.1 shows that 12 percent and 10 percent of women age groups 15-24 and 25-34 respectively reported at least one home visit compared with only 7 percent of women aged 35 years and above. The percentage of women in India receiving home visits is higher in rural areas (12 percent) than in urban areas (6 percent). Women with a low standard of living (11 percent) seemed more likely to report home visits. There is not much variation by caste/tribe, level of education and availability of health facility in the village.

Women who reported a home visit during the three months preceding the survey were asked about who visited their households during the past three months and whether they were satisfied with the kind of services/advice received and the amount of time these health workers spent with them. Among women who received services at home, (at all India level), 88 percent received services from ANM/LHV, 13 percent from a male health worker and four percent from doctor. Seventy-five percent of women who received services at home were satisfied with the time spent with them and 87 percent of the women were satisfied with services or advice given to them.

The proportion of women who were satisfied with the amount of time spent, and advice provided by health workers varied very slightly across various background characteristics. As compared to older women (76 percent), younger women (74 percent) are less likely to report about being satisfied with the amount of time spent by health workers during their home visits. At least eighty-six percent of the women in each age group reported satisfaction with the services provided. Women who were non-literate, other caste women and women with a low standard of living are less likely to report satisfaction with the amount of time spent by health workers during their home visits.

Table 7.1 HOME VISIT BY HEALTH WORKER

Percentage of women who had home visit by a doctor, ANM/LHV, or male health worker in the 3 months preceding the survey, among women who had home visit, satisfied with time spent by health workers and with services provided by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

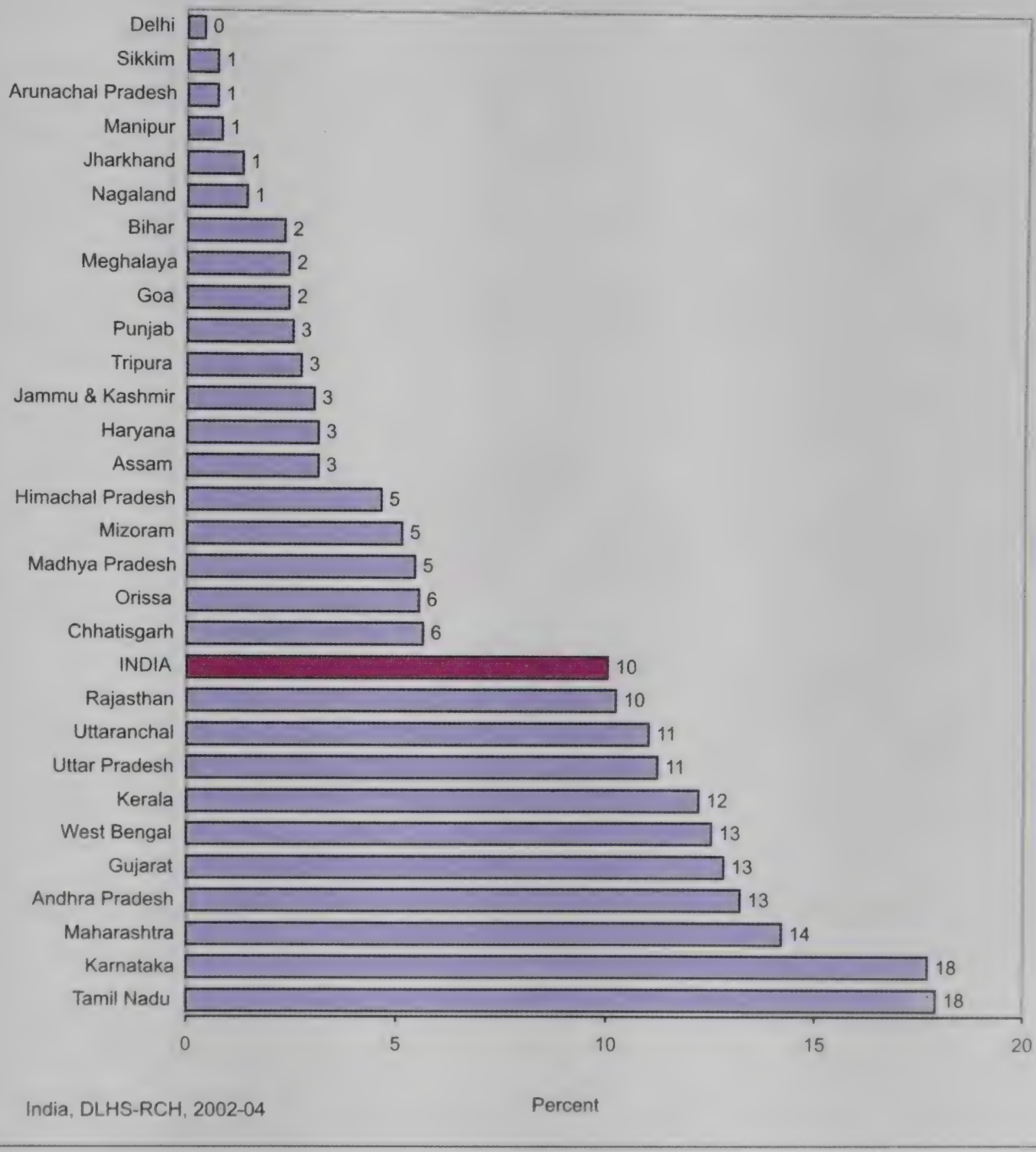
Background characteristic	Percentage with home visit	Number of women	Home visit by[1]			Percentage of women satisfied with		Number of women
			Doctor	ANM / LHV	Male health worker	Amount of time	Services/ advices	
Age								
15.24	11.9	1,49,297	3.1	90.1	10.3	74.1	87.5	17,822
25-34	10.4	2,09,404	3.8	87.6	13.3	75.6	87.3	21,797
35-44	7.4	1,48,920	4.3	84.6	16.0	76.1	85.8	11,024
Residence								
Rural	11.9	3,45,948	3.6	89.1	11.8	75.3	87.6	41,289
Urban	5.8	1,61,674	4.1	82.1	17.5	74.9	84.7	9,354
Education								
Non-literate	9.9	2,46,248	3.9	88.4	12.0	72.5	85.8	24,342
0-9@ years	10.9	1,63,198	3.6	87.3	13.7	76.7	88.4	17,840
10 and above	8.6	97,899	3.2	87.4	13.3	79.9	87.6	8,436
Religion								
Hindu	10.1	4,18,442	3.8	88.2	12.3	76.4	87.1	42,446
Muslim	9.9	61,778	2.5	86.9	15.1	64.0	85.7	6,097
Christian	9.9	11,797	2.7	88.7	11.3	86.3	91.3	1,164
Sikh	3.9	8,839	13.7	75.7	16.7	83.2	90.1	345
Buddhist	12.0	3,684	6.7	68.0	34.4	83.3	86.0	442
Jain	4.9	2,116	1.6	84.8	26.2	76.4	82.1	104
Zoroastrian	11.2	70	*	*	*	*	*	8
No religion	15.7	86	*	*	*	*	*	14
Other	2.9	808	*	*	*	*	*	23
Caste/tribe#								
Scheduled caste	10.9	96,055	3.7	89.1	11.4	73.0	86.7	10,444
Scheduled tribe	11.4	44,580	5.2	84.5	16.3	79.1	88.7	5,061
Other backward class	10.6	2,04,772	2.9	89.5	11.0	79.8	87.8	21,681
Other	8.3	1,56,398	4.1	85.4	15.7	68.2	85.4	12,982
Standard of living index								
Low	11.2	2,19,723	3.6	88.7	12.3	71.7	86.1	24,517
Medium	10.7	1,59,657	3.6	88.2	12.2	78.2	88.4	17,081
High	7.1	1,28,242	4.1	84.9	15.3	79.0	87.1	9,045
Availability of health facility[2] in the village								
Yes	12.8	1,67,685	2.8	90.8	10.6	75.3	87.5	21,443
No	11.1	1,78,262	4.3	87.3	13.0	75.2	87.6	19,846
Total	10.0	507,621	3.7	87.8	12.8	75.2	87.0	50,643

Note: Table includes 150 women with missing information on home visit by health or family planning worker. Total includes 277 women with missing information on education were not shown separately. [1] Percentage add to more than 100.0 due to multiple responses. @ Literate mother with no years of schooling are included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases. [2] Includes sub-center, primary health center, Community health center or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. * Percentage not shown - based on very few cases.

7.2 Home Visits by Health Workers by State/Union Territory

As mentioned earlier, only 10 percent of the women (at the all India level) were visited at home by health workers. However, there are at least 22 states and union territories, where less than 10 percent of the women were visited at home by health workers. In Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Sikkim even less than one percent of the women were visited by health workers. But in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Daman and Diu, and Pondicherry 17 to 23 percent of the women were visited by health workers. The highest was in Pondicherry (23 percent).

Figure 7.1
Percentage of Women Who Have Visited by Health Workers at Home by State



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 7.2 HOME VISIT BY HEALTH WORKER BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of women who had home visit by a doctor, ANM/LHV, or male health worker in the 3 months preceding the survey, among women who had home visit, satisfied with time spent by health workers and with services provided by States / Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / Union territory	Percentage with home visit	Home visit by[1]			Percentage of women satisfied with	
		Doctor	ANM / LHV	Male health worker	Time spent	Service
Andhra Pradesh	13.2	2.8	92.3	8.2	87.5	90.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	42.6	28.2	32.4	64.3	74.6
Assam	3.1	6.9	89.8	5.9	54.0	84.0
Bihar	2.3	3.4	80.2	27.2	66.9	64.1
Chhatisgarh	5.6	19.0	66.1	18.2	86.3	93.2
Delhi	0.4	(15.4)	(59.0)	(28.2)	(59.0)	(79.5)
Goa	2.4	(0.0)	(70.0)	(36.7)	(86.7)	(90.0)
Gujarat	12.8	2.3	89.0	14.9	84.4	88.3
Haryana	3.1	13.9	79.9	11.3	80.9	91.5
Himachal Pradesh	4.6	11.9	82.4	9.2	67.7	92.3
Jammu & Kashmir	3.0	13.1	54.4	36.9	76.1	89.9
Jharkhand	1.3	18.5	79.0	5.4	75.5	80.8
Karnataka	17.7	0.9	96.7	3.3	77.8	85.8
Kerala	12.2	0.7	88.1	12.2	83.0	89.7
Madhya Pradesh	5.4	10.8	84.6	8.0	72.8	80.8
Maharashtra	14.2	5.8	73.4	31.5	86.1	87.8
Manipur	0.8	37.6	35.3	36.6	56.6	66.7
Meghalaya	2.4	7.3	54.6	39.3	71.7	78.3
Mizoram	5.1	8.3	37.7	64.8	93.1	95.7
Nagaland	1.4	11.3	53.7	31.9	93.4	93.7
Orissa	5.5	7.1	89.0	5.5	59.8	81.9
Punjab	2.5	21.0	70.2	15.7	89.1	91.4
Rajasthan	10.2	4.5	90.5	6.9	72.4	85.9
Sikkim	0.7	(14.9)	(68.1)	(31.9)	(53.2)	(76.6)
Tamil Nadu	17.9	0.7	96.4	3.8	93.0	94.0
Tripura	2.7	28.5	40.5	50.5	66.1	80.4
Uttar Pradesh	11.2	3.5	89.0	12.3	71.2	86.2
Uttaranchal	11.0	2.2	80.3	25.5	79.1	91.4
West Bengal	12.5	1.9	88.8	14.3	32.3	83.0
Union Territory						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.2	0.2	99.0	1.0	86.7	91.7
Chandigarh	3.3	(15.4)	(65.4)	(26.9)	(65.4)	(96.2)
Daman & Diu	17.2	2.6	91.9	12.8	86.5	87.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.3	2.3	100.0	0.0	94.0	97.8
Lakshadweep	2.8	(0.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(82.1)	(82.1)
Pondicherry	22.8	0.3	89.6	11.8	91.1	92.3
India	10.0	3.7	87.8	12.8	75.2	87.0

Note: [1] Percentage adds to more than 100.0 due to multiple responses. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

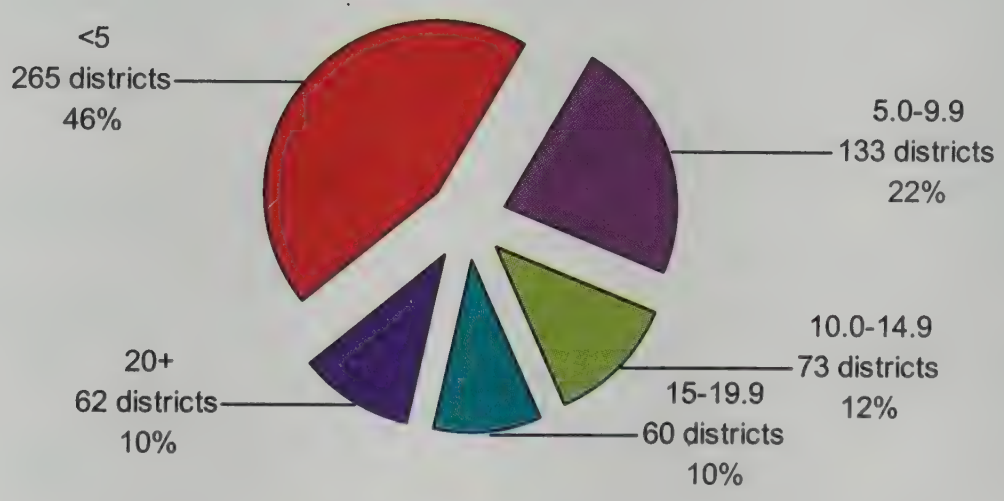
As usual ANM/LHVs are the main home visitors among health workers. At the all India level, 88 percent women were visited by ANM/LHV, 13 percent women were visited by male health workers and only four percent of the women were visited by doctors. The percentage of women visited by ANM/LHV is higher in 14 states and union territories (namely Kerala, West

Bengal, Gujarat, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry, Assam, Rajasthan, Daman and Diu, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli) than the all India average. On the other hand, the percentage of women satisfied with time spent by health workers varies from 32 percent in West Bengal to 93 percent each in Mizoram and Nagaland. Similarly, the percentage of women satisfied with the services provided by health workers varies from 64 percent in Bihar to 94 percent in Tamil Nadu.

7.2.1 Home Visit by Health Workers by Districts

It can be observed from Figure 7.2, that in 265 districts of India less than 5 percent of women were visited by health workers. Further analysis shows that 122 districts out of these 265 districts belong to Empowered Action Group (EAG) states of India. The situation is worse in the districts of Baramula and Kathua in Jammu and Kashmir, West Delhi and South Delhi in Delhi, Sheohar, Purnia, Saran and Munger in Bihar, Mokokchung and Pekh in Meghalaya, East Garo Hills in Meghalaya, Nagoan in Assam and East Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh, where women were not visited by health workers at all. In the districts of Deoria, Faziabad and Chitrakout of Uttar Pradesh, Diu of Daman and Diu, Vellore of Tamil Nadu and Karaikal district of Pondicherry, where 41 to 43 percent of the women were visited by health workers, which is the highest in India.

Figure: 7.2
Distrtibution of Districts by percentage of women visited by Health worker at home



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

7.3 Matters Discussed during Home Visits or Visits to Health Facilities

Women who were visited at home by family planning worker, as well as those who visited a government health facility or any other health facilities during the three months preceding the survey were asked about the different topics discussed with the workers during any of these visits. Table 7.3 shows the percentage of women who discussed health and family planning or any health related matter to the health workers during home visits or visits to a health facility during the three months preceding the survey.

Table 7.3 MATTER DISCUSSED DURING CONTACT WITH A HEALTH WORKER

Percentage of women who were visited by health worker in the three months preceding the survey, and percentage of women who visited health facility, and the percentage of women[1] who discussed specific topics with the health worker, India, 2002-04

Topic discussed	Pregnant women or women with children after reference period[2]	Other women		Total
		Current contraceptive users	Current nonusers	
During home visit				
Family planning	14.6	11.0	13.7	13.3
Breastfeeding	2.8	0.8	0.8	1.9
Supplementary feeding	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.5
Immunization	50.0	19.3	23.8	37.1
Nutrition	5.8	4.1	3.8	5.0
Diseases prevention	12.2	27.9	22.8	18.5
Treatment of health problem	13.2	34.8	32.1	22.3
Antenatal care	10.5	2.3	3.8	7.1
Delivery care	3.9	0.9	1.5	2.7
Postpartum care	4.0	0.8	1.3	2.6
Childcare	15.9	9.6	7.6	12.9
Sanitation / cleanliness	4.6	7.6	5.9	5.7
Oral rehyderation	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.6
Other	12.1	14.8	15.1	13.3
Number of women	28,461	16,501	5,674	50,643
During visit to health facility				
Family planning	7.6	3.9	2.4	5.9
Breastfeeding	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.9
Supplementary feeding	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.5
Immunization	31.2	2.0	2.1	18.5
Nutrition	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.8
Diseases prevention	11.8	25.1	26.3	17.7
Treatment of health problem	23.6	60.2	59.4	39.4
Antenatal care	21.0	2.6	3.9	13.1
Delivery care	8.0	0.6	1.9	4.9
Postpartum care	4.1	0.6	0.9	2.6
Childcare	14.2	7.6	5.1	11.0
Sanitation / cleanliness	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4
Oral rehyderation	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
Other	3.7	8.7	9.9	6.0
Number of women	24,521	14,217	4,648	43,404

Note: Percentage add to more than 100.0 due to multiple responses. [1] Women who visited private health facility are not included. [2] Reference period for phase I, January 1st 1999 and for phase II, January 1st .2001

There are 28,641 pregnant women or women with children born during the reference period, and other women including 16,501 current users and 5,674 current non-users, who were visited at

home by health workers. The major focus of discussion for pregnant women and women with children after the reference period during home visits was on immunization (50 percent). In addition, discussions were also on child care (16 percent), family planning (15 percent), and treatment of health problems (13 percent). Discussion about family planning was mentioned by 11 percent of current users of contraception and by 14 percent of current non-users. As expected, pregnant women or women with child born after the reference period were much more likely than other women to report that they discussed childcare, immunization, antenatal care, and postpartum care. A higher proportion of current contraceptive users and current non-users discussed disease prevention, treatment of health problems, sanitation/cleanliness and other health related matters during home visits by health workers during the three months preceding the survey. The topics discussed most often during the visit to a health facility by all women (pregnant women or women with children after the reference period, and also other women) were treatment of health problems, disease prevention, childcare and antenatal care. Thirty-one percent pregnant women or women with children born during the reference period discussed on immunization.

7.4 Visits to Health Facility

Table 7.4 presents the percentage of currently married women who needed to visit a health facility and visited the health facility by residence and availability of health facility in the village. Around thirty-eight percent of the women needed to visit a health facility but did not do so. The proportion of such women was higher in rural areas (42 percent) than in urban areas (30 percent).

Table 7.4 VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITY

Percentage of women who need to visit health facility and visited, and percent distribution of women visited health facility by type of health facility and according to place of residence and availability of health facilities in the village. India, 2002-04

Health facility	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[1] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Percentage of women who needed to visit health facility and not visited	37.8	41.6	29.8	38.3	44.7
Percentage of women who needed to visit health facility and visited	27.3	25.4	31.3	27.7	23.3
Number of women	5,07,622	3,45,948	1,61,674	1,67,685	1,78,262
Government health facility					
Hospital / CHC / FRU /RH	16.1	14.2	19.5	14.6	13.6
Dispensary	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4
Primary health center	7.8	10.6	3.0	11.8	9.3
Sub-center	3.7	5.2	1.0	6.4	4.0
Private health facility					
Hospital	46.5	42.5	53.3	41.2	44.0
Dispensary	18.4	19.7	16.3	18.4	21.1
ISM[2] hospital/dispensary	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Other	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.3
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,38,492	87,913	50,579	46,425	41,488

Note: Total includes 218 women with missing information on visit to health facility. CHC: Community health center. FRU: First referral unit. RH: Referral Hospital. [1] Includes sub-center, primary health center, Community health center or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. [2] Either government or private health facility of Indian System of Medicine

The women who needed to visit and visited a health facility in the three months preceding the survey constituted 27 percent. Among those who visited a health facility, 47 percent of the women reported that they had visited a private hospital, 43 percent in rural areas and 53 percent in urban areas. Only twenty-nine percent of women visited a government health facility. Four percent of women reported that they visited an Indian system of medicine hospital/ dispensary either government or private. There are not much differences in the visits to any health facility according to availability of health facility in the village in the three months preceding the survey.

7.5 Visits to Health Facilities by State/Union Territory

Table 7.5 shows that the percentage of women who needed to visit a health facility but did not do so ranges from 4 percent each in Delhi, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh to as high as 67 percent in Mizoram. At the all India level, the figure is around 38 percent. The corresponding figures for Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Uttaranchal, Bihar and Mizoram are higher than the national average. The percentage of women who needed to visit a health facility and had visited ranges from 10 percent in Jammu and Kashmir to 54 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The same figure is 27 percent at national level. Among the women who visited a health facility, only 30 percent visited a government health facility as compared to 69 percent women who visited a private health facility. The percentage of women who visited a government health facility ranges from as low as 9 percent in Bihar to 97 percent in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The utilization of the government health facility in Bihar (9 percent), Jharkhand (19 percent), Gujarat (20 percent), Uttar Pradesh (21 percent), Maharashtra (24 percent), Andhra Pradesh (25 percent), West Bengal (26 percent), Punjab (28 percent) and Haryana (29 percent) is less than the national average. The utilization of private health facilities is more common in the states of West Bengal (71 percent), Punjab (72 percent), Maharashtra (73 percent), Andhra Pradesh (74 percent), Gujarat (75 percent), Uttar Pradesh (78 percent), Jharkhand (79 percent), and Bihar (90 percent).

Figure: 7.3
Distrtibution of Districts by Percentage of Women Utilized Government Health Facilities

Figure 7.2 shows distribution of districts by percentage of women who have utilized government health facilities. In 245 districts, less than 30 percent women visited a health facility, and further distribution of these 245 districts shows that 124 districts out of them belong to Empowered Action Group (EAG) states. The utilization of government health facility was very low in Nalanda (2.6 percent) in Bihar and Giridih (3.1 percent) in Jharkhand. The utilization of health facilities is more than 60 percent in 103 districts of India

Table 7.5 VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITY BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of women who needed to visit health facility, but not visited and percentage of women who visited health facility by type of health facility by states / union territories, India, 2002-04

State / union territory	Percentage of women who need to visit health facility, but not visited	Percentage of women who need to visit health facility and visited	Percentage of women who visited to	
			Government health facility	Private health facility
Andhra Pradesh	20.5	24.9	24.9	73.7
Arunachal Pradesh	46.2	20.3	79.0	14.8
Assam	48.7	15.1	53.6	39.7
Bihar	64.4	16.6	8.6	90.3
Chhatisgarh	53.1	15.5	35.6	60.2
Delhi	4.1	18.0	44.7	54.7
Goa	31.1	20.2	33.4	66.2
Gujarat	16.4	31.2	19.6	75.4
Haryana	38.9	31.1	28.6	68.6
Himachal Pradesh	4.4	24.2	75.0	24.2
Jammu & Kashmir	37.1	9.9	55.0	43.8
Jharkhand	54.1	16.5	19.1	78.6
Karnataka	34.1	30.2	37.0	62.4
Kerala	26.1	49.0	38.4	61.5
Madhya Pradesh	48.5	16.9	35.8	62.6
Maharashtra	31.8	32.9	23.8	72.6
Manipur	51.3	18.7	57.9	36.9
Meghalaya	54.2	12.8	60.7	36.8
Mizoram	66.6	12.6	85.4	14.3
Nagaland	59.8	11.9	35.9	63.5
Orissa	36.4	25.9	54.9	42.4
Punjab	27.9	31.0	27.6	71.5
Rajasthan	36.1	24.5	48.3	49.9
Sikkim	50.7	19.3	72.5	26.6
Tamil Nadu	16.9	33.5	35.9	63.5
Tripura	52.8	15.0	56.4	43.3
Uttar Pradesh	53.6	26.3	21.4	77.9
Uttaranchal	60.0	17.5	38.8	59.0
West Bengal	32.5	44.2	26.3	71.4
Union Territory				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.3	18.3	96.6	2.8
Chandigarh	4.2	28.0	64.5	34.8
Daman & Diu	28.7	28.4	36.7	58.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.9	53.5	40.7	57.9
Lakshadweep	33.9	30.0	94.9	5.1
Pondicherry	15.0	41.9	44.7	54.0
India	37.8	27.3	29.6	68.6

7.6 Client's Perception of Quality of Government Health Services

Utilization of services is an essential indicator reflecting the quality of services. Better quality o services will have a higher utilization rate, which is very important from the policy point of view Unless clients are satisfied with the services provided by the government, efforts made by the government will be wasted. In order to assess the utilization of government health facilities, a question was asked whether they had visited any health facility for their health problems during the three months preceding the survey. Those women who had visited the government health facility were asked their perceptions about the quality of services, (personal manner like courtesy, respect sensitivity, and friendliness of the physician and staff, technical skills and qualities like thoroughness carefulness, and competence and waiting time for receiving the services) and the same is presented in Table 7.6. Women, in general, perceived that the quality of services, personnel manner, as well as technical skills, and quality of physician, ANM/nurse and other staff was good as it was reported by at least 68 percent of the women. Majority of the respondents perceived that the personal manner (courtesy, respect, sensitivity, and friendliness) and technical skills (thoroughness, carefulness, and competence) of the physician, nurses and other staff were good, a few respondents mentioned that the personnel manner of doctor (13 percent), nurse (9 percent), and other staff including paramedical staff (8 percent) was excellent. Twenty-two percent and 14 percent of the women said that the waiting time and location of the facility respectively were poor.

Table 7.6 QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY

Percentage of women who visited government health facility and rated quality and availability of services during most recent visit to a government health facility in the three months proceeding the survey, India, 2002-04

Quality indicator	Poor	Good	Excellent
The convenience of the health facility location	14.4	74.5	10.8
Length[1] of time spend towards waiting	21.7	67.8	9.5
Personal manner[2] of the physician[5]	7.2	79.5	13.0
The technical skills and quality[3] of the physician[5]	7.2	80.0	12.4
Personal manner[2] of nurse	8.9	81.5	9.0
The technical skills and quality[3] of nurse	8.7	82.6	8.1
Personal manner of other staff[6]	9.8	83.3	6.4
The technical skills and quality of other[4] staff	9.8	82.6	5.9
The explanation of what was done to her	9.1	81.7	8.8
Medical, surgical and diagnostic equipment	14.2	77.5	7.2
General comfort	12.1	79.9	7.5

Note: [1] Poor indicate long waiting time, good indicate average waiting time and excellent indicate short waiting time. [2] Courtesy, respect, sensitivity, friendliness. [3]Thoroughness, carefulness, competence. [4] Including paramedical staff. [5]Includes hospital/community health center/ first referral unit/ referral hospital, dispensary, and primacy health center last visit made by women.

7.7 Reasons for Not Visiting the Government Health Centre

Women who visited the private health centre were asked for the main reason for their not visiting the government health centre and the results are presented in Table 7.7. About 27 percent of the women reported that they did not find the necessity to visit the government health centre mainly due to the poor quality of its service (25 percent in rural areas and 29 percent in urban areas). Twenty percent of the currently married women reported inconvenient location of the centre as one

of the reasons for not visiting the government health centre for their health problems, this reason is reported more by rural women (21 percent) than by urban women (17 percent), and women from those village where health facilities are not available (23 percent). Other reasons for not visiting a government health centre were: time not suitable (10 percent), heavy rush (6 percent), doctor/ health workers do not examine properly (10 percent), medicine not given or of bad quality (10 percent), non-availability or rare availability of doctors/ health workers (4 percent).

Table 7.7 REASON FOR NOT PREFERRING GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of women visited private health facility by reason for not visiting government health facility and according to residence and availability of health facilities in the village, India, 2002-04

Reason	Total	Residence		Availability of health facility[1] in the village	
		Rural	Urban	Yes	No
Not conveniently located	19.5	21.2	16.8	19.8	22.7
Time is not suited	10.3	9.0	12.3	10.0	8.0
Poor quality of services	26.7	25.3	28.9	25.6	25.0
Heavy rush	6.4	4.9	8.7	5.1	4.6
Non/rare-availability of doctors/health workers	3.6	4.1	2.9	4.4	3.7
Doctors/health workers do not examine properly	10.1	10.4	9.7	10.1	10.7
Medicine not/rarely given or of bad quality	10.1	12.0	7.1	11.7	12.4
Doctors/paramedical staff does not behave properly	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Services are charged	2.1	2.7	1.2	2.2	3.1
Referred by government doctor	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Other	10.1	9.3	11.2	9.7	8.9
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	95,051	58,060	36,991	29,404	28,656

Note:[1] Includes sub-center, primary health center, Community health center or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village

7.8 Family Planning Information and Advice Received

Currently non-user women were asked whether they were ever advised by an ANM or a family planning health worker to adopt a family planning method. Twelve percent of currently non-users said that they had a discussion or had been advices on a method of family planning by an ANM or a family planning health worker (Table 7.8). The most frequently discussed method was female sterilization (62 percent) at the all India level, which was 65 percent in rural areas and 55 percent in urban areas and IUD was (15 percent) at the all India level and the corresponding figures for rural and urban areas were 13 percent and 23 percent respectively. Only four to five percent of women were given advice on how to adopt Condoms and male sterilization as contraceptive methods. Discussions about traditional methods, such as rhythm or withdrawal were rare. There is not much variation by types of residence in terms of family planning information and advice received.

Table 7.8 ADVISE TO ADOPT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

Percentage of current non-users who reported ever advised to adopt family planning method by method of family planning by ANM/health worker, according to residence, India, 2002-04

Method	Total	Rural	Urban
Percentage of non-users who were advised to adopt family planning method	11.7	11.4	12.6
Number of women	2,28,412	1,69,850	58,562
Method			
Female sterilization	62.0	64.7	54.7
Male sterilization	4.5	4.4	4.6
IUD	15.3	12.5	22.6
Pills	12.7	13.3	11.1
Condom	4.1	3.6	5.5
Rhythem/periodic abstinence	0.4	0.4	0.4
Withdrawal	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.7	0.6	0.9
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	26,730	19,374	7,356

7.9 Availability of Pills and Condoms

To explore difficulties faced in the procurement of Condoms and Pills, current users of these methods were asked whether they had been able to get their supply whenever needed. The results are presented in Table 7.9. Only 7 percent of Condom users and 5 percent of Pill users reported that they had had a problem to getting them. A slightly higher proportion of rural women than urban women had problems in getting a supply of Condoms as well as Pills.

Table 7.9 AVAILABILITY OF REGULAR SUPPLY OF CONDOMS/PILLS

Percentage of current condom or pill users who ever had a problem getting a supply of condoms/pills by residence, India, 2002-04

Method/residence	Percentage who had a problem getting supply	Number of users
Condom		
Rural	7.7	10,429
Urban	5.3	7,520
Total	6.7	17,949
Pills		
Rural	6.2	9,558
Urban	4.7	14,980
Total	5.3	24,538

7.10 Quality of Care of Family Planning Services

Several aspects of quality of care of family planning services have also been also investigated. Current users of a sterilization were asked whether the person or centre where the sterilization had been performed had informed them about other alternative methods of family planning; and further each user was asked whether an ANM or a health worker had told her about possible side effects of the modern method when had accepted the method and whether she had received any follow-up care after accepting the method. Tables 7.10 and 7.11 present the results of this investigation.

At the all India level, around 29 percent of the sterilized women reported that an ANM or a health worker had informed them about alternative methods that they could use (Table 7.10) before adopting sterilization. Twenty-nine percent of sterilized women received such information by an ANM or a health worker in the government health facilities compared to around 32 percent of women from private health facilities, and 24 percent of women received this information in the family planning or RCH camp or outreach/ MCH clinic in the village at the time of accepting the sterilization. About 29 percent of such women were informed about alternative methods by others but not by a health worker working in the government or private health sector. There is not much variation in information of other modern methods before sterilization by residence in any category of the source of sterilization.

Table 7.10 INFORMATION OF OTHER MODERN METHOD BEFORE STERILIZATION

Percentage of current users of sterilization who were informed about other modern method by the source where they get sterilized, according to the source of sterilization and residence, India, 2002-04

Source of sterilization	Total	Rural	Urban	Number of users
Government health facility	29.0	27.8	31.7	1,26,944
Family planning or RCH camp/ village session	24.4	24.0	26.5	18,922
Private health facility	31.5	29.0	33.6	29,205
Other	28.6	26.7	30.8	2,778
Total	28.9	27.4	32.0	1,78,509

Note: Table includes 1,621 women with missing information on other method before sterilization. Total includes 191 women who said that they sterilized at mobile clinic and 470 women who do not know including missing information of place/source of sterilization were not shown separately.

Another important facet of informed contraceptive choice is being fully informed about any side effects and any other problems associated with the method. In India, only 28 percent of the users of modern methods were informed about possible side effects or health problems associated with their current method. Twenty-nine percent of acceptors of sterilization in rural areas and 31 percent in urban areas reported that they were informed about side effects. The same figure was 29 percent at the all India level. Among users of modern methods other than sterilization, 23 percent of rural users as well as urban users were informed about side effects. It is clear from the result that ANMs or health workers in India are not providing sufficient information to couples who need to make an informed choice about contraceptive methods. The situation with respect to follow-up services is also not encouraging. Follow-up services among sterilization users are slightly higher than users of modern methods.

Table 7.11 INFORMATION ON SIDE EFFECT AND FOLLOW-UP FOR CURRENT METHOD

Percentage of current users of modern contraceptive methods who were told about side effects or other problems of current method by a health worker or ANM/Nurse at the time of accepting the method and percentage who received follow-up services after accepting the method by current method and residence, India, 2002-04

Information/follow-up	Total	Rural	Urban
Told about side effects			
Sterilization	29.3	28.7	30.6
Other modern method	23.3	23.4	23.2
Any modern method	28.0	27.9	28.1
Received follow-up			
Sterilization	31.2	36.1	21.0
Other modern method	9.1	10.6	7.9
Any modern method	26.2	31.9	16.7

7.11 Quality of Care Indicators for Contraceptive Users by State/Union Territory

Table 7.12 shows inter-state variations in the percentage of users of sterilization who were told about alternative methods before adopting sterilization and about side effects or other problems related to the current method, or users of modern contraceptive methods, and the percentage of users who received follow-up services. The percentage of sterilization-users who were told about alternate methods is lowest in West Bengal (14 percent) and it is highest in Sikkim (71 percent). There are also large inter-state variations in the percentage of sterilization-users and users of modern contraceptive methods who were told about possible side effects. In case of sterilization, the proportion varied from a low of 14 percent in West Bengal to a high of 67 percent in Assam. For other modern contraceptive methods, a maximum of 63 percent users in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a minimum of eleven percent of users in Delhi were told about the side effects of the method. Follow-up services are slightly better for acceptors of sterilization than for other modern methods in most of the states of India. Table 7.12 also shows the state-wise variation in the percentage of currently non-users who were ever advised to adopt contraceptive methods. State-wise variation in advice to adopt contraceptive methods varies from a low 4 percent each in Bihar and Manipur to a high of 44 percent in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

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Overall, the quality of care for family planning and health services is far from satisfactory in many of the states of India; all states need to work much more to improve their health and family planning services, particularly services that are provided by the government sector.

Table 7.12 QUALITY OF CARE INDICATORS FOR CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Among currently married women who are current users of modern contraceptive methods, quality of care indicators related to the use of their current contraceptive method by states / union territories, India, 2002-04

State / union territory	Percentage[1] informed about other methods before getting sterilization	Percentage told about side effects or other problems with method[2]		Percentage who received follow –up[2]		Percentage non-user told ever had advised to adopt contraceptive method
		Sterilizat-ion	Other modern method	Sterilizat -ion	Other modern method	
Andhra Pradesh	22.0	18.5	32.8	34.0	9.3	14.7
Arunachal Pradesh	55.5	41.7	30.2	7.1	4.1	6.4
Assam	61.4	67.4	39.0	6.2	3.4	5.9
Bihar	20.3	18.5	16.0	7.3	2.8	4.1
Chhatisgarh	39.5	31.3	33.8	35.0	9.8	13.0
Delhi	28.0	17.3	11.1	3.2	1.2	8.7
Goa	49.3	23.5	27.6	7.7	5.6	7.1
Gujarat	23.8	38.8	31.3	49.6	8.7	16.3
Haryana	21.8	34.9	20.5	41.1	5.4	6.4
Himachal Pradesh	31.8	35.5	26.8	21.5	4.1	15.6
Jammu & Kashmir	52.1	43.0	26.7	10.5	5.9	5.9
Jharkhand	24.0	24.6	22.1	9.1	3.3	5.5
Karnataka	39.0	49.8	52.1	47.5	30.3	18.5
Kerala	36.6	21.2	26.4	14.9	16.7	16.9
Madhya Pradesh	19.1	18.7	16.1	32.4	6.8	10.4
Maharashtra	26.2	22.4	31.6	30.7	20.9	20.2
Manipur	66.9	37.7	42.4	2.4	7.0	3.7
Meghalaya	60.1	44.7	36.3	7.2	4.5	7.4
Mizoram	60.5	41.2	51.6	8.5	6.8	9.1
Nagaland	57.1	48.7	45.4	2.6	3.6	7.0
Orissa	23.4	28.1	19.1	61.5	7.0	13.9
Punjab	31.8	47.9	23.7	45.0	3.9	8.0
Rajasthan	53.3	34.5	22.1	31.5	10.6	9.6
Sikkim	70.7	40.0	38.9	6.1	3.6	22.4
Tamil Nadu	46.3	53.2	42.9	37.3	22.4	29.6
Tripura	57.2	26.7	32.1	5.7	5.6	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	18.4	24.1	14.0	27.9	3.7	7.0
Uttaranchal	26.4	32.9	17.4	20.6	2.9	4.5
West Bengal	13.6	13.6	13.8	12.9	8.3	16.5
Union Territory						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	47.7	47.3	63.7	18.0	21.2	43.9
Chandigarh	65.4	55.7	29.6	26.2	2.6	19.6
Daman & Diu	24.5	29.0	30.6	16.8	6.0	18.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.2	36.1	32.5	37.1	4.4	17.5
Lakshadweep	57.9	18.3	(17.9)	5.1	(2.6)	11.9
Pondicherry	24.3	54.1	35.5	25.0	22.0	24.8
India	28.9	29.3	23.3	31.2	9.1	11.7

Note: [1] At the time of accepting the current method. [2] By a health worker or ANM/Nurse after accepting the current method. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

7.12 Quality of Maternal Health Care

Information of quality of maternal care was also collected. Women with last live/still births during the three years preceding the survey were asked whether the Doctor/ANM/Health Worker advised them to go to a health facility for delivery when they were pregnant, and received any whether they had received follow-up care after delivering the baby within two weeks of delivery and had received at least one follow-up care within six weeks of delivery. The same information is presented in Table 7.13 and Table 7.14.

About 34 percent of the women with last live/still births during the three years preceding the survey reported that they were advised by a doctor or a health worker to deliver in a health facility. Women from urban areas (51 percent) were more likely than women from rural areas (28 percent) to be advised to deliver the child at a health facility. This percentage varies from low as 10 percent in Bihar to as high as 88 percent in Kerala (Table 7.14). The women advised to deliver the child at a health facility are lower in all the Empowered Action Group (EAG) states than the all India level (34 percent).

Table 7.13 ADVISED TO HAVE DELIVERY AT HEALTH FACILITY AND FOLLOW-UP SERVICES FOR POSTPARTUM CHECK-UP

Percentage of women* who were advised to have delivery at health facility by doctor/ health worker and percentage who receive follow-up services within 2 weeks and within 6 weeks of delivery by ANM according to residence, India, 2002-04

Advise/follow-up service	Total	Rural	Urban
Percentage of women who were advised to have delivery at health facility	34.2	28.0	50.9
Percentage of women who were visited within 2 weeks of delivery	13.0	14.9	8.0
Percentage of women who were visited at least once within 6 weeks of delivery	15.6	17.4	10.7
Number of women	1,95,031	1,42,241	52,790

Note: Total includes 252, 228 and 585 women with missing information on advised to have delivery at health facility, visited within 2 weeks of delivery and visited within 6 weeks of delivery by ANM respectively. * Women who had live birth/still birth after 1.1.1999/2001

Thirteen percent of the women reported that they were visited by an ANM within two weeks of delivery at the all India level, and such visits constituted only 8 percent in urban areas while it was 15 percent in rural areas. The proportion of women who had at least one postpartum check up within two weeks of delivery varies from 2 percent in Bihar to 36 percent in Tamil Nadu. The situation in most of the states is not satisfactory. Around 16 percent of the women were visited at least once within 6 weeks of delivery. Only 17 percent of the women in rural areas and 11 percent in urban areas received at least one follow-up service within six weeks of delivery. The proportion of women who had at least one postpartum check-up within six weeks of delivery varied from a low of two percent in Bihar to a high of 40 percent in Tamil Nadu (Table 7.14). In all the EAG states, the percentage of women who were visited at least once in 6 weeks of delivery is much less than the all India average (16 percent).

Table 7.14 QUALITY OF CARE INDICATORS FOR MATERNAL CARE BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

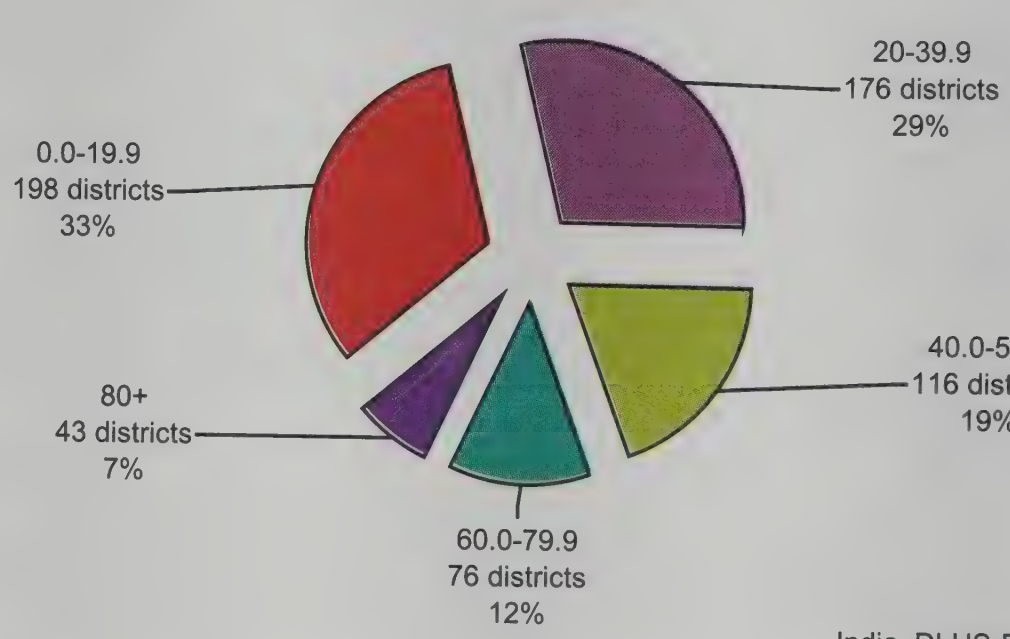
Among currently married women* who are given live/still birth three years preceding the survey, quality of care indicators related to delivery care by states / union territories, India, 2002-04

State / union territory	Percentage of women		
	Advised to have delivery at health facility by doctor/ health worker	Visited within 2 Weeks of delivery by ANM	Visited at least one within 6 weeks of delivery by ANM
Andhra Pradesh	59.4	30.8	33.2
Arunachal Pradesh	25.5	2.9	12.9
Assam	30.3	2.9	6.0
Bihar	10.3	1.8	2.1
Chhatisgarh	19.0	12.7	13.8
Delhi	47.6	2.7	24.4
Goa	21.6	2.7	3.4
Gujarat	50.6	17.7	20.5
Haryana	26.9	8.2	8.6
Himachal Pradesh	48.1	7.3	13.6
Jammu & Kashmir	52.8	5.4	28.5
Jharkhand	17.3	3.5	3.6
Karnataka	55.6	28.1	29.9
Kerala	88.1	12.8	16.7
Madhya Pradesh	19.8	9.3	11.4
Maharashtra	56.6	20.5	22.4
Manipur	50.2	2.7	4.4
Meghalaya	33.0	2.0	2.2
Mizoram	37.4	11.7	14.7
Nagaland	19.4	7.6	7.8
Orissa	26.2	14.8	18.5
Punjab	37.6	12.2	12.3
Rajasthan	26.5	12.8	14.0
Sikkim	59.3	2.0	2.8
Tamil Nadu	71.9	36.1	39.9
Tripura	47.4	5.0	9.4
Uttar Pradesh	14.1	6.7	9.0
Uttaranchal	12.7	5.5	6.2
West Bengal	38.8	12.6	18.2
Union Territory			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	82.7	17.2	20.2
Chandigarh	48.5	12.4	13.1
Daman & Diu	58.5	14.9	16.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58.1	18.6	22.1
Lakshadweep	81.5	4.4	4.8
Pondicherry	79.8	33.6	39.6
India	34.2	13.0	15.6

Note: * Women who had live birth/still birth after 1.1.1999/2001

The percentage of women who were advised to have delivery at a health facility by health workers varies substantially by district in India (Figure 7.4). It was below 20 percent women in 198 districts (including 171 districts from EAG states). The corresponding figures were 20 percent to 39.9 percent in 176 districts, 40 percent to 59.9 percent in 116 districts, 60 percent to 79.9 percent in 76 districts and 80 percent and above in 27 districts of India. The percentage of women advised to deliver at a health facility was the lowest (5 percent or less) in Madhepura, Pashchim Champaran (3 percent each), Begusarai (4 percent), Shikhpura , Purnia (5 percent) and Supaul district (5 percent) in Bihar, and in Etah , Firozabad (3 percent each) and Hardoi (5 percent) districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, at least 90 percent of the women were advised to have the delivery at health facility in the districts of Alappuzha (92 percent), Trissure (92 percent), Kasargod (92 percent), Malapuram (94 percent), Pathanamthitta (95 percent), Kottayam (97 pecent), Kannur (97 percent), Palakkad (98 percent), Kozhikode (99 percent) in Kerala, Bangalore (91 percent) in Karnataka and Tuthukudi (90 percent) in Tamil Nadu.

Figure: 7.4
Distrtibution of Districts by Percentage of Women Who Were Advised to Have Delivery at Health Facility



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

CHAPTER – VIII

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS

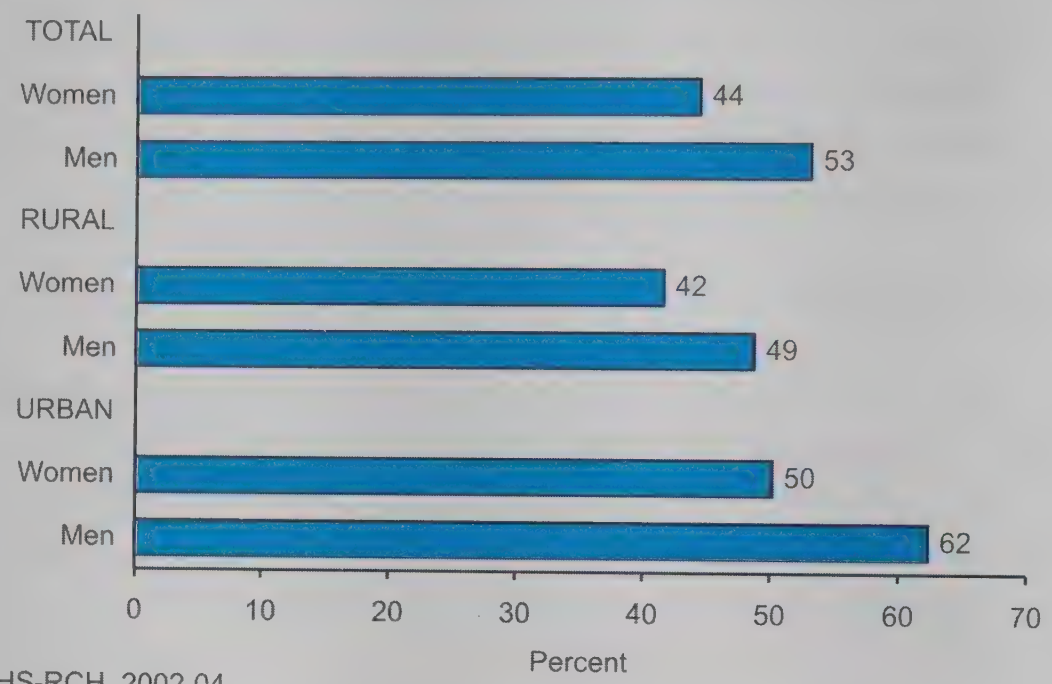
One of the important components of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme is to have a healthy sexual life without any fear of contracting disease. RCH programmes place a lot of emphasis on promoting and encouraging healthy sexual behaviour among couples through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. Health workers are also expected to educate women and men about Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and motivate those people with RTI/STI problems to seek medical help and assist them by referring them to facilities to seek treatment. The DLHS-RCH has made an attempt to collect information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI. Information on HIV/AIDS, source of information and ways to avoid AIDS were also collected.

8.1 Awareness of RTI/STI

An attempt was made to asses whether couples were aware of RTI/STI. Currently married women and their husbands were asked about their awareness of RTI/STI, and if they were aware, they were further questioned about the source of information and mode of transmission of the disease. Table 8.1 shows the percentage of women aware of RTI/STI by background characteristics. Forty-four percent of the women in India were aware of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI is comparatively higher in urban areas (50 percent) than in rural areas (42 percent) Figure 8.1. Awareness of RTI/STI is much lower among younger women, non-literate women, women from scheduled tribes, Zoroastrian women and women from households with a low standard of living. Awareness of RTI/STI increases from 35 percent among illiterate women to 64 percent among women who have completed ten or more years of schooling. The standard of living index shows a positive relationship with awareness of RTI/STI, ranging from 38 percent among women with a low standard of living to 56 percent among women with a high standard of living. Those women who had heard of RTI/STI were further asked about the source of information of RTI/STI, which is also presented in Table 8.1. Almost three-quarters of the women reported that they had received information of RTI/STI from friends or relatives. Other sources of information of RTI/STI as reported by women were television (24 percent), newspaper or books or magazines (20 percent), radio (11 percent) and slogans or posters or pamphlets or wall hoardings (7 percent). Only 6 percent of the women received this information from doctors and health workers, 9 percent from community meetings and about 8 percent women reported that they had heard of RTI/STI from other sources. Awareness through electronic media (radio or television), and print media (newspaper/book/magazine or slogan/pamphlets/posters/wall hoarding) are more in urban areas, whereas relative/friend as a source of information of RTI/STI were found more in rural areas. There is a positive relationship between increasing awareness of RTI/STI through electronic and print media and education and standard of living and negative relationship with relatives/friends. Table 8.2 shows the percentage of husbands of currently married women who had heard of RTI/STI by specific source of information according to some selected background characteristics. In India, the percentage of men who had heard of RTI/STI is higher than that of women (Figure 8.1). Fifty-three percent of the men had heard about RTI/STI. Men from urban areas and men in the age group 25-34 years were relatively

more aware of RTI/STI. Men from rural areas, non-literate men and men from scheduled tribes are less likely to report awareness of RTI/STI. The level of awareness of RTI/STI increases with an increase in the level of education and with standard of living. Thirty percent of non-literate men were aware of RTI/STI as compared to 72 percent of men who had completed 10 or more years of schooling, and 42 percent men from households with a low standard of living were aware of RTI/STI as compared to 68 percent of men from a high standard of living household.

Figure 8.1
Awareness of RTI/STI by Sex According to Residence



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

As in the case of women, relatives or friends are the most prominent source of information of RTI/STI for men in India. Fifty-seven percent of the men received information about RTI/STI from relatives or friends. Other important sources of information about RTI/STI are the television (42 percent) followed by newspaper or books or magazines (39 percent), radio (27 percent), slogans or posters or pamphlets or wall hoardings (22 percent). Thirteen percent of the men received this information from doctors, 7 percent from health workers, 8 percent from community meetings and 2 percent mentioned that they had received information of RTI/STI from school-teachers. About 5 percent men reported that they heard of RTI/STI from other sources. Relatives or friends are the most important source of information of RTI/STI in all the socio-economic groups. Men from rural areas, non-literate men, Sikh men, men from scheduled castes, men with a low standard of living and young men below age 25 are more likely to receive information from relatives or friends. Electronic media such as 'television' is also an important source of information of RTI/STI for men who are from urban areas and belong to Jain religion as well the 'other' caste category. The differences in the knowledge of RTI/STI from electronic and print media as a source of information by educational level and standard of living household are quite visible. Only seventeen percent non-literate men and 20 percent of men from low standard of living households had heard of RTI/STI from television which increased to 57 percent for men who had completed ten or more years of schooling and 63 percent from high standard of living households respectively. Similarly, 3 percent and 18 percent non-literate men and men with a low standard of living received information through newspapers/

Table 8.1 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI AMONG WOMEN

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years who have heard about RTI/STI and among women who have heard about RTI/STI, percentage who received information from specific sources by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04.

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard about RTI/STI	Number of women	Among those who have heard about RTI/STI, percentage who received information from:										Number of women who have heard about RTI/STI
			Radio	Televi-sion	Newspaper / Books/ Magazines	Slogan/ Pamphlets/ Posters/ Wall Hoardings	Doctor	Health worker	School teacher	Commun -ity Meeting	Relative/ Friends	Others	
Age group (years)													
15-19	38.5	44,513	6.6	12.9	9.7	3.4	2.9	3.4	1.4	7.6	79.1	8.4	17,145
20-24	42.2	1,04,785	9.9	22.7	18.3	6.5	5.0	5.3	1.9	8.3	73.3	7.4	44,189
25-29	45.0	1,10,542	11.2	26.1	21.5	7.5	6.4	6.1	1.6	8.7	70.5	7.7	49,768
30-34	46.2	98,862	11.3	25.6	21.3	7.2	6.5	6.0	1.5	9.0	71.5	7.7	45,635
35-39	45.1	83,315	11.2	25.2	20.5	6.6	6.7	5.4	1.5	8.9	71.9	7.6	37,536
40-44	45.9	65,605	10.7	24.3	20.1	6.2	6.6	5.4	1.5	9.0	72.8	7.5	30,116
Residence													
Rural	41.5	3,45,948	9.4	15.4	11.6	4.0	5.0	6.0	1.4	9.3	78.0	8.6	1,43,426
Urban	50.1	1,61,674	12.7	39.1	33.6	11.3	7.8	4.5	1.9	7.4	62.6	6.0	80,964
Education													
Non-literate	35.3	2,46,248	4.1	7.1	3.7	0.6	3.4	3.8	0.7	9.5	84.2	9.5	86,882
0-9@ years	45.9	1,63,198	11.8	23.6	17.0	5.5	5.1	6.2	1.3	8.0	73.4	7.8	74,989
10 and above	63.8	97,899	18.1	47.8	44.7	16.3	10.5	6.9	3.2	8.2	55.0	4.9	62,432
Religion													
Hindu	43.8	4,18,442	10.3	24.0	19.5	6.8	6.0	5.5	1.5	8.6	72.8	7.4	1,83,279
Muslim	42.6	61,778	11.1	20.2	14.8	4.3	4.5	5.1	1.2	7.5	73.6	8.6	26,289
Christian	45.7	11,797	27.0	41.8	42.7	11.0	11.3	9.1	4.3	12.5	51.8	5.2	5,387
Sikh	68.9	88,39	2.2	15.8	14.6	3.4	5.7	2.9	2.9	13.3	81.2	15.2	6,090
Buddhist	44.7	3,684	4.6	28.4	26.7	9.0	8.2	7.3	2.2	5.4	60.3	5.9	1,647
Jain	64.7	2,116	11.1	47.5	45.2	17.2	10.5	3.3	1.7	7.1	55.9	4.2	1,369
Zoroastrian	18.5	70	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
No religion	21.5	86	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Other	36.7	808	19.0	12.2	19.4	5.0	4.4	4.2	1.4	4.8	71.6	2.9	297
Caste/tribe#													
Scheduled castes	41.9	96,055	7.5	16.2	12.3	4.3	4.7	5.7	1.3	8.4	77.7	9.3	40,273
Scheduled tribes	29.9	44,580	6.8	12.8	10.2	3.9	5.0	6.4	1.3	8.6	76.9	7.9	13,340
Other backward classes	44.0	2,04,772	12.3	24.2	19.2	5.6	5.5	4.9	1.6	9.7	74.1	6.5	90,111
Other	50.4	1,56,398	10.8	29.5	25.2	9.4	7.3	5.9	1.8	7.7	67 3	8.1	78.804
Standard of living index													
Low	37.9	2,19,723	5.4	5.8	4.0	1.7	3.7	5.0	0.9	9.1	82.9	9.7	83,265
Medium	43.4	1,59,657	12.4	24.4	18.1	5.6	5.5	6.2	1.5	8.7	73.2	7.6	69,230
High	56.1	1,28,242	14.8	44.5	39.0	13.2	9.1	5.4	2.5	8.1	59.6	5.2	71,895
Total	44.2	5,07,622	10.6	23.9	19.6	6.6	6.0	5.5	1.6	8.7	72.4	7.6	2,24,390

Note Table includes 202 cases missing information on aware of RTI/STI. Total includes 277 cases with missing information on education are not shown separately. @ Literate women with no year of schooling are also included # Total figure may not add to N due to don't know and missing cases. * Percentage was not shown-based on very few cases.

Table 8.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI AMONG MEN

Percentage of husbands of eligible women who have heard about RTI/STI and among men who have heard about RTI/STI, percentage who received information from specific sources by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04.

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard about RTI/STI	Number of men	Among those who have heard about RTI/STI, percentage who received information from:										Number of men who have heard about RTI/STI
			Radio	Televi-sion	Newspaper / Books/ Magazines	Slogan/ Pamphlets/ Posters/ Wall Hoardings	Doctor	Health worker	School teacher	Commun -ity Meeting	Relative/ Friends	Others	
Age group (years)													
< 25	47.9	28,662	21.4	34.8	30.5	20.7	12.3	6.1	2.4	7.4	61.9	4.6	13,740
25-34	54.4	1,18,232	26.7	43.5	39.1	23.2	13.6	6.9	2.1	8.2	57.6	4.7	64,273
35-44	52.6	1,22,576	27.5	43.1	39.4	21.7	13.4	7.0	2.0	8.4	56.7	5.2	64,485
45+	52.8	61,350	26.9	40.7	39.4	21.4	13.8	6.7	1.9	8.2	56.6	5.8	32,383
Residence													
Rural	48.6	2,28,078	26.0	34.1	30.4	17.4	13.5	7.8	2.0	8.7	61.6	5.6	1,10,885
Urban	62.3	1,02,742	27.6	56.2	52.8	30.3	13.4	5.2	2.1	7.2	50.2	4.2	63,996
Education													
Non-literate	29.7	87,550	15.9	17.0	3.4	3.9	9.8	4.9	1.0	8.3	74.1	7.0	25,969
0-9@ years	52.7	1,36,241	24.1	35.1	28.2	17.8	12.0	6.1	1.3	7.4	61.2	5.3	71,797
10 and above	72.1	1,06,862	32.5	57.2	60.2	32.3	16.0	8.2	3.1	8.9	48.2	4.2	77,043
Religion													
Hindu	52.6	2,71,098	26.0	42.6	38.8	22.8	13.3	7.0	2.0	7.9	57.4	4.9	1,42,635
Muslim	54.4	36,314	27.6	37.2	32.9	18.9	14.2	6.4	2.0	8.6	59.8	6.0	19,767
Christian	50.1	11,031	44.3	49.7	54.8	21.4	13.2	8.9	3.8	13.8	51.5	4.5	5,525
Sikh	52.4	6,523	6.4	32.8	27.6	10.9	16.7	2.8	1.5	9.0	62.8	6.6	3,416
Buddhist	47.1	2,641	13.2	55.5	49.3	20.9	11.6	4.2	3.0	10.1	46.0	3.7	1,245
Jain	72.8	1,239	18.8	57.3	68.1	36.7	15.1	4.2	2.5	5.2	41.5	4.0	901
Zoroastrian	(65.3)	42	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
No religion	34.9	61	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21
Other	71.8	1,871	74.0	34.2	38.1	22.4	13.2	2.7	1.6	8.7	57.0	4.4	1,343
Caste/tribe#													
Scheduled castes	50.5	61,791	22.6	34.9	29.2	18.3	12.3	6.8	1.7	7.5	62.7	6.1	31,175
Scheduled tribes	33.8	34,859	22.4	27.2	28.3	16.8	13.9	9.0	2.7	8.5	58.8	7.1	11,774
Other backward classes	54.0	1,31,898	31.6	43.3	39.3	21.5	12.3	6.7	2.0	9.6	58.1	4.0	71,159
Other	59.8	98,893	23.8	47.7	45.2	26.1	15.3	6.7	2.1	6.9	53.5	5.4	59,181
Standard of living index													
Low	41.5	1,42,306	22.0	20.1	18.4	13.4	12.7	7.1	1.6	8.3	66.1	6.6	59,005
Medium	56.7	1,06,924	29.7	45.0	38.4	21.3	12.6	6.9	2.0	8.4	58.6	4.5	60,590
High	67.8	81,591	28.1	62.6	60.4	32.4	15.1	6.6	2.6	7.9	46.8	4.0	55,286
Total	52.9	3,30,820	26.6	42.2	38.6	22.1	13.4	6.9	2.1	8.2	57.4	5.1	1,74,881

Note: Table includes 144 cases missing information on aware of RTI/STI. Total includes 167 cases with missing information on education are not shown separately. @ Literate men with no year of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to don't know and missing cases. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases. * Percentage was not shown –based on very few cases.

books/ magazines, and the corresponding figure is 60 percent for men who had had at least high school education and who belonged to a high standard of living households.

8.1.1 Knowledge of Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

Women who were aware of RTI/STI were asked about the mode of transmission of RTI/STI. This is presented in Table 8.3. Among women who reported knowledge of RTI/STI, 45 percent of them did not know anything further about the mode of transmission of this disease. The proportion is relatively higher among rural women, young women, non-literate women, women from scheduled tribes, Sikh women and women from low standard of living households.

Table 8.3 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI AMONG WOMEN

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years who have heard of RTI/STI , knowledge of mode of transmission by selected background characteristics, India , 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage by knowledge of mode of transmission					Number of women who have heard of RTI/STI
	Homosexual intercourse	Heterosexual intercourse	Lack of personnel hygiene	Other	Do not know	
Age						
15-19	1.7	16.2	20.1	11.8	59.8	17,145
20-24	3.0	25.9	27.2	12.7	47.6	44,189
25-29	3.7	29.8	29.2	13.0	43.5	49,768
30-34	3.8	29.8	29.0	14.0	42.9	45,635
35-39	4.1	30.5	29.6	14.4	42.0	37,536
40-44	3.6	29.5	28.4	15.0	42.8	30,116
Residence						
Rural	2.6	21.7	23.2	14.1	51.9	1,43,426
Urban	5.0	39.4	36.7	12.6	33.0	80,964
Education						
Non-literate	1.4	12.6	17.9	14.8	60.9	86,882
0-9@ years	3.1	29.0	28.6	13.4	42.6	74,989
10 years and above	6.8	48.5	41.5	12.0	26.0	62,432
Religion						
Hindu	3.3	27.5	27.9	13.7	45.6	1,83,279
Muslim	3.5	26.4	26.9	12.5	47.7	26,289
Christian	10.4	60.1	33.4	7.2	21.0	5,387
Sikh	2.0	14.5	21.4	22.8	50.8	6,090
Buddhist	4.7	37.0	52.4	10.4	25.0	1,647
Jain	3.8	51.9	51.2	12.2	21.5	1,369
Others	5.7	34.1	33.9	3.6	42.7	328
Caste/tribe#						
Scheduled caste	2.5	22.4	22.8	14.0	51.5	40,273
Scheduled tribe	4.1	20.2	25.0	11.5	53.7	13,340
Other backward class	3.4	27.9	25.9	12.1	46.5	90,111
Other	3.9	32.5	33.7	15.4	38.7	78,804
Standard of living index						
Low	1.6	13.5	18.2	13.8	61.2	83,265
Medium	3.3	29.8	28.3	13.8	42.2	69,230
High	5.8	43.2	39.1	13.1	29.2	71,895
Total	3.5	28.1	28.0	13.6	45.1	2,24,390

Note: Total includes 87 cases with missing information on education are not shown separately. @ Literate women with no years of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases.

Fifty-two percent of the rural women did not know about the mode of transmission of RTI/ STI compared to 33 percent of urban women. Heterosexual intercourse and lack of personnel hygiene were mentioned by 28 percent of women as mode of transmission of RTI/STI. Only 4 percent of women reported homosexual intercourse and 14 percent reported other modes of transmission of RTI/STI.

Table 8.4 presents the knowledge of mode of transmission of RTI/STI among men. Among men who had heard of RTI/STI, 18 percent of them mentioned that they did not know anything about the mode of transmission of this disease. The percentage of men who did not know about the mode of transmission is higher among young men, men from rural areas, non-literate men, Hindu and Muslim men, men from scheduled tribes and men from household with a low standard of living.

Table 8.4 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI AMONG MEN

Percentage of husbands of currently married women who have heard of RTI/STI , knowledge of mode of transmission by selected background characteristics, India , 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage by knowledge of mode of transmission				Do not know	Number of men who have heard of RTI/STI
	Homosexual intercourse	Heterosexual intercourse	Lack of personnel hygiene	Other		
Age						
<25	6.1	57.5	22.0	9.2	25.4	13,740
25-34	7.9	65.9	24.9	8.5	18.0	64,273
35-44	8.3	67.9	24.8	9.3	16.7	64,485
45+	7.7	67.5	23.4	9.8	16.1	32,383
Residence						
Rural	6.2	62.3	21.2	9.2	21.3	1,10,885
Urban	10.8	73.2	29.8	9.0	11.6	63,996
Education						
Non-literate	3.3	49.6	14.7	9.7	31.5	25,969
0-9@ years	5.6	63.0	19.4	9.4	20.0	71,797
10 years and above	11.5	74.9	32.3	8.6	11.1	77,043
Religion						
Hindu	7.5	65.8	24.0	8.7	18.4	1,42,635
Muslim	8.9	64.3	22.3	10.7	18.5	19,767
Christian	13.6	83.6	25.9	6.2	7.0	5,525
Sikh	3.6	51.3	36.0	24.7	13.6	3,416
Buddhist	10.5	82.8	33.6	6.8	9.2	1,245
Jain	10.0	69.6	32.2	10.9	10.7	901
Others	19.3	88.0	42.4	3.4	6.6	1,343
Caste/tribe#						
Scheduled caste	5.7	62.8	20.2	10.1	19.4	31,175
Scheduled tribe	7.5	57.1	24.5	9.4	24.0	11,774
Other backward class	8.7	68.7	24.5	6.9	18.4	71,159
Other	8.1	67.1	26.6	11.2	14.8	59,181
Standard of living index						
Low	5.0	53.0	18.1	9.5	28.4	59,005
Medium	7.8	70.2	23.8	8.7	14.9	60,590
High	11.0	76.1	31.7	9.2	9.6	55,286
Total	7.9	66.3	24.4	9.1	17.8	1,74,881

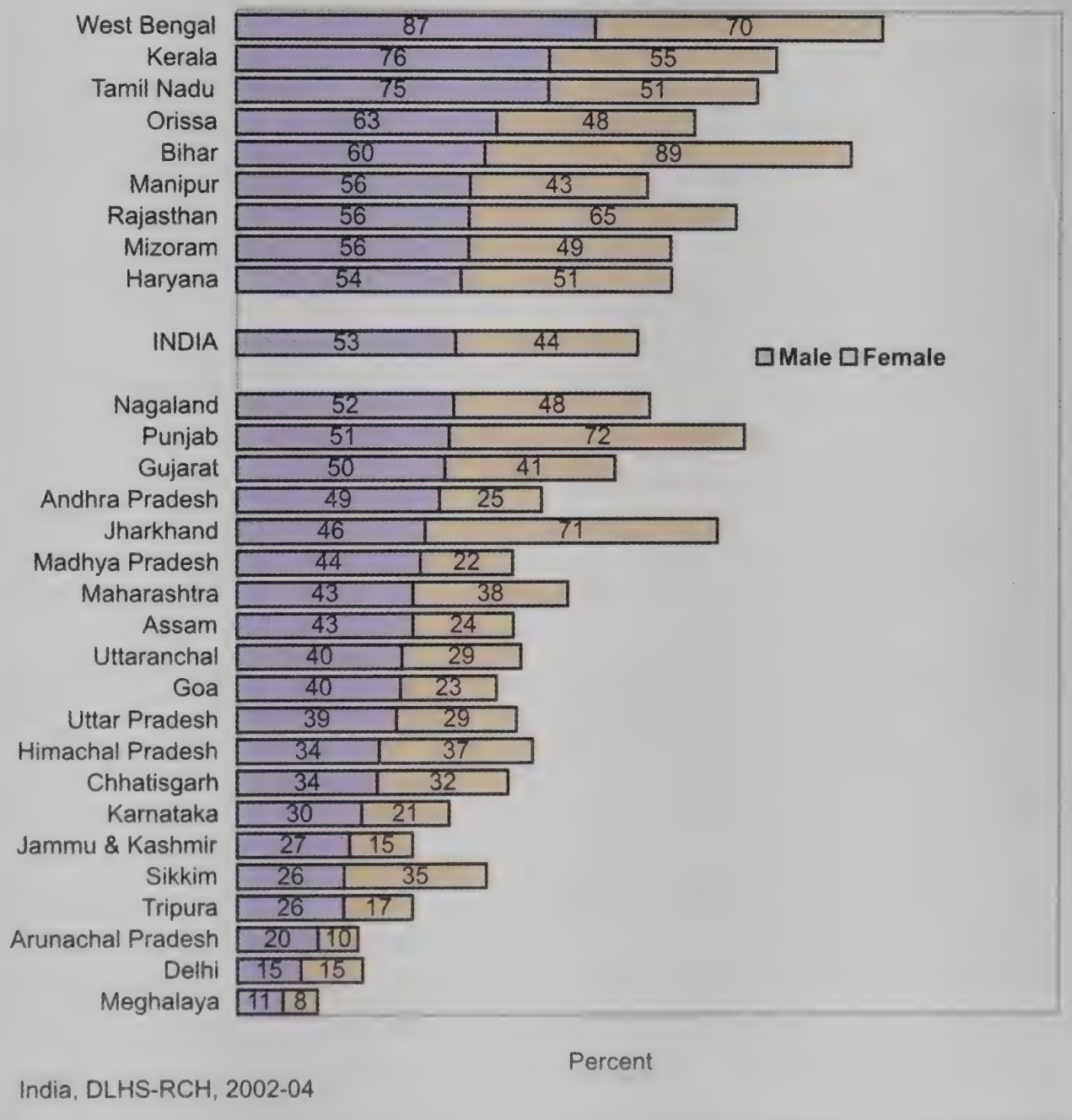
Note: Total includes 72 cases with missing information on education are not shown separately. @ Literate men with no years of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases.

Among the men who knew about the mode of transmission of RTI/STI, 66 percent mentioned heterosexual intercourse as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. Twenty-four percent reported lack of personnel hygiene, and only 8 percent mentioned homosexual intercourse whereas 9 percent reported other modes of transmission.

8.1.2 Awareness of RTI/STI by State/Union Territory

Table 8.5 shows the percentage distribution of currently married women and their husbands who were aware of RTI/STI by states/union territories. According to DLHS-RCH, 44 percent of women were aware of RTI/STI and the corresponding figures for husbands of eligible women were 53 percent. The awareness of RTI/STI among men is higher than that among women by 9 percentage points.

Figure 8.2
Awareness of RTI/STI Among Women and Men by State



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 8.5 AWARENESS OF RTI/STI BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of currently married women and their husbands aware of RTI/STI by States/ Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / union territory	Aware of RTI/STI	
	Women	Men
Andhra Pradesh	24.7	49.0
Arunachal Pradesh	9.7	19.6
Assam	24.3	42.6
Bihar	88.9	60.0
Chhatisgarh	31.7	34.0
Delhi	15.0	15.4
Goa	23.2	39.6
Gujarat	41.3	50.3
Haryana	51.0	54.2
Himachal Pradesh	37.2	34.4
Jammu & Kashmir	15.3	27.2
Jharkhand	71.0	45.5
Karnataka	21.2	30.2
Kerala	55.1	75.6
Madhya Pradesh	22.3	44.4
Maharashtra	37.5	42.6
Manipur	43.0	56.4
Meghalaya	8.3	11.1
Mizoram	49.0	56.1
Nagaland	47.6	52.4
Orissa	48.0	62.8
Punjab	71.7	51.4
Rajasthan	64.7	56.2
Sikkim	34.5	25.9
Tamil Nadu	50.7	75.4
Tripura	16.7	25.8
Uttar Pradesh	29.1	38.6
Uttaranchal	28.9	39.9
West Bengal	69.7	86.7
Union Territory		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.3	53.0
Chandigarh	32.5	17.9
Daman & Diu	40.6	53.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.3	59.2
Lakshadweep	56.0	73.9
Pondicherry	38.6	82.0
India	44.2	52.9

In general, in most of the states/union territories, except - Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Chandigarh, men are more aware of RTI/STI than women (see-Figure 8.2). The highest level of awareness about RTI/STI among men was reported in West Bengal (87 percent), followed by Pondicherry (82 percent), Kerala (76 percent) and Tamil Nadu (75 percent), while the lowest was in Meghalaya (11 percent). Among women, the highest level of awareness of RTI/STI was reported in Bihar (89 percent), followed by Punjab (72 percent), Jharkhand (71 percent) and West Bengal (70 percent) and the lowest was in Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh (less than 10 percent).

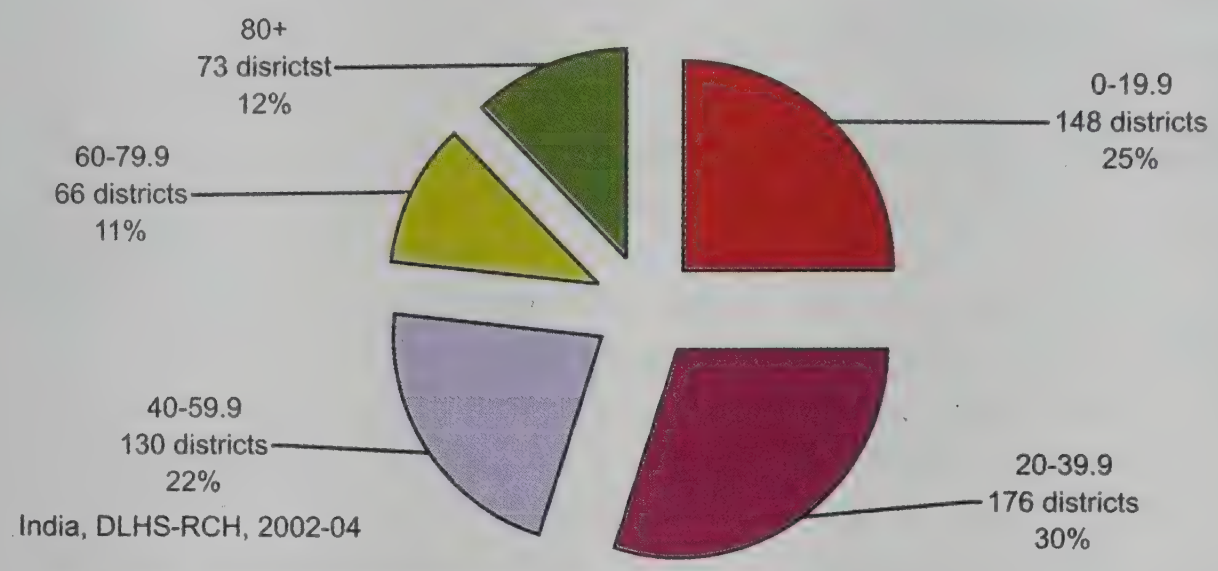
The awareness of RTI/STI in most of the states/union territories among both men and women is low. In fact, except in five states, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal and in the union territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, in no other states/union territories did more than 60 percent men report awareness of RTI/STI. Even among women, only in five states, namely Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Punjab and Bihar did 60 percent women, report awareness of RTI/STI. The level of awareness of RTI/STI among men and women is low particularly in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi where one-fifth or less men and women reported awareness about RTI/STI.

8.1.3 Awareness of RTI/STI by Districts

The distribution of all 593 surveyed districts in India by percentage of women and their husbands who were aware of RTI/STI is presented in Figures 8.3 and 8.4 respectively. There are 148, 176, 130, 66 and 73 districts with the proportion of women aware of RTI/STI falling in the groups of below 20 percent, 20-39.9 percent, 40-59.9 percent, 60-79.9 percent and 80 and more percent respectively. In other words, in more than 75 percent of the districts in India, awareness about RTI/STI among women is less than 60 percent. In 148 districts (25 percent districts of total districts in India) the level of awareness is below 20 percent. Among all the districts in India, the lowest level of awareness that is, less than one percent was reported in Doda and Kathua both in Jammu and Kashmir and in Sidhi from Madhya Pradesh and the highest in Saharsa (100 percent) from Bihar. In 55 districts from the EAG states (that is, 26 districts from Madhya Pradesh, 19 districts from Uttar Pradesh, 6 districts from Chhatisgarh, 2 districts from Uttaranchal and one district each from Rajasthan and Orissa), 24 districts from Northern India, (that is, 11 districts from Jammu and Kashmir, 6 districts from Himachal Pradesh, 5 districts from Delhi, and 2 districts from Haryana), 36 districts from the Northeastern states, (all 13 districts from Arunachal Pradesh, 6 districts each from Assam and Meghalaya, 4 districts from Manipur, 3 districts from Tripura and 2 districts each from Sikkm and Mizoaram), 23 districts from the southern states (14 districts from Karnataka, 8 districts from Andhra Pradesh and one district from Andaman and Nicobar Islands,) and in 10 districts from the western states (7 districts from Maharashtra, two districts from Gujarat and one district from Goa) awareness is less than 20 percent. There are only 22 districts in India, 17 districts from Bihar, 3 districts from Jharkhand and 2 districts from Punjab, where 95 percent or more women reported awareness about RTI/STI.

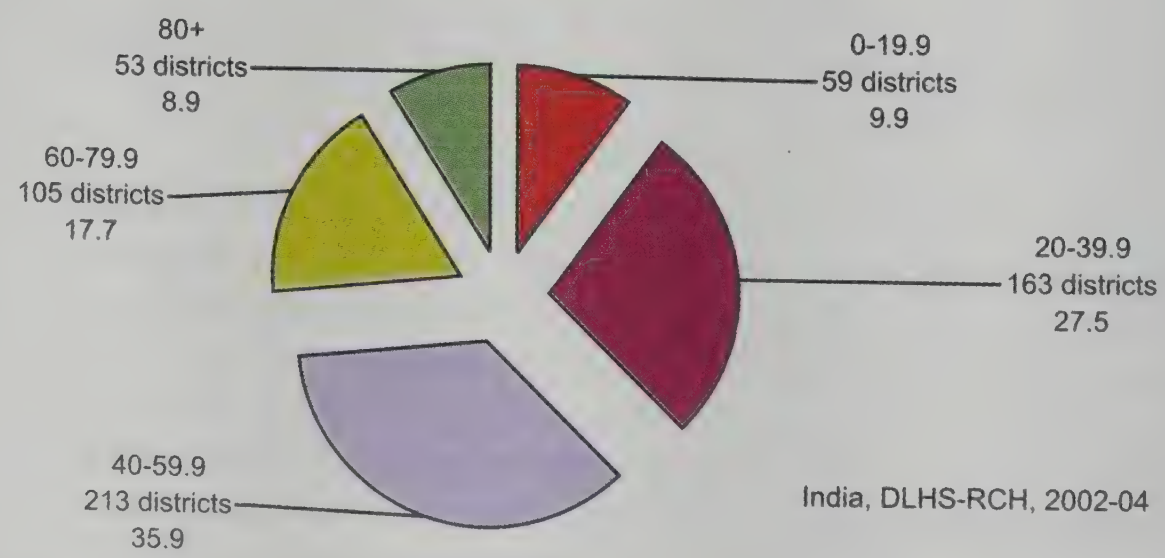
The male level of awareness in 73 percent of the districts in India is less than 60 percent. In 59 districts (10 percent districts of total districts in India) the level of awareness is below 20 percent. The lowest level of awareness was reported in Kathua (one percent) district from Jammu and Kashmir and the highest in Nadia (97 percent) from West Bengal. There are 20 districts in the Northeastern states, (Arunachal Pradesh (8 districts), Meghalaya (5 districts), Manipur (4 districts) and one district each from Assam, Tripur and Mizoram), 17 districts from the northern states, (Jammu and Kashmir - 6 districts, Himachal Pradesh (5 districts), Delhi (5 districts) and Chandigarh), 13 districts from EAG states, (Uttar Pradesh (6 districts), Madhya Pradesh (5 districts) and one each from Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal), 6 districts from the southern states, (5 districts from Karnataka and Nicobar district of Andaman and Nicobar Island,) and 3 districts from the western states (2 from Maharashtra and one from Gujarat) where awareness about RTI/STI is less than 20 percent. Only in Hugli and Nadia district from West Bengal and Pathanamthitta of Kerala the awareness level was 95 percent and more.

Figure 8.3
Distributions of Districts by Percentage of Women Aware of RTI/STI



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Figure 8.4
Distributions of Districts by Percentage of Husbands of Women Aware of RTI/STI



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

8.2 Prevalence of RTI/STI

In DLHS-RCH, information was collected on the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted infections from women and their husbands, and information on menstruation related problems in the three months immediately preceding the survey.

The prevalence of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted tract infections is judged by their symptoms. All the respondents were told about the symptoms of RTI/STI, and were asked whether they had had any of them. In case of the presence of at least one symptom they were further asked whether they had sought treatment for such problems, and if they had sought treatment, details regarding the sources of treatment were also recorded. The topic of RTI/STI is quite sensitive. The culture of silence prevents people from discussing such topics in front of others. Despite intensive training investigators, the respondent might have hesitated in reporting the symptoms of RTI/STI and therefore what is reported here may be the lower limit.

Table 8.6 and Figure 8.5 show that around one-third of currently married women (32 percent) reported at least one reproductive health problems. The problems reported by women were 'low backache' (20 percent), 'pain in lower abdomen' (10 percent), 'itching over vulva' (7 percent), 'frequent / painful passage of urine' (6 percent), 'painful sexual intercourse' (5 percent), and 'involuntary escape of urine while coughing or sneezing' (4 percent). Other symptoms of reproductive health reported by women were 'fever' (5 percent), 'boils/ ulcers/ warts around vulva' (3 percent), 'some mass coming out of vagina' (4 percent) and 'swelling / lump in breast' (1 percent). Very few women (1 percent) reported 'bleeding after sexual intercourse' and 'swelling in the groin' (3 percent). The prevalence of any reproductive health problems and specific symptoms are higher among rural women than urban women.

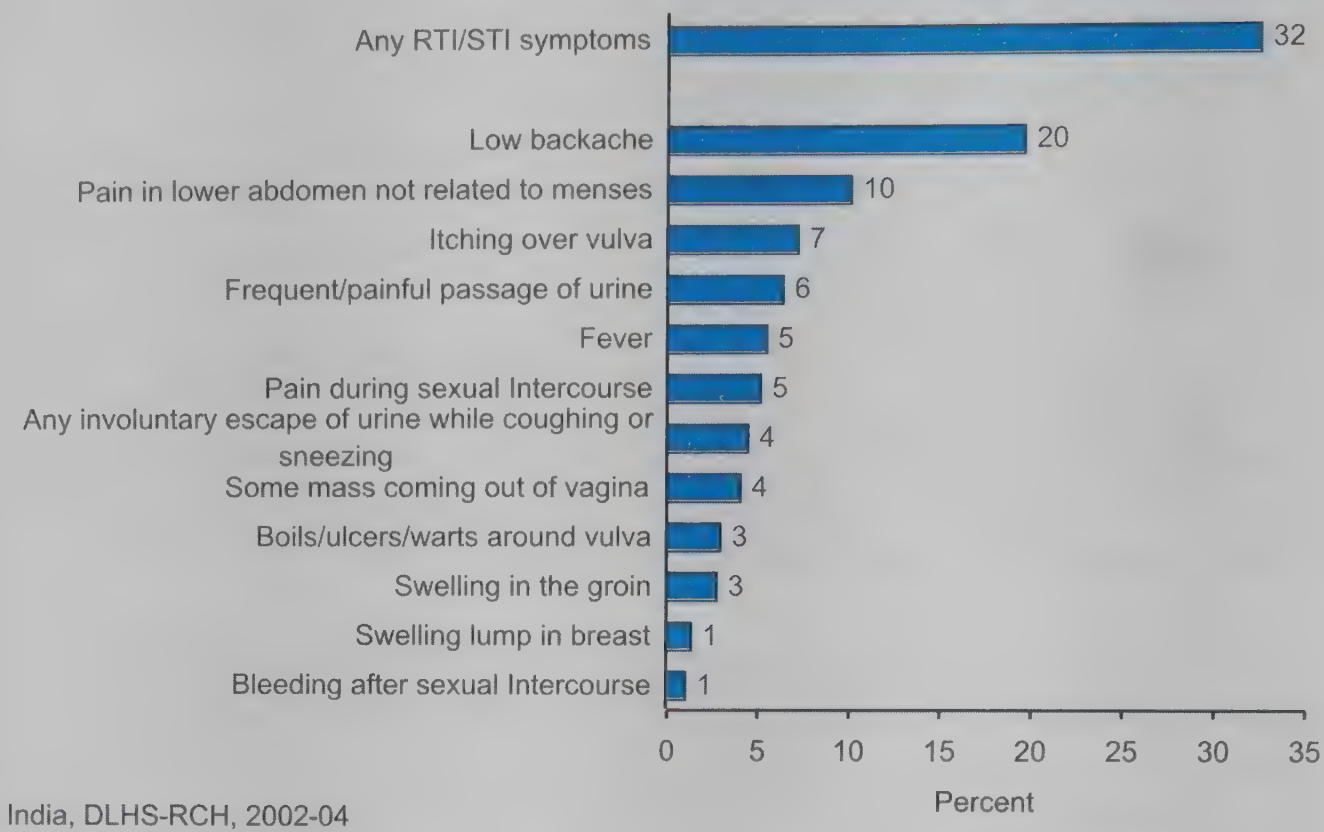
Table 8.6 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI AMONG WOMEN

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 who reported any symptoms RTI/STI and specific symptoms during three months prior to survey, according to residence, India, 2002-04

Symptoms	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percentage of women reported any RTI/STI symptoms	32.3	33.7	29.3
Symptoms			
Itching over vulva	7.1	7.3	6.5
Boils/ ulcers/ warts around vulva	2.9	3.2	2.3
Pain in lower abdomen not related to menses	10.0	10.7	8.4
Low backache	19.5	20.1	18.2
Pain during sexual intercourse	5.1	5.6	4.0
Bleeding after sexual intercourse	1.0	1.2	0.7
Swelling in the groin	2.7	3.0	2.2
Frequent / painful passage of urine	6.3	7.1	4.7
Fever	5.4	6.1	4.0
Some mass coming out of vagina	4.0	4.5	2.9
Any involuntary escape of urine while coughing or sneezing	4.4	4.9	3.3
Swelling / lump in breast	1.3	1.4	1.0
Number of women	5,07,622	3,45,948	1,61,674

Note: Table includes 287 cases missing information on symptoms of RTI/STI

Figure 8.5
Symptomps of RTI/STI Among Women



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 8.7 and Figure 8.6 show the prevalence of reproductive health problems among husbands of currently married women. Eight percent of the men reported experiencing at least one symptom of reproductive health problems in the last three months preceding the survey. The prevalence of reproductive health problems is higher among rural men (9 percent) than among urban men (4 percent). The specifics problem of reproductive health experienced by men is 'difficulty / pain while urinating or very frequent urination (3 percent), 'itching / irritation around genital' (3 percent), 'discharge from penis' (2 percent), 'sore / rash / redness on genitals or anal area' and 'swelling of testis or in groin area' (1 percent each).

Among men who reported any reproductive health problems, 40 percent of them sought treatment. There is not much rural-urban differential in seeking treatment for reproductive health problems. Among them only 30 percent visited a government health facility, including primary health centre (4 percent) and sub-centre (3 percent) and 41 percent visited a private health facility. A considerable number of men (13 percent) were treated by the Indian system of medicine, 15 percent obtained treatment from a chemist or medical shop, and 10 percent of the men reported that they were treated at other sources.

A relatively higher proportion of men from rural areas utilized the government health facility and chemist or medical shop for the treatment. The utilization of private health facilities and also of the Indian system of medicine was more among urban men (15 percent) than rural men (13 percent). A large proportion of men visited a doctor (70 percent), 74 percent in urban areas and 69 percent in rural areas. Four percent of men were seen by a male health worker, 3 percent by a traditional healer, 3 percent by relatives or friends, and 3 percent by an ISM practitioner. Five percent of the

men used home remedies and 12 percent of them went to chemists. Another 9 percent of men obtained treatment from other sources. The percentage of men who obtained treatment, except from doctors, is somewhat higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

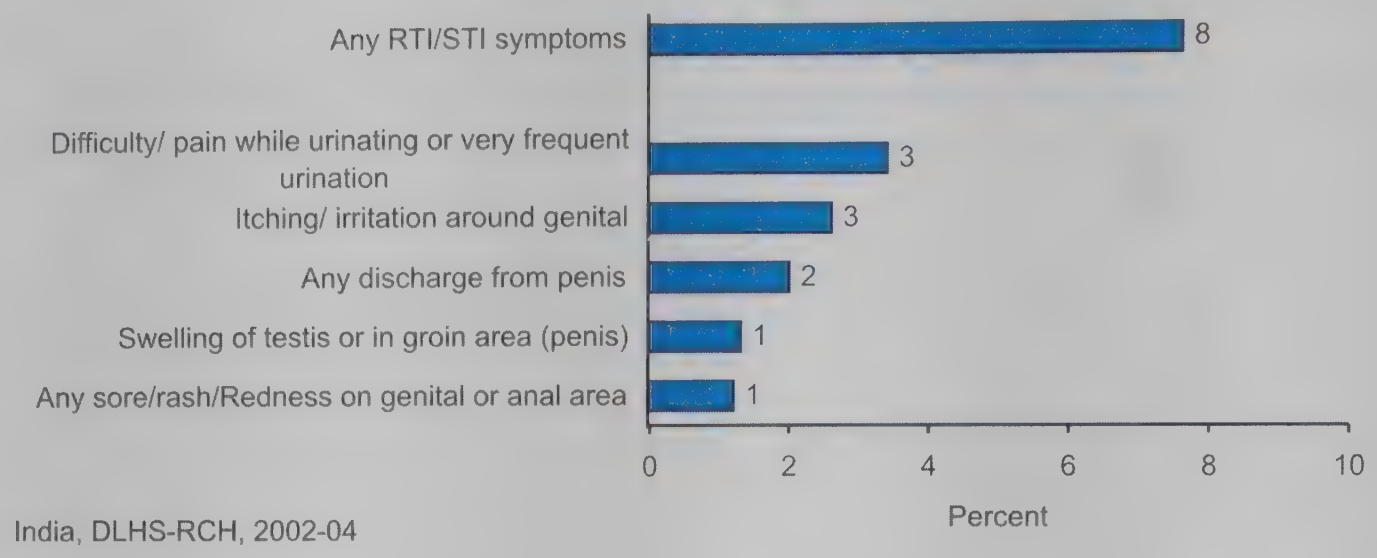
Table 8.7 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI AMONG MEN

Percentage of husbands of currently married women who reported any symptoms RTI/STI and specific symptoms during three months prior to survey and sought treatment for RTI/STI by source of treatment, according to residence, State, 2002-04

Symptoms and treatment	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percentage of men reported any RTI/STI symptoms	7.6	9.0	4.4
Symptoms			
Any discharge from penis	2.0	2.5	1.0
Any sore / rash / redness on genitals or anal area	1.2	1.4	0.7
Difficulty / pain while urinating or very frequent urination	3.4	4.1	1.8
Swelling of testis or in groin area	1.3	1.7	0.5
Itching / irritation around genital	2.6	3.0	1.7
Number of men	3,30,820	2,28,078	1,02,742
Percentage of men sought treatment for any RTI/STI	40.2	39.7	42.5
Number of men[1]	25,009	20,476	4,533
Percentage who sought treatment at health facility[2]			
Government health facility[3]	30.1	30.4	28.7
Primary health centre	3.9	4.4	1.8
Sub centre	3.3	3.5	2.7
Private health facility[4]	40.8	40.2	43.2
ISM[5] facility	13.1	12.6	15.2
Chemist/ medical shop	14.8	15.0	14.2
Others	10.2	10.7	8.1
Percentage obtained treatment from[2]			
Doctor	69.9	69.0	73.5
Male health worker	3.8	3.9	3.1
Traditional healer	2.6	2.9	1.5
Relative/friends	3.4	3.5	3.2
ISM practitioner	2.7	2.8	2.6
Home remedy	4.5	4.6	4.0
Chemist/ medical shop	12.0	12.0	11.9
Other	9.3	10.1	5.8
Number of men[6]	10,056	8,130	1,927

Note: [1] Based on men with any symptoms of RTI/STI. [2] Percentage may add more than 100.0 due to multiple responses and based on who sought treatment. [3] Includes Government municipal hospital, dispensary, UHC/ UHP /UWFC, CHC/ rural hospital, Primary health centre, sub-centre. [4] Includes private hospital/ clinic, non-governmental / trust hospital/clinic. [5] Either government or private hospital/clinic of Indian system of medicine. [6] Based on who sought treatment for RTI/STI.

Figure 8.6
Symptomps of RTI/STI Among Husbands



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

The DLHS-RCH also collected information from currently married women on problem such as abnormal vaginal discharge, texture, colour and odour of discharge in the three months preceding the survey. The prevalence of reproductive health problems among currently married women is estimated from women's self experiences.

Table 8.8 shows the syndromic prevalence of vaginal discharge related problems among currently married women in India during the three months preceding the survey according to the residence. Sixteen percent of women reported about problems related to vaginal discharge. The prevalence of vaginal discharge is relatively higher among rural women (17 percent) than among urban women (13 percent).

Among the women who had reported symptoms of vaginal discharge, 32 percent went for treatment, and a higher percentage (40 percent) was from urban areas than from the rural areas (30 percent). A considerable proportion (58 percent) visited a private health facility followed by ISM (10 percent). Only 25 percent went to a government health facility including 5 percent to a primary health centre and one percent to a sub centre, 7 percent opted for home remedies and 6 percent of the women visited other places for treatment. The proportion of women who visited a private health facility is higher in urban areas (61 percent) than in rural areas (57 percent), and the proportion of women who visited a facility rendering the Indian system of medicine, is marginally higher in urban areas (10 percent) than in rural areas (9 percent). A significantly higher proportion (80 percent) of women in the country obtained treatment from doctors for their problems. Around 8 percent of women were treated by ANM/Nurse/Midwife /LHV and 6 percent by other health professionals.

Table 8.8 ABNORMAL VAGINAL DISCHARGE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 who reported had any abnormal vaginal discharge during three months prior to survey and percentage who sought treatment and source of treatment according to residence, India, 2002-04

Symptoms and treatment	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percentage of women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	15.8	17.3	12.6
Number of women	507,622	345,948	161,674
Percentage of women sought treatment for vaginal discharge[1]	32.4	29.8	40.1
Number of women	80,283	59,942	20,341
Percentage who sought treatment at health facility [2, 3]			
Government health facility[4]	25.4	25.9	24.3
Primary health centre	4.7	6.1	1.8
Sub centre	1.4	1.7	0.6
Private health facility[5]	58.3	56.9	61.2
ISM[6] facility	9.7	9.4	10.2
Home remedy	6.9	7.6	5.5
Others	5.9	6.4	4.9
Percent distribution of women who obtained treatment from [3]			
Doctor	80.3	77.9	85.5
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.7	8.6	5.9
Other health professionals[7]	6.3	7.1	4.7
Others	5.2	6.0	3.5
Missing	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	26,000	17,850	8,151

Note: Table includes 260 cases with missing information on abnormal vaginal discharge. [1] Based on women who reported having vaginal discharge. [2] Multiple responses. [3] Based on women who sought treatment for vaginal discharge. [4] Includes Government municipal hospital, dispensary, UHC/ UHP /UWFC, CHC/ rural hospital, Primary health centre, sub-centre and out reach/ MCP clinic in village. [5] Includes private hospital/ clinic, non-governmental / trust hospital/clinic, chemist/ medical shop. [6] Either government or private hospital/clinic of Indian system of medicine, [7] Includes *dai* (trained or untrained), relative or friends and chemist/ medical shop.

8.3 Menstruation Related Problems

Table 8.9 shows the percentage of women who had menstruation related problems and who sought treatment during the three months preceding the survey. It can be seen from table that around 17 percent of the women in India reported menstruation related problems. The rural-urban differential is not substantial (Urban-16 and Rural-18 percent). Among those women who had reported menstrual problems in India, 42 percent, 27 percent, and 21 percent reported 'No period', 'scanty bleeding', and 'delayed periods' as symptoms respectively. The magnitude of these symptoms is more or less the same among urban as well as rural women. It seems 'No periods' and 'scanty bleeding' are the main menstrual problems prevalent in India.

Among the women who had menstrual problems, 36 percent of them sought treatment and the figures for urban and rural areas were 43 percent and 33 percent respectively. A large proportion of women (61 percent) visited private health facilities for treatment of menstrual problems, whereas only 27 percent of the women visited a government health facility. Around 10 percent of the women were treated at an ISM facility, which is also true for urban and rural areas. Most of the women went to a doctor for treatment (86 percent). The figures for urban and rural areas are 91 and 84 percent respectively.

Table 8.9 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and percentage who sought treatment and source of treatment according to residence, India, 2002-04

Symptoms and treatment	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percentage of women with any menstruation related problem	17.2	18.0	15.6
Number of women	3,90,871	2,58,013	1,32,858
Symptoms[1]			
No period	4.2	4.2	4.2
Painful period	42.3	44.4	37.6
Frequent or short period	15.2	15.6	14.4
Delayed period	21.4	21.2	21.9
Prolonged bleeding	7.2	7.4	6.9
Excessive bleeding	15.0	14.9	15.3
Continuous bleeding	3.4	3.5	3.1
Scanty bleeding	26.5	26.3	26.8
Inter-menstrual bleeding	6.9	7.1	6.5
Percentage of women sought treatment for who had any menstruation related problems	36.1	33.1	42.9
Number of women	67,233	46,568	20,666
Percentage who sought treatment at health facility [2, 3]			
Government health facility[4]	27.3	28.8	24.8
Primary health centre	5.1	7.0	1.9
Sub centre	1.6	2.3	0.4
Private health facility[5]	61.0	59.3	64.0
ISM[6] facility	10.1	9.5	11.3
Others	3.7	4.4	2.5
Percent distribution of women who obtained treatment from [2,3]			
Doctor	86.4	83.8	90.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.4	8.3	5.8
Other health professionals[7]	5.0	5.6	3.8
Others	3.5	4.7	1.3
Number of women	24,291	15,420	8,871

Note: Table includes 66 cases with missing information on menstruation related problems. [1] Based on women who reported any menstruation problems. [2] Multiple responses. [3] Based on women who sought treatment for menstruation problems. [4]Includes Government municipal hospital, dispensary, UHC/ UHP /UWFC, CHC/ rural hospital, Primary health centre, sub-centre and out reach/ MCP clinic in village. [5]Includes private hospital/ clinic, non-governmental / trust hospital/clinic, chemist/ medical shop. [6] Either government or private hospital/clinic of Indian system of medicine. [7] Includes *dai* (trained or untrained), relative or friends and chemist/ medical shop.

8.4 Prevalence of RTIs/STIs by State/Union Territory

Table 8.10 presents the prevalence of RTIs/STIs among currently married women and their husbands by states/union territories. The range of the prevalence of reported symptom (s) of RTI/STI among women was the lowest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (9 percent) to the highest in Mizoram (48 percent). Nearly all the states/union territories, at least one in every 10 women reported the prevalence of symptoms of RTI/STI. In Kerala, Maharashtra, Daman and Diu, Uttaranchal, Chandigarh, Rajasthan and Mizoram the prevalence was above 40 percent. Problems related to abnormal vaginal discharge ranges from one percent in Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya to 31 percent in Uttaranchal. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chandigarh 20-30 percent reported problems of vaginal discharge. In all these states/union territories where a high level of prevalence of vaginal discharge among women was recorded, less than 35 percent of the women had sought treatment for their problem.

In most of the states/union territories, the prevalence of RTI/STIs among husbands' of eligible women as judged by the reporting of symptoms was substantially low. In every state/union territory, less than one-fifth of the husbands reported that they had at least one symptom of RTI/STI. Only in Manipur, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland the prevalence of symptom (s) of RTI/STI among husbands was between 11-15 percent. In all these states/union territories where a comparatively higher prevalence was recorded, about 20-40 percent men had sought treatment for their problem (s). Men from Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh reported the lowest prevalence of symptoms of RTIs/STIs (2- 4 percent).

8.5 Prevalence of RTIs/STIs by Districts

The percentage of currently married women in the age group 15-44 years, who reported at least one symptom of RTI/STI by district, is presented in Figure 8.7. In about one-third of the districts in India prevalence of reported symptoms is 40 percent or more. Women from Nicobar (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Chamrajnagar (Karnataka), Idukki (Kerala), Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai (Tamil Nadu), South Goa (Goa), Raipur (Chhatisgarh), Baramula, Doda, Rajouri, Kathua (Jammu and Kashmir), and East Garo Hills (Meghalaya) reported the lowest prevalence of symptoms of RTI/STI (2-5 percent). Out of a total of 121 districts, (20 percent of the districts in India) less than 20 percent of the women reported symptoms of RTI/STI, out of these, 58 districts are from the southern states and they are from Andhra Pradesh (21 out of 23 districts), Karnataka (15 out of 27 districts), Tamil Nadu (16 out of 30 districts), Pondicherry (3 districts), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (two districts) and Kerala (one district) and 21 districts are from northern states- Jammu and Kashmir (7 districts), Punjab (6 districts), Delhi (4 districts), Haryana (3 districts) and Himachal Pradesh (one district), and 18 districts are from Northeastern states, Assam (8 districts), Meghalaya (6 districts), Arunachal Pradesh (2 district), and one district each from Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim. Seventeen districts in this group are from EAG states, most of them from Chhatisgarh and 7 districts from western states.

Out of 191 districts that fall in the category of 40 percent or more prevalence of RTI/STI, 123 districts are from EAG states Rajasthan (30 out of 32 districts), Madhya Pradesh (21 districts), Uttar Pradesh (19 districts), Bihar (17 districts), Uttaranchal (11 districts), Jharkhand (9 districts)

and Orissa (5 districts). Out of the remaining districts, 34 districts are from the western states, (in which 23 districts are from Maharashtra,) 21 districts from northeastern states, 11 districts from northern states, 7 districts from southern states (all from Kerala) and 5 districts from West Bengal.

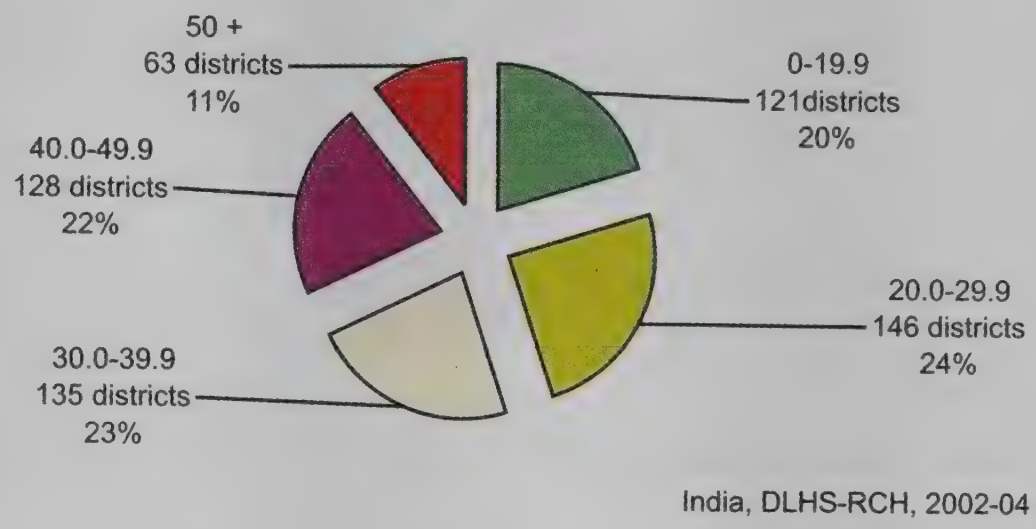
Table 8.10 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE INDICATORS BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of currently married women and husbands who reported reproductive health problems and percentage who sought treatment for the problems by States / Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / union territory	Percentage of women			Percentage of men	
	With any symptoms of RTI/STI	Reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Sought treatment for abnormal vaginal discharge	With any symptoms of RTI/STI	Sought treatment for RTI/STI problems
Andhra Pradesh	13.7	8.2	46.1	3.1	41.1
Arunachal Pradesh	35.1	8.3	25.0	6.1	36.3
Assam	23.6	12.4	24.9	7.3	36.6
Bihar	39.5	20.4	28.5	11.6	36.3
Chhatisgarh	17.0	9.5	22.5	6.0	39.3
Delhi	26.2	13.8	48.0	2.3	52.2
Goa	23.5	6.5	30.0	4.9	(76.7)
Gujarat	37.6	17.2	25.1	6.4	39.5
Haryana	30.9	16.7	37.9	6.4	42.8
Himachal Pradesh	31.0	17.6	40.6	3.8	59.6
Jammu & Kashmir	16.0	0.9	62.1	6.2	54.0
Jharkhand	38.9	14.8	32.0	11.3	36.8
Karnataka	19.2	7.3	46.1	3.2	35.9
Kerala	41.3	11.5	41.4	4.1	47.3
Madhya Pradesh	38.8	27.2	26.0	11.9	40.2
Maharashtra	42.2	11.6	39.2	5.1	54.0
Manipur	33.2	6.3	26.8	11.0	34.9
Meghalaya	19.0	1.2	34.1	4.1	9.7
Mizoram	48.4	9.1	23.4	7.4	19.0
Nagaland	38.1	7.1	20.7	15.3	23.1
Orissa	32.3	8.2	28.2	8.7	36.7
Punjab	21.3	11.0	45.1	4.1	62.6
Rajasthan	47.5	25.1	21.4	11.5	40.2
Sikkim	39.5	5.0	40.0	8.9	33.0
Tamil Nadu	17.1	9.4	41.9	2.8	45.5
Tripura	31.2	5.3	37.3	9.5	33.0
Uttar Pradesh	35.6	23.4	32.9	9.5	43.4
Uttaranchal	45.2	30.6	27.5	8.2	40.2
West Bengal	36.4	15.7	38.9	11.5	35.7
Union Territory					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.1	4.0	54.8	5.4	62.2
Chandigarh	47.3	29.4	34.4	3.4	*
Daman & Diu	42.5	9.9	39.1	5.5	17.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19.9	14.7	16.3	4.2	(40.7)
Lakshadweep	28.8	7.5	56.6	1.4	*
Pondicherry	12.8	8.3	35.4	1.4	(28.9)
India	32.3	15.8	32.4	7.6	40.2

Note: ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases. * Percentage not shown – based on very few cases.

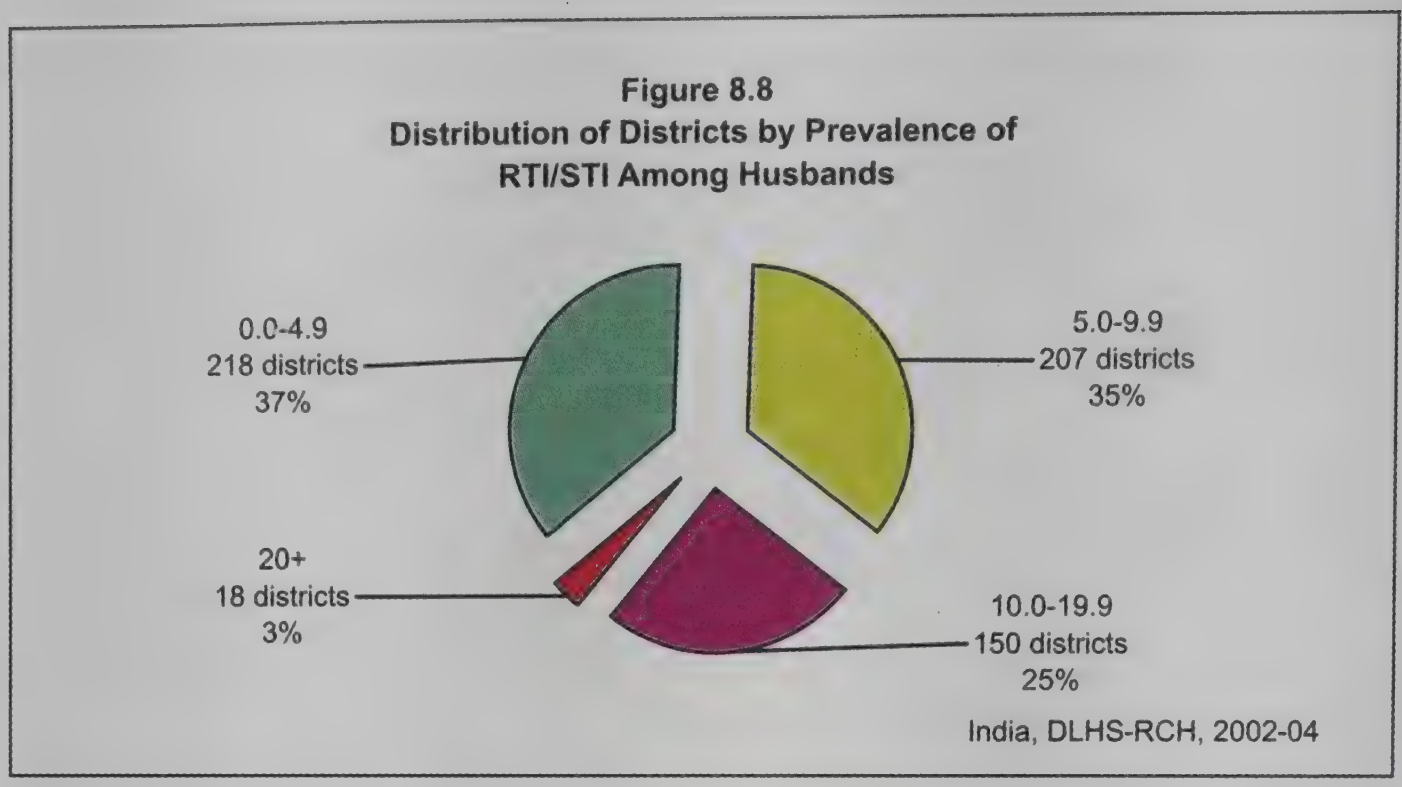
Figure 8.7
Distribution of Districts by Prevalence of RTI/STI Among Women



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

The percentage of husbands' of eligible women who reported at least one symptom of RTI/ STI ranging between below 5 percent (218 districts), 5.0 to 9.9 percent (207 districts), 10.0 to 19.9 percent (150 districts) and 20.0 and above percent (18 districts), is shown in Figure 8.8. Out of 218 districts (37 percent of total districts), there are 11 districts in India where reported symptoms of RTI/STI are not calculated due to sample size and these districts are Baramula (Jammu and Kashmir), Mumbai sub-urban (Maharashtra), Bellary, Chitradurga, Udupi, Mysore, Chamrajnagar (Karnataka), Erode, Coimbatore, Sivaganga and Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu). Reported symptoms among women were low in these districts.

Most of the districts from southern India (79 districts)- Andhra Pradesh (18 districts), Karnataka (21 districts), Kerala (10 districts), Tamil Nadu (23 districts), Pondicherry (all four districts) and one district from Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, 47 districts in the northern states- all 9 districts from Delhi, 14 districts from Punjab, 9 districts each from Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, 5 districts from Jammu and Kashmir, and 32 districts from northeastern states, 29 districts from EAG states, 27 districts from western states and 5 districts from West Bengal also fall in the category of below 5 percent prevalence. Districts, where reported symptoms of RTI/STI is high (20 percent or more) are mostly from EAG states (13 districts) namely, 4 districts each from Bihar and Jharkhand, 2 districts from Rajasthan, one district each from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, 2 districts from West Bengal and one district each from Manipur, Nagaland and Karnataka. The highest prevalence of RTI/STI among men was recorded in Dimapur (33 percent) from Nagaland followed by Haveri (29 percent) from Karnataka.



8.6 HIV/AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is an illness caused by the Human Immune Virus (HIV), which weakens the immune system and leads to death through secondary infection such as tuberculosis or pneumonia. The virus is generally transmitted through sexual contact, through the placenta of HIV-infected women to their children, or through contact with a contaminated needle (injections) or blood. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS has been on the rise for more than a decade in India and has reached alarming proportions in recent years. To prevent HIV transmission, the government has been making various efforts.

DLHS-RCH has collected information on knowledge of HIV/AIDS, common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS its transmission and its prevention. All the currently married women in the age group 15-44 and their husbands were first asked if they had ever heard of an illness called HIV/AIDS. Respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS were further asked about their source of information, mode of transmission, and correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS transfusion.

8.6.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Table 8.11 shows the percentage of women who had heard about HIV/AIDS by some selected background characteristics. Fifty-four percent of currently married women in India had heard of HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is much lower among rural women, non-literate women, women from scheduled tribes, women from households with a low standard of living, among young women and women from other religious groups. Seventy-eight percent of urban women had heard about HIV/AIDS compared to only 42 percent of rural women. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS steadily increased with an increase in educational level and the standard of living.

Table 8.11 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS AMONG WOMEN

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years who have heard about RTI/STI and among men who have heard about RTI/STI, percentage who received information from specific sources by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background Characteristic	Percentage who have heard about HIV/AIDS	Number of women	Among those who have heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who received information from:										Number of women who have heard about HIV/AIDS
			Radio	Televi-sion	Newspaper / Books/ Magazines	Slogan/ Pamphlets/ Posters/ Wall Hoardings	Doctor	Health worker	School teacher	Commun -ity Meeting	Relative/ Friends	Other	
Age group (years)													
15-19	40.2	44,513	23.7	63.9	18.3	12.2	4.7	5.9	4.1	5.2	55.1	4.0	17,880
20-24	54.0	1,04,785	25.9	74.0	26.7	16.4	6.8	6.7	3.1	6.3	51.0	3.0	56,632
25-29	57.1	1,10,542	26.8	75.8	30.0	18.4	7.9	7.3	2.3	6.6	49.9	3.2	63,149
30-34	54.9	98,862	26.3	74.4	29.2	17.8	7.5	7.3	2.0	7.1	50.3	3.3	54,245
35-39	54.3	83,315	25.7	73.9	27.9	16.3	7.3	6.8	2.1	7.1	51.8	3.2	45,235
40-44	53.1	65,605	24.8	73.9	27.8	16.3	7.0	6.7	2.3	7.3	51.6	2.9	34,854
Residence													
Rural	42.1	3,45,948	28.5	61.5	19.1	12.2	6.4	8.6	2.4	7.8	58.2	3.9	1,45,657
Urban	78.1	1,61,674	22.9	87.9	37.8	22.3	8.0	5.0	2.6	5.4	42.9	2.4	1,26,338
Education													
Non-literate	27.7	2,46,248	19.4	53.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	6.1	1.1	6.9	63.1	4.4	68,205
0-9@ years	68.5	1,63,198	25.9	72.3	20.1	13.5	5.5	6.6	1.5	6.1	52.2	3.1	1,11,715
10 and above	94.0	97,899	30.5	90.6	55.8	31.4	11.6	7.8	4.7	7.4	40.9	2.5	91,990
Religion													
Hindu	52.7	4,18,442	25.9	73.8	27.4	17.2	7.1	7.1	2.5	6.7	51.8	3.3	2,20,660
Muslim	49.8	61,778	26.7	71.6	24.5	12.2	6.6	5.6	2.0	5.0	48.9	2.7	30,775
Christian	80.2	11,797	37.4	70.1	41.5	18.0	10.7	10.1	3.9	12.6	50.4	3.4	9,459
Sikh	65.9	8,839	7.8	86.4	29.8	21.4	7.4	3.5	2.2	6.7	43.0	1.4	5,824
Buddhist	77.7	3,684	14.7	72.3	24.5	19.3	8.0	6.4	3.1	6.1	47.9	3.8	2,862
Jain	91.7	2,116	20.3	90 3	55.8	34.3	11.4	3.6	3.0	6.2	40.0	2.3	1,940
Zoroastrian	85.8	70	22.6	95.4	21.3	20.7	0.3	3.1	0.2	0.7	43.0	1.0	60
No religion	54.5	86	(39.9)	(47.2)	(15.2)	(9.0)	(13.5)	(12.9)	(2.8)	(9.6)	(61.2)	(2.8)	47
Other	45.4	808	40.5	56.1	22.0	13.0	10.0	8.4	4.3	9.1	51.1	5.1	367
Caste/tribe#													
Scheduled caste	45.3	96,055	23.3	67.1	17.0	12.2	6.0	8.0	2.1	6.5	54.7	3.7	43,524
Scheduled tribe	32.1	44,580	23.6	54.3	19.4	14.0	8.3	9.9	3.2	8.6	57.8	3.8	14,311
Other backward class	52.1	2,04,772	30.1	74.1	26.7	14.8	6.4	6.3	2.4	7.1	54.4	2.6	1,06,619
Other	67.4	1,56,398	23.1	78.9	34.7	21.3	8.3	6.7	2.6	6.2	45.6	3.4	1,05,339
Standard of living index													
Low	27.8	2,19,723	25.8	40.6	8.8	7.8	5.5	8.8	1.7	8.0	66.2	4.8	61,000
Medium	63.3	1,59,657	26.3	74.1	19.6	12.5	5.8	7.2	2.1	6.5	53.2	3.2	1,01,080
High	85.7	1,282,42	25.5	91.9	45.8	26.0	9.4	5.6	3.3	6.2	40.7	2.3	1,09,914
Total	53.6	5,07,622	25.9	73.8	27.8	16.9	7.2	6.9	2.5	6.7	51.1	3.2	2,71,994

Note Table includes 253 cases missing information on knowledge of HIV/AIDS Total includes 169 cases missing information on education are not shown separately. @ Literate women with no year of schooling are also included # Total figure may not add to N due to don't and missing cases ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases

Table 8.12 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS AMONG MEN

Percentage of husbands of currently married women who have heard about RTI/STI and among men who have heard about RTI/STI, percentage who received information from specific sources by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

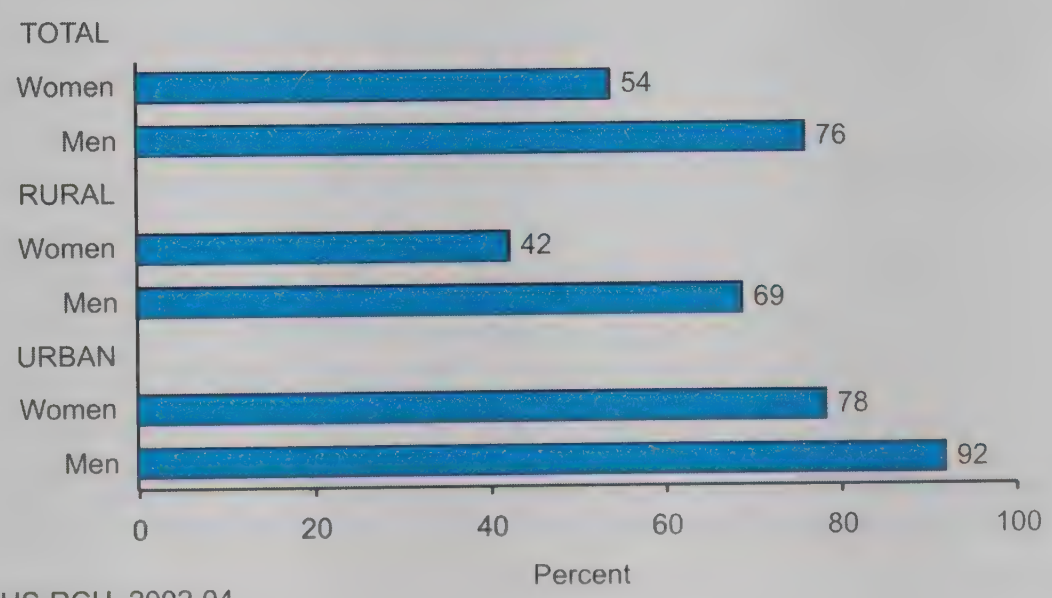
Background Characteristic	Percentage who have heard about HIV/AIDS	Number of men	Among those who have heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who received information from: Radio	Television	Newspaper / Books/ Magazines	Slogan/ Pamphlets/ Posters/ Wall Hoardings	Doctor	Health worker	School teacher	Commun -ity Meeting	Relative/ Friends	Other	Number of men who have heard about HIV/AIDS
Age group (years)													
< 25	75.3	28,662	33.5	61.9	37.6	30.3	11.2	6.4	3.4	9.0	55.1	4.4	21,587
25-34	79.5	1,18,232	37.6	68.2	46.7	34.2	13.0	7.8	2.5	9.9	54.0	4.8	94,002
35-44	74.5	1,22,576	38.7	67.2	47.0	33.2	13.1	8.2	2.6	10.5	52.2	4.9	91,273
45+	71.5	61,350	38.0	65.8	47.1	31.8	13.2	7.8	2.2	10.2	52.1	5.0	43,886
Residence													
Rural	68.6	2,28,078	38.9	57.6	37.8	27.2	12.4	8.8	2.4	10.3	56.8	4.8	1,56,409
Urban	91.8	1,02,742	35.8	82.4	59.9	42.8	13.9	6.3	2.8	9.7	47.1	4.9	94,340
Education													
Non-literate	46.3	87,550	27.9	43.9	6.0	7.4	7.5	6.7	1.2	10.1	68.2	5.1	40,557
0-9@ years	78.9	1,36,241	35.0	61.0	37.3	28.1	10.6	6.5	1.5	8.6	54.4	4.6	1,07,526
10 and above	96.0	1,06,862	44.4	82.1	71.2	48.4	17.6	9.8	4.1	11.6	45.8	4.9	1,02,588
Religion													
Hindu	75.2	2,71,098	37.2	67.2	46.2	33.5	12.9	8.1	2.5	9.8	53.0	4.8	2,03,873
Muslim	73.4	36,314	39.7	64.6	41.7	29.5	13.2	6.9	2.5	9.2	54.2	4.3	26,647
Christian	83.5	11,031	56.9	59.5	55.7	30.7	13.2	9.4	4.0	16.9	54.2	6.6	9,213
Sikh	88.7	6,523	11.5	72.9	39.1	31.3	13.5	2.9	1.7	10.7	54.9	3.7	5,786
Buddhist	88.6	2,641	21.7	73.9	48.2	26.7	10.2	4.6	2.3	12.3	48.6	4.4	2,339
Jain	95.3	1,239	27.9	84.1	71.3	50.5	17.6	4.1	2.1	6.9	41.7	4.1	1,180
Zoroastrian	(98.0)	42	(39.6)	(85.4)	(39.6)	(27.1)	(12.5)	(4.2)	(2.1)	(8.3)	(50.0)	(4.2)	42
No religion	72.7	61	(55.2)	(44.8)	(25.5)	(18.2)	(9.7)	(7.3)	(1.2)	(5.5)	(43.0)	(3.6)	44
Other	86.8	1,871	83.8	59.6	56.6	50.4	16.5	9.2	3.0	21.8	54.9	14.7	1,623
Caste/tribe#													
Scheduled caste	71.3	61,791	34.5	61.9	35.9	27.4	11.3	7.5	2.2	9.8	55.7	4.6	44,029
Scheduled tribe	53.5	34,859	36.7	48.0	36.5	26.4	12.8	9.1	3.1	11.2	53.3	6.4	18,662
Other backward class	77.2	1,31,898	42.2	66.9	46.3	33.2	12.0	8.0	2.5	11.0	55.1	4.5	1,01,831
Other	85.0	98,893	34.5	73.8	53.6	37.6	15.1	7.6	2.6	8.8	49.3	5.0	84,093
Standard of living index													
Low	56.3	1,42,306	37.3	41.5	25.8	22.0	10.8	8.1	2.0	10.0	60.1	5.4	80,124
Medium	86.4	1,06,924	38.8	70.9	44.5	31.5	12.1	7.8	2.5	10.2	54.4	4.8	92,342
High	95.9	81,591	36.9	88.2	68.8	46.2	16.1	7.7	3.2	10.0	44.4	4.2	78,282
Total	75.8	3,30,820	37.7	66.9	46.1	33.1	12.9	7.8	2.5	10.1	53.1	4.8	2,50,749

Note: Table includes 204 cases missing information on knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Total includes 167 cases missing information on education are not shown separately. @ Literate men with no year of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to don't and missing cases. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

More than one-fourth of non-literate women (28 percent) had heard of HIV/AIDS against 94 percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling. Similarly, a little more than one-quarter of the women (28 percent) with a low standard of living heard of HIV/AIDS as against 86 percent of women with a high standard of living. Except younger women (age below 20 years), more than 50 percent of the women from all other age groups had heard about HIV/AIDS. Women from other religions (45 percent) were less aware of HIV/AIDS compared to women from Jain (92 percent), Zoroastrian (86 percent), Christian (80 percent), Buddhist (78 percent), and Sikh (66 percent), women with no religion (55 percent), Hindu women (53 percent) and Muslim women (50 percent). Women from the 'other caste' category were more knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS (67 percent) than women belonging to backward classes (52 percent), scheduled castes (45 percent) and scheduled tribes women (32 percent). The government has been using mass media, such as television, radio, and newspaper; extensively to increase awareness among the general public about HIV/AIDS and its prevention.

Table 8.11 also shows the percentage of currently married women who were aware of HIV/AIDS from different sources. The most prominent source of information about HIV/AIDS is the television. About 74 percent of women reported that the television was their source of information about HIV/AIDS, followed by relatives or friends (51 percent), newspapers, books or magazines (28 percent), radio (26 percent) and slogans or pamphlets, posters or wall hoardings (17 percent). Seven percent of the women received information about HIV/AIDS from a doctor or health worker. A comparatively high proportion of rural women received information about HIV/AIDS from the radio, health workers, community meetings, relatives or friends and other sources.

Figure 8.9
Awareness of HIV/AIDS by Sex According to Residence



India, DLHS-RCH, 2002-04

Table 8.12 shows the percentage of husbands of currently married women who had heard about HIV/AIDS. In India, the proportion of men who had heard about HIV/AIDS is much higher than that of women. Seventy-six percent of men had heard of HIV/AIDS as compared to 54 percent of women (see-Figure 8.9). More than ninety percent of urban men had heard about HIV/AIDS as compared to only 69 percent of rural men. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS varies by men's age, and it is higher for the men in the age group, 25-34 years. Awareness of HIV/AIDS is much lower among non-literate men, Muslim men and men with no religion, men from Scheduled Tribes, and men who belong to households with a low standard of living. About 47 percent of illiterate men had heard of HIV/AIDS and it increases up to 79 percent for literate men below high school of schooling and up to 96 percent of men who had completed ten or more years of schooling. Similarly, it is positively related to standard of living.

Table 8.12 also shows the percentage of husbands of currently married women who were aware of HIV/AIDS by different sources. As reported by men in India, television (67 percent) is the most prominent source of information of HIV/AIDS followed by relatives/friends (53 percent). Other important sources of awareness about HIV/AIDS are newspapers/books/magazines (46 percent), radio (38 percent), and slogan/ pamphlets/ posters/ wall hoardings (33 percent). Thirteen percent of men reported that the doctor had informed them about HIV/AIDS and 8 percent men received information of HIV/AIDS from a health worker. About 10 percent reported that they were informed through community meetings and 3 percent received such information from a school teacher. A comparatively higher proportion of rural men than urban men received information about HIV/AIDS from the radio, health worker and relatives or friends. The information on awareness of HIV/AIDS through mass media, such as television and slogan/pamphlets/posters/wall hoardings was received more by men from the middle aged group (25-34 and 35-44 years), urban men, and men from Jain religion and 'other caste' category, who had at least ten years of schooling and from households with a high standard of living. On the other hand, relatives or friends are the main source for rural men, younger men below age 25, non-literate men, Sikhs and men from other religions, men from scheduled castes and from households with a low standard of living.

8.6.2 Knowledge of Mode of Transmission about HIV/AIDS

Women who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked about the mode of transmission and this is presented in Table 8.13. Among women who reported awareness of HIV/AIDS, 15 percent of them did not know about any mode of transmission. This proportion is relatively higher among rural women, younger women, illiterate women, 'no religion' women, women from scheduled tribes and women with a low standard of living. Eighteen percent of the rural women do not know about the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS compared to 12 percent of urban women.

Among women who reported different ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS, a large proportion (78 percent) mentioned heterosexual intercourse as a mode of transmission. Among all the socio-economic groups, heterosexual intercourse was the main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Table 8.13 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS AMONG WOMEN

Percentage of currently married women age 15-44 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS , knowledge of mode of transmission by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage by knowledge of mode of transmission							Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
	Homo-sexual intercourse	Hetero-sexual intercourse	Needles/ blade/ skin puncture	Mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	Do not know	
Age								
15-19	5.9	71.0	35.1	12.6	27.2	3.9	21.7	17,880
20-24	7.6	77.7	44.1	16.9	35.9	3.8	15.3	56,632
25-29	8.3	79.4	46.7	18.7	39.1	4.0	13.6	63,149
30-34	8.6	78.4	45.0	17.7	37.5	4.1	14.6	54,245
35-39	8.6	77.2	42.8	16.4	36.1	4.3	15.8	45,235
40-44	8.0	77.1	42.1	15.6	34.6	4.0	15.9	34,854
Residence								
Rural	7.0	75.0	37.1	13.1	29.6	3.6	18.3	1,45,657
Urban	9.3	80.7	51.6	21.4	44.0	4.6	12.0	1,26,338
Education								
Non-literate	5.5	68.0	25.2	7.8	17.5	2.7	25.2	68,205
0-9@ years	6.6	76.2	38.7	12.7	30.6	4.3	16.7	1,11,715
10 years and above	11.8	86.6	63.8	28.9	57.1	4.7	6.5	91,990
Religion								
Hindu	7.7	77.5	44.0	16.8	36.1	4.1	15.4	2,20,660
Muslim	9.2	74.0	38.4	15.8	32.4	4.5	18.0	30,775
Christian	12.2	85.6	51.8	21.0	48.5	3.6	7.8	9,459
Sikh	7.2	83.9	43.8	13.1	35.5	2.0	15.7	5,824
Buddhist	5.9	82.5	48.8	23.4	41.3	3.4	14.2	2,862
Jain	10.1	84.1	59.6	32.2	54.7	3.2	9.8	1,940
Zoroastrian	11.8	91.9	52.8	12.2	34.2	0.0	3.1	60
No religion	(25.3)	(64.0)	(20.8)	(13.5)	(20.8)	(1.7)	(23.6)	47
Other	12.9	71.2	45.8	26.7	40.7	5.2	22.8	367
Caste/tribe#								
Scheduled caste	6.2	75.3	36.1	12.3	28.1	3.7	18.2	43,524
Scheduled tribe	9.8	70.0	34.4	13.8	28.4	4.0	22.4	14,311
Other backward class	7.6	80.7	43.6	15.5	36.5	2.7	13.8	1,06,619
Other	9.0	76.9	48.6	20.8	40.5	5.5	14.7	1,05,339
Standard of living index								
Low	5.6	66.8	26.3	8.7	19.3	3.5	25.8	61,000
Medium	7.0	77.5	40.5	13.8	32.1	4.0	15.5	1,01,080
High	10.4	83.8	56.6	24.4	49.5	4.3	9.5	1,09,914
Total	8.1	77.7	43.8	17.0	36.3	4.0	15.4	2,71,994

Note: Total includes 85 women with missing information on education were not shown separately.
@ Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.
# Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

Other modes reported by women were transmission through needle or blade or skin puncture (44 percent), transfusion of infected blood (36 percent), mother to child, if pregnancy occurred during a stage of HIV (17 percent), and only 8 percent of the women mentioned that homosexual intercourse could also be a mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Table 8.14 presents the knowledge about mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among men. Nine percent of the men, who had heard about HIV/AIDS, mentioned that they did not know about the mode of transmission and this percentage is much lower than that of women.

Table 8.14 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS AMONG MEN

Percentage of husbands of currently married women who have heard of HIV/AIDS , knowledge of mode of transmission by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage by knowledge of mode of transmission							Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
	Homo-sexual intercourse	Hetero-sexual intercourse	Needles/ blade/ skin puncture	Mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	Do not know	
Age								
<25	9.5	81.4	37.6	9.1	27.5	4.2	11.5	21,587
25-34	10.8	84.8	45.3	12.8	35.8	5.0	8.3	94,002
35-44	11.1	83.8	44.0	12.9	35.5	5.5	9.3	91,273
45+	10.1	82.7	42.3	12.3	34.1	5.5	10.0	43,886
Residence								
Rural	9.1	81.9	37.4	9.7	28.5	4.6	11.4	1,56,409
Urban	13.3	86.8	54.0	17.0	45.0	6.3	5.6	94,340
Education								
Non-literate	5.8	75.7	23.3	5.7	14.4	3.7	17.6	40,557
0-9@ years	8.2	81.6	34.4	7.7	25.8	5.0	11.2	1,07,526
10 years and above	15.2	89.3	61.4	20.1	52.1	6.0	3.9	1,02,588
Religion								
Hindu	10.1	83.6	43.4	11.9	34.3	5.1	9.4	2,03,873
Muslim	12.0	80.9	39.6	12.4	31.7	6.0	10.6	26,647
Christian	20.3	86.7	53.9	20.3	46.7	6.6	6.5	9,213
Sikh	6.7	92.4	41.5	8.8	29.7	2.8	4.7	5,786
Buddhist	9.4	90.0	45.5	10.9	33.9	2.5	7.1	2,339
Jain	13.5	90.4	63.6	21.0	48.4	5.6	4.1	1,180
Others	24.5	91.8	75.3	39.1	73.7	6.6	2.7	1,710
Caste/tribe#								
Scheduled caste	8.5	82.6	36.4	9.6	27.6	5.5	10.2	44,029
Scheduled tribe	12.8	79.2	35.9	11.8	27.7	5.5	13.5	18,662
Other backward class	10.4	85.4	43.7	12.5	35.2	3.9	9.1	1,01,831
Other	11.7	83.8	49.4	14.0	39.7	6.5	7.7	84,093
Standard of living index								
Low	8.4	76.1	27.4	7.4	19.2	5.1	16.2	80,124
Medium	10.1	85.4	44.0	11.9	34.2	5.2	7.7	92,342
High	13.6	89.7	59.9	18.1	51.2	5.3	3.9	78,282
Total	10.7	83.8	43.7	12.4	34.7	5.2	9.2	2,50,749

Note: Total includes 77 cases missing information on education are not shown separately. @ Literate men with no year of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases.

The percentage of men who did not know the mode of transmission was higher among younger men, rural men, non-literate men, Muslim men, men from scheduled tribes, and men from households with a low standard of living. Among men who reported ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS, 84 percent of them mentioned heterosexual intercourse as a mode of transmission. All the groups reported that heterosexual intercourse was the main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Other modes reported by men are transmission through needle or blade or skin puncture (44 percent), transfusion of infected blood (35 percent), mother to child, if pregnancy occurred in the stage of HIV (12 percent), and only 11 percent of the women mentioned that homosexual intercourse could also be a mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Five percent stated that there were other ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

8.6.3 Knowledge about Prevention of HIV/AIDS

All the respondents, both male and female, were asked about how to prevent HIV/AIDS. The percentage of women who said that HIV/AIDS could be avoided by various ways has been presented in Table 8.15 by some selected background characteristics.

Among women who reported about awareness of HIV/AIDS, around 18 percent of them did not know any method of avoiding HIV/AIDS infection. This percentage is higher among rural women than among urban women. Twenty-one percent of the women from rural areas mentioned that they did not know any method of avoiding HIV/AIDS than 15 percent of the women from urban areas. The percentage of women who did not know any method of avoiding infection decreases with increasing levels of education and standard of living. Twenty-nine percent of non-literate women reported that they did not know any method of avoiding infection as compared to 20 percent of the women who had completed up to 9 years of schooling and 8 percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling. Similarly, 29 percent women with a low standard of living stated that they did not know any method of avoiding infection as compared to 19 percent of women with a medium standard of living and 12 percent of women with a high standard of living. The percentage of women who did not know any method of avoiding infection is also high among scheduled tribes women (25 percent), scheduled caste women (21 percent) and younger women age 15-19 years (25 percent). By religion, Muslim women and other religious women were less likely to know any way to avoid HIV/AIDS than other women.

Among women who mentioned ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, a high proportion of women (76 percent) said that 'sex with only one partner' was the way to avoid it. Other ways to prevent HIV/AIDS mentioned by women were 'using a condom correctly during each sexual intercourse' (25 percent) and 'sterilizing needles and syringe before injecting' (40 percent), 'checking blood prior to transfusion' (36 percent), and 13 percent women reported that the pregnancy should be avoided if the couple is infected by HIV/AIDS. All the specific ways to avoid becoming infected by HIV/AIDS reported by women are proportionally higher in urban areas, among women who belong to 'other caste' category, women with a higher level of education, women with a high standard of living and women from middle age group 25-29 years. The level of education and the household standard of living are strongly and positively associated with women mentioning each of these ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS.

Table 8.15 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AVOIDANCE OF HIV/AIDS AMONG WOMEN

Among currently married women age 15-44 years who have heard about HIV/AIDS the percentage of women reported HIV/AIDS can be avoided in specific ways by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage reported HIV/AIDS can be avoided by : Sex with only one partner	Using condoms correctly during each sexual intercourse	Checking blood prior to transfusion	Sterilizing needles and syringes for injection	Avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Other ways	Do not know to avoid HIV/AIDS	Number of women
Age								
15-19	67.7	16.9	26.3	31.8	9.0	4.8	25.0	17,880
20-24	75.0	25.3	35.9	40.0	12.3	4.3	18.4	56,632
25-29	77.0	27.6	38.8	42.8	14.0	4.6	16.2	63,149
30-34	76.5	26.4	37.7	41.5	13.3	4.9	17.0	54,245
35-39	75.7	23.7	35.6	39.0	12.5	5.1	18.4	45,235
40-44	75.6	21.8	34.6	38.5	11.6	4.7	18.6	34,854
Residence								
Rural	72.3	18.9	29.1	33.8	9.3	4.9	21.1	1,45,657
Urban	79.1	31.5	44.1	47.3	16.4	4.5	14.6	1,26,338
Education								
Non-literate	65.6	9.8	16.9	22.5	5.2	3.7	29.2	68,205
0-9@ years	73.9	19.5	30.4	34.7	8.9	4.9	19.5	1,11,715
10 years and above	84.7	42.2	57.2	59.7	22.6	5.1	8.2	91,990
Religion								
Hindu	75.2	24.6	35.9	40.2	12.5	4.8	18.2	2,20,660
Muslim	72.5	23.5	32.1	34.5	12.0	4.9	21.3	30,775
Christian	83.9	25.5	45.6	48.2	14.0	3.6	10.3	9,459
Sikh	82.5	29.4	37.0	41.3	10.6	2.7	12.0	5,824
Buddhist	79.0	27.6	41.7	45.3	19.4	5.9	15.5	2,862
Jain	81.0	43.8	56.4	57.8	25.8	3.7	11.8	1,940
Zoroastrian	92.9	19.5	41.9	40.4	9.1	4.9	1.3	60
No religion	(58.4)	(21.9)	(24.2)	(21.9)	(7.9)	(4.5)	(31.5)	47
Other	65.5	35.8	41.3	43.2	20.9	2.7	25.7	367
Caste/tribe#								
Scheduled caste	72.8	18.5	27.5	32.9	8.9	4.8	21.2	43,524
Scheduled tribe	66.8	19.3	27.5	30.1	10.1	5.0	24.9	14,311
Other backward class	77.9	21.5	36.0	40.1	11.2	3.5	16.7	1,06,619
Other	75.5	31.6	41.0	44.6	15.9	5.8	17.1	1,05,339
Standard of living index								
Low	64.4	11.7	18.5	23.9	5.9	4.9	29.0	61,000
Medium	75.2	20.2	31.8	36.8	10.1	4.6	18.6	1,01,080
High	81.8	36.2	49.7	52.1	18.6	4.7	11.6	1,09,914
Total	75.5	24.8	36.1	40.1	12.6	4.7	18.1	2,71,994

Note: Total includes 85 cases missing information on education were not shown separately. @ Literate women with no year of schooling are also included # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

Table 8.16 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AVOIDANCE OF HIV/AIDS AMONG MEN

Among husbands of currently married women who have heard about HIV/AIDS, the percentage of men reported HIV/AIDS can be avoided in specific ways by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage reported HIV/AIDS can be avoided by :							
	Sex with only one partner	Using condoms correctly during each sexual intercourse	Checking blood prior to transfusion	Sterilizing needles and syringes for injection	Avoiding pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Other ways	Do not know to avoid HIV/AIDS	Number of men
Age								
<25	75.7	40.3	26.8	32.8	6.4	5.8	14.1	21,587
25-34	81.1	43.6	35.3	40.0	9.2	6.1	9.8	94,002
35-44	81.1	40.1	35.2	39.3	9.7	6.6	10.6	91,273
45+	81.1	36.3	34.1	37.7	9.0	6.8	11.3	43,886
Residence								
Rural	78.5	34.9	27.8	32.9	6.9	6.5	13.1	1,56,409
Urban	84.3	50.7	45.2	48.3	12.7	6.1	6.7	94,340
Education								
Non-literate	72.5	21.6	13.6	20.0	3.5	5.8	20.2	40,557
0-9@ years	78.3	33.0	25.0	29.6	5.7	6.8	13.0	1,07,526
10 years and above	86.3	56.7	52.4	55.6	14.9	6.1	4.6	1,02,588
Religion								
Hindu	80.3	40.3	33.7	38.5	8.7	6.3	11.0	2,03,873
Muslim	79.8	38.7	32.2	34.9	9.4	7.3	11.9	26,647
Christian	82.8	51.4	47.5	46.1	14.0	6.3	7.0	9,213
Sikh	89.5	38.6	31.3	37.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	5,786
Buddhist	87.1	44.2	34.3	38.4	7.1	6.2	8.1	2,339
Jain	86.7	58.6	54.2	56.9	14.3	7.6	3.3	1,180
Others	78.8	77.7	73.6	74.3	30.5	3.6	3.8	1,710
Caste/tribe#								
Scheduled caste	80.1	34.9	26.6	31.8	6.7	6.7	12.1	44,029
Scheduled tribe	74.7	37.1	28.6	31.1	8.9	7.6	15.3	18,662
Other backward class	81.1	40.3	34.7	38.6	9.2	5.0	10.8	1,01,831
Other	82.0	45.8	39.6	44.5	10.3	7.4	8.7	84,093
Standard of living index								
Low	72.6	26.8	18.8	23.4	5.4	7.4	18.7	80,124
Medium	82.4	40.8	33.6	39.2	8.9	6.3	9.1	92,342
High	86.9	55.3	51.2	53.9	13.1	5.4	4.5	78,282
Total	80.6	40.9	34.3	38.7	9.1	6.4	10.7	2,50,749

Note: Total includes 77 cases missing information on education. @ Literate men with no year of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not know and missing cases.

Table 8.16 shows the percentage of men who reported that "HIV/AIDS could be avoided" by some selected background characteristics. Among men who were aware of HIV/AIDS, 11 percent of them did not know any method of avoiding infection, compared to 18 percent of women in India. In India, a higher proportion of women reported that 'sex with only one partner' was the way to avoid HIV/AIDS, a majority of men (81 percent) also reported the same, and this was the most commonly reported method to avoid HIV/AIDS in all the groups. Other ways to prevent HIV/AIDS infection mentioned by men were 'using a condom correctly during each sexual intercourse' (41 percent), 'sterilizing needles and syringe before injecting' (39 percent) and 'checking blood prior to transfusion' (34 percent each). All the specific ways to avoid becoming infected by HIV/AIDS reported by men were proportionally higher in urban areas than in rural areas , and among men who

belonged to 'other caste' category, men with a high level of education and men with a high standard of living. Men from Jain religion were more likely to report using a condom correctly during each sexual intercourse, checking blood prior to transfusion and sterilizing needles and syringes injection, whereas 'sex with only one partner' was reported more by Sikh men.

8.6.4 Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

People generally have many misconceptions about the ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS, such as 'shaking hands' with a person having AIDS, 'hugging' and 'kissing' them, 'sharing their clothes' or 'sharing eating utensils', 'stepping on urine/stool', 'through insect bites' for example, being bitten by mosquitoes, fleas or bedbugs'. All these were put as queries to the respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS.

Table 8.17 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS AMONG WOMEN

Among currently married women age 15-44 years who have heard about HIV/AIDS, the percentage of women having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS							Number of women
	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing clothes	Sharing eating utensils	Stepping on Urine / stool	Mosquito / flea, or bedbugs biting	
Residence								
Rural	14.6	16.6	20.2	20.6	22.5	22.2	29.4	1,45,657
Urban	8.4	9.5	13.1	12.5	13.6	13.9	21.2	1,26,338
Education								
Non-literate	17.0	19.1	22.2	22.8	24.8	23.8	28.6	68,205
0-9@ years	12.4	14.1	17.8	18.3	20.0	20.3	27.9	1,11,715
10 years and above	6.9	8.0	11.9	10.5	11.6	12.0	20.5	91,990
Religion								
Hindu	11.8	13.4	17.0	17.0	18.7	18.7	25.9	2,20,660
Muslim	11.5	13.0	16.9	16.7	17.3	17.7	25.2	30,775
Christian	8.3	10.2	15.0	13.0	13.3	16.7	25.5	9,459
Sikh	17.9	18.2	22.9	21.8	23.7	19.4	25.8	5,824
Buddhist	8.0	8.7	13.0	13.4	13.7	13.6	18.8	2,862
Jain	7.4	8.5	11.1	11.6	11.3	10.3	13.1	1,940
Zoroastrian	6.2	8.0	11.1	11.0	9.9	9.9	20.2	60
No religion	(8.4)	(12.4)	(21.3)	(17.4)	(13.5)	(11.8)	(26.4)	47
Other	8.9	9.3	11.5	12.0	10.2	9.6	15.5	367
Caste/tribe#								
Scheduled caste	13.8	15.7	19.5	20.3	22.3	22.3	28.8	43,524
Scheduled tribe	12.9	14.3	18.0	18.1	18.8	18.8	25.0	14,311
Other backward class	12.5	14.0	17.1	17.0	18.8	19.3	26.4	1,06,619
Other	9.9	11.4	15.4	15.0	16.2	15.7	23.5	1,05,339
Standard of living index								
Low	16.5	18.7	22.0	23.4	25.5	25.2	30.8	61,000
Medium	12.8	14.3	18.0	18.2	19.8	20.1	27.6	1,01,080
High	8.0	9.3	13.1	11.9	13.1	13.0	20.8	1,09,914
Total	11.7	13.3	16.9	16.8	18.4	18.4	25.6	2,71,994

Note: Table includes 78-156 cases missing on misconceptions of transmission of AIDS. Total includes 85 case missing information on education were not shown separately. @ Literate women with no year of schooling are also included. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases. ( ) Based on less than 50 unweighted cases.

Table 8.17 shows the percentage of women with misconceptions about spreading HIV/ AIDS through specific ways by selected background characteristics. Being bitten by mosquitoes, fleas or bedbugs is commonly reported as the way of getting HIV/AIDS infection by women in all the groups. The percentage of women who reported that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted by being bitten by mosquitoes or flees or bedbugs is higher among rural areas (29 percent) than among urban areas (21 percent). Non-literate women, women from households with a low standard of living, women from scheduled castes, and women from Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and other religious groups mentioned more often that HIV/AIDS spread through insect bites such as mosquito, flea or bedbug bites. Other misconceptions about the spread of HIV/AIDS are 'stepping on urine/stool' (18 percent), 'sharing eating utensils' (18 percent), 'sharing clothes' (17 percent), 'kissing' (17 percent), 'hugging' (13 percent), and 'shaking hands' (12 percent). The percentage of all these misconceptions is also higher among women who belong to scheduled castes, Sikhs women, non-literate women and women with a low standard of living household.

Table 8.18 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS AMONG MEN

Among husbands of currently married women who have heard about HIV/AIDS, the percentage of men having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS by selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percentage having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS							Number of men
	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing clothes	Sharing eating utensils	Stepping on Urine / stool	Mosquito / flea, or bedbugs biting	
Residence								
Rural	15.9	19.2	29.2	26.1	28.3	25.1	38.1	1,56,409
Urban	8.3	10.0	19.7	14.4	15.9	14.4	28.4	94,340
Education								
Non-literate	19.6	23.4	33.4	30.6	33.5	29.6	39.6	40,557
0-9@ years	15.4	18.8	29.8	26.1	28.0	24.9	39.0	1,07,526
10 years and above	8.0	9.6	18.2	13.6	15.1	13.7	27.7	1,02,588
Religion								
Hindu	13.2	16.0	25.7	22.1	24.1	21.6	35.0	2,03,873
Muslim	14.1	16.5	26.4	21.7	23.2	20.9	33.0	26,647
Christian	7.4	9.2	21.4	14.1	13.3	14.5	28.2	9,213
Sikh	19.9	22.9	33.5	29.1	33.1	24.4	41.3	5,786
Buddhist	9.2	11.1	26.6	19.5	18.4	16.3	36.8	2,339
Jain	8.2	9.1	22.3	13.2	16.3	10.8	24.6	1,180
Other	2.4	3.4	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.4	11.9	1,710
Caste/tribe #								
Scheduled caste	15.9	19.2	29.3	26.8	28.8	26.2	39.3	44,029
Scheduled tribe	14.2	17.4	28.4	23.9	25.4	22.3	34.8	18,662
Other backward class	12.9	15.7	24.8	21.4	23.5	21.3	33.5	1,01,831
Other	11.4	13.6	24.0	18.9	20.5	17.8	33.0	84,093
Standard of living index								
Low	19.2	22.9	32.9	30.6	32.8	29.1	40.1	80,124
Medium	12.7	15.7	25.7	21.8	23.9	21.5	35.6	92,342
High	7.2	8.7	18.2	12.5	13.9	12.5	27.3	78,282
Total	13.1	15.8	25.6	21.7	23.6	21.1	34.5	2,50,749

Note: Table includes 97-150 cases missing on misconceptions of transmission of AIDS. Total includes 77 case missing information on education were not shown separately. @ Literate men with no year of schooling are also included # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases.

Table 8.18 presents the percentage of men who have misconceptions about the spread of HIV/AIDS through specific ways by selected background characteristics. Again as reported by women, 35 percent of men reported that HIV/AIDS was transmitted through mosquito/ flea bedbug bites. The percentage of men who reported that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through bites by mosquitoes or flees or bedbugs is much higher among rural men (38 percent) than among urban men (28 percent). Non-literate men, men from households with a low standard of living, Sikh men, and men from Scheduled Castes mention more often that HIV/AIDS spreads when one is bitten by mosquitoes, fleas or bedbugs. Other misconceptions about the spread of HIV/AIDS are 'kissing' (26 percent), 'sharing eating utensils' (24 percent), 'sharing clothes' (22 percent), 'stepping on urine/stool' (21 percent), 'hugging' (16 percent), and 'shaking hands' (13 percent). All the misconceptions reported by men are relatively higher than those mentioned by women. The percentage of all these misconceptions is also higher among rural men, those who belong to scheduled tribes or castes, Sikh men, non-literate men and men from low standard of living households.

Table 8.19 KNOWLEDGE OF CURABILITY ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Among currently married women age 15-44 years and their husband, who have heard about HIV/AIDS, Percent distribution of respondents by knowledge of curability about HIV/AIDS, according to some selected background characteristics, India, 2002-04

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women				Percent distribution of men			
	Yes	No	Do not know	Number of women	Yes	No	Do not know	Number of men
Residence								
Rural	19.0	59.0	21.9	1,45,657	21.9	62.0	16.0	1,56,409
Urban	21.5	61.5	17.0	1,26,338	19.2	69.3	11.5	94,340
Education								
Non-literate	16.3	53.0	30.7	68,205	20.1	55.7	24.2	40,557
0-9@ years	21.1	58.0	20.9	1,11,715	22.6	60.6	16.7	1,07,526
10 years and above	21.9	68.2	9.9	91,990	19.3	72.7	7.9	1,02,588
Religion								
Hindu	20.4	60.1	19.4	2,20,660	21.3	64.3	14.3	2,03,873
Muslim	20.1	57.3	22.6	30,775	22.4	61.3	16.2	26,647
Christian	12.2	74.5	13.3	9,459	11.3	77.3	11.3	9,213
Sikh	25.5	52.8	21.8	5,824	18.1	68.1	13.8	5,786
Buddhist	17.2	61.4	21.4	2,862	16.9	69.6	13.5	2,339
Jain	22.4	62.7	14.9	1,940	20.9	72.1	7.0	1,180
Others	13.9	60.2	25.9	474	9.5	82.7	7.8	1,710
Caste/tribe #								
Scheduled caste	20.6	56.1	23.2	43,524	23.1	60.7	16.1	44,029
Scheduled tribe	18.1	56.3	25.6	14,311	20.2	60.4	19.3	18,662
Other backward class	17.7	63.6	18.7	1,06,619	19.2	67.1	13.7	1,01831
Other	22.7	59.2	18.1	1,05,339	21.8	65.4	12.7	84,093
Standard of living index								
Low	18.8	53.3	27.9	61,000	24.0	55.3	20.7	80,124
Medium	19.3	60.1	20.6	1,01,080	19.9	66.5	13.5	92,342
High	21.8	64.1	14.2	1,09,914	18.9	72.4	8.6	78,282
Total	20.2	60.2	19.6	2,71,994	20.9	64.8	14.3	2,50,749

Note: Table includes 132 cases missing information about AIDS of men. Total includes 85 and 77 cases missing information on education of women and men were not shown separately respectively. # Total figure may not add to N due to do not and missing cases. @ Literate persons with no year of schooling are also included.

8.6.5 Knowledge of Curability about HIV/AIDS

Table 8.19 shows the percentage distribution of currently married women and their husbands who have heard about HIV/AIDS and it's cure, according to some selected background characteristics. Around 20 percent women and 21 percent men have the notion that HIV/AIDS can be cured, whereas 60 percent women and 65 percent men replied that the disease could not be cured. Twenty percent women and 14 percent men did not have any idea regarding any cure for the disease. It can be safely asserted from the figures that both men and women from urban areas with a high level of education, belonging to Christian religion and other backward classes and from households with a high standard of living show better as far as the knowledge about a cure for HIV/AIDS is concerned.

8.7 Awareness of HIV/AIDS by State/Union Territory

Table 8.20 shows the percentage of currently married women and their husbands who were aware HIV/AIDS by states/union territories. According to DLHS-RCH, 54 percent and 76 percent of men were aware of HIV/AIDS. The awareness of HIV/AIDS among men is higher than that among women by 22 percentage points.

The proportion of husbands of eligible women for currently married women in the age group, 15-44 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS in the states of India is also presented in Figures 8.10. In all the states/union territories, with the exception of Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya, more than 60 percent of the men are aware of HIV/AIDS. In these above mentioned states also a minimum of 54 percent men reported awareness of HIV/AIDS.

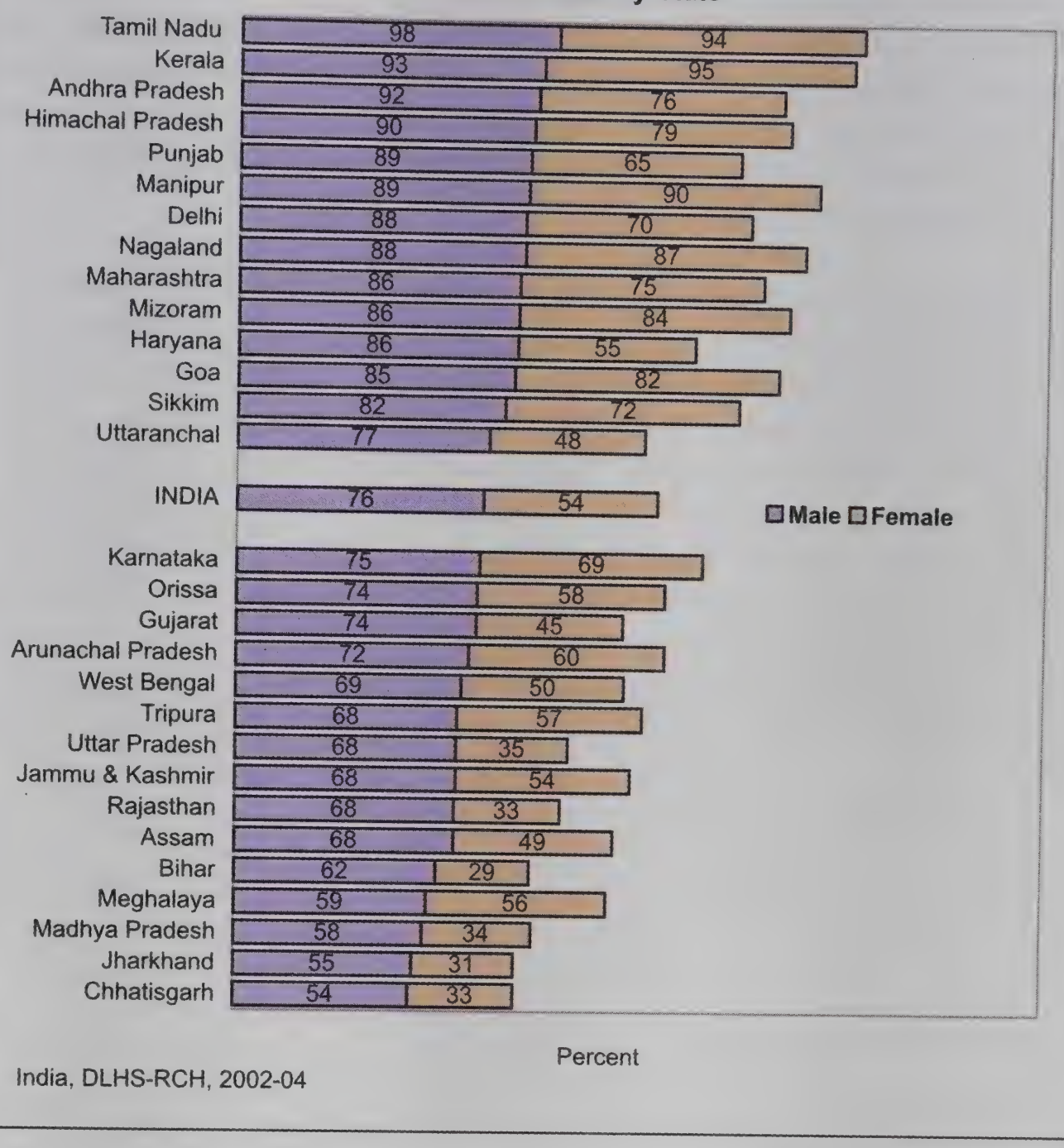
Among women the awareness about HIV/AIDS ranges from 98 percent in Pondicherry to 29 percent in Bihar. With the exception of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in every state/union territory a minimum of two-fifths of women reported awareness of HIV/AIDS. A high level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among women exceeding 75 percent was reported in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, in the North eastern states of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland, as well as in Goa, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and the union territories of Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. In many states/union territories like Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, differences in the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS of men and women is very high, exceeding 20 or more percentage points.

Table 8.20 AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

Percentage of currently married women and their husbands aware of HIV/AIDS by States/ Union territories, India, 2002-04

State / union territory	Aware of HIV/AIDS	
	Women	Men
Andhra Pradesh	75.5	91.5
Arunachal Pradesh	60.3	71.7
Assam	49.1	67.6
Bihar	28.8	62.1
Chhatisgarh	32.5	53.9
Delhi	69.6	87.8
Goa	81.5	85.0
Gujarat	45.2	73.9
Haryana	54.7	85.8
Himachal Pradesh	79.0	90.2
Jammu & Kashmir	53.8	68.0
Jharkhand	31.4	55.0
Karnataka	68.7	74.8
Kerala	95.4	93.1
Madhya Pradesh	33.6	58.1
Maharashtra	75.2	86.3
Manipur	89.6	88.7
Meghalaya	55.6	59.2
Mizoram	83.5	86.1
Nagaland	86.5	87.8
Orissa	57.9	74.1
Punjab	64.8	89.2
Rajasthan	32.7	67.6
Sikkim	72.1	82.2
Tamil Nadu	94.1	97.5
Tripura	57.1	68.2
Uttar Pradesh	34.5	68.0
Uttaranchal	47.9	77.4
West Bengal	50.2	69.4
Union Territory		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	71.7	77.7
Chandigarh	76.6	94.7
Daman & Diu	57.9	82.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51.0	72.8
Lakshadweep	86.3	95.5
Pondicherry	98.3	99.6
India	53.6	75.8

Figure 8.10
Awareness of HIV/AIDS Among Women and Men by State



8.7.1 Awareness of HIV/AIDS by Districts

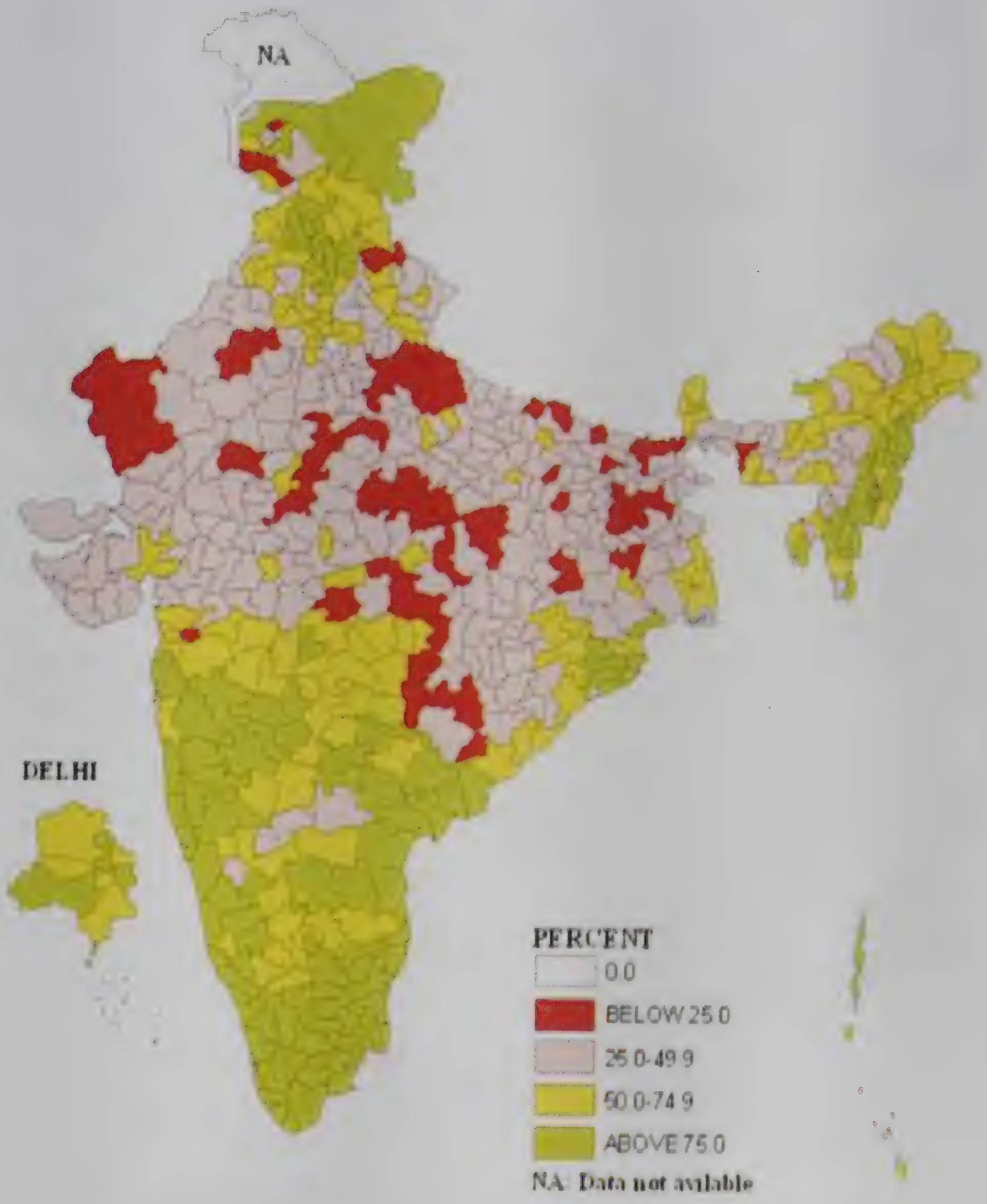
The distribution of all 593 surveyed districts in India by percentage of women and their husbands who were aware of HIV/AIDS is presented in Map-12 and Map-13 respectively. There are 63, 236, 146 and 148 districts with the proportion of women aware of HIV/AIDS falling in the groups of below 25 percent, 25-49.9 percent, 50.0-74.9 percent and 75 and more percent respectively. In other words, in half of the districts in India, awareness about HIV/AIDS among women is about 50 percent. In 63 districts (11 percent districts of total districts in India) the level of awareness is below 25 percent. Among all the districts in India the lowest level of awareness that is less than 10 percent was reported in Paschimi Champaran (8 percent) in Bihar and in Sidhi (9 percent) from Madhya Pradesh and the highest in Pondicherry (99 percent) and Mahe (100 percent) both from Pondicherry and Aizwal (100 percent) from Mizoram. In 56 districts out of 63 districts where awareness of HIV/AIDS is below 25 percent are mostly from the EAG states (that is, 14 districts from Madhya Pradesh,

12 districts each from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, 7 districts from Rajasthan, 5 districts from Jharkhand, 3 districts from Chhatisgarh, and one district from Uttaranchal and Orissa. Dhubari (Assam), Puruliya (West Bengal), The Dangs (Gujarat), Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) Rajauri, Srinagar and Udhampur (Jammu and Kashmir) are also fall in this group. There are only 63 districts in India, 40 districts from southern states (that is, 25 districts from Tamil Nadu, 11 districts from Kerala, 3 districts from Pondicherry and one district from Andhra Pradesh), 11 districts from north-eastern states (that is 4 districts each from Manipur and Mizoram and 3 districts from Nagaland), 5 districts from Maharashtra, and 2 districts each from Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa, where 90 percent or more women reported awareness about HIV/AIDS.

Compare to women level awareness, 50 percent of the men were aware about HIV/AIDS in 90 percent of the districts in India. In 55 districts (9 percent districts of total districts in India) the level of awareness is below 20 percent to 50 percent. The lowest level of awareness was reported in Doda (0.4 percent) and Rajauri (17 percent) districts from Jammu and Kashmir and the highest in Toothukudi (100 percent) from Tamil Nadu. There are 289 and 247 districts with the proportion of men aware of HIV/AIDS are 50 percent to 80 percent and 80 percent and above respectively. In 19 districts, where 99 percent and more men were aware of HIV/AIDS are Kozhikode (Kerala), Imphal West and Bishnupur (Manipur), Aizawl (Mizoram), Yanam, Pondicherry, Mahe and Karaikal (Pondicherry), and Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Madurai, Perambalur, Dindigul, Tirunelveli, Vellore, Namakkal, Virudhunagar, Kanniyakumari, and Toothukudi (Tamil Nadu). Districts where awareness level of men are 95 percent or more, the level of awareness of HIV/AIDS among women is also high.

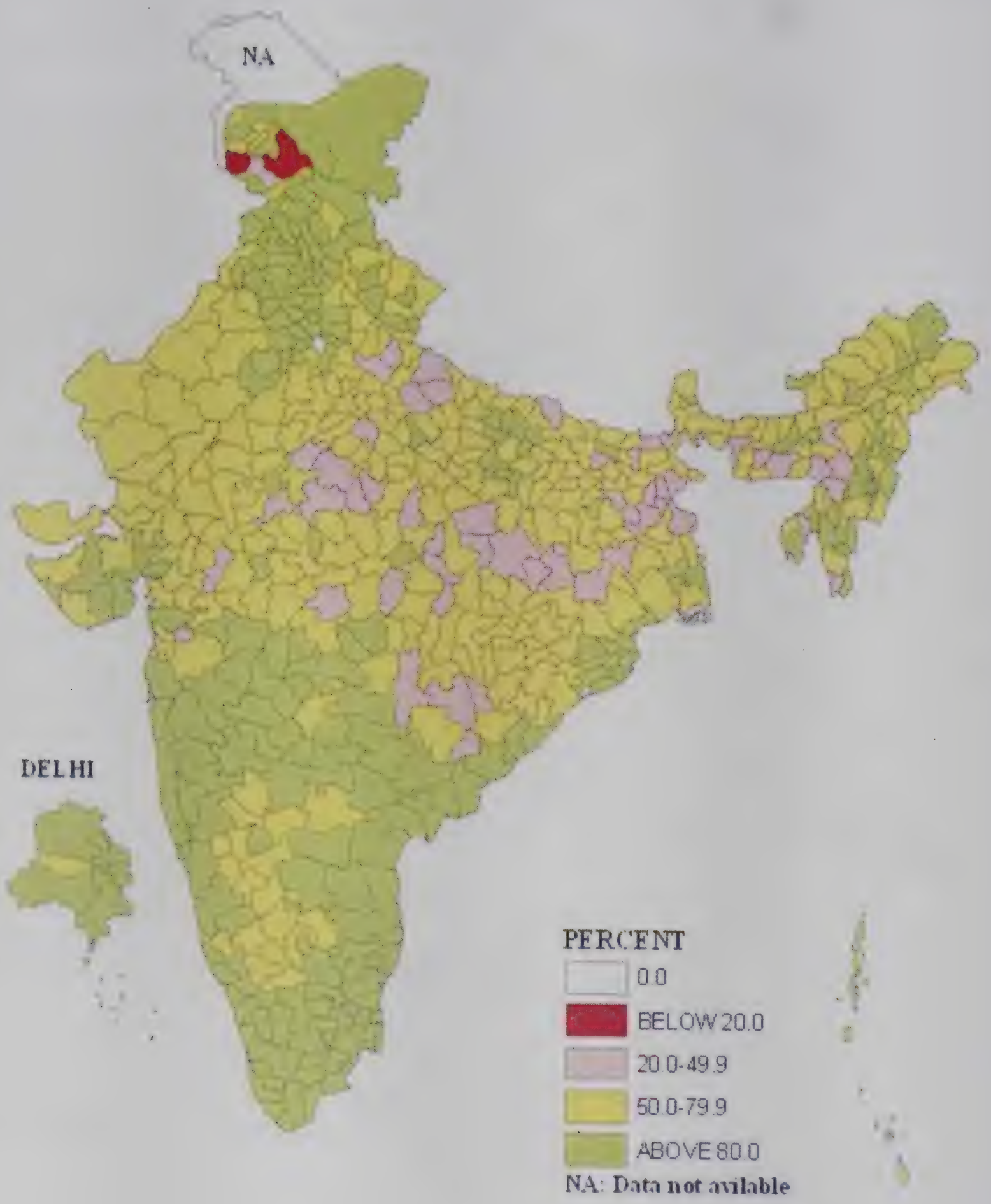
MAP-12

Awareness of HIV/AIDS Among Female



MAP-13

Awareness of HIV/AIDS Among Male



APPENDIX A

Sampling Error Estimation

The accuracy of programme indicators such as contraceptive prevalence rate, unmet need and institutional delivery, antenatal coverage etc. estimated from DLHS-RCH can be assessed in terms of stability of the estimated indicators as measured by the standard errors. Standard errors reflect only the appropriateness and suitability of sampling design adopted for RCH survey. However, the accuracy of estimated programme indicator are also affected to a great extent by non-sampling errors arising from lack of proper operationalisation and non-response cases, and is inherent in large scale surveys. The estimation producers of District Level Reproductive & Child Health survey takes into consideration design appropriateness and non-response rates. DLHS-RCH estimator of programme indicators is design as

$$r = \frac{\sum_h \sum_j \sum_i w_{hji}\, y_{hji}}{\sum_h \sum_j \sum_i w_{hji}\, x_{hji}} = \frac{y}{x} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

where the cell (h, j, i) stands for i^{th} observational unit in j^{th} primary sampling unit (PSU) in h^{th} stratum, basically rural-urban areas of a district are taken as strata. W_{hij} is the sampling weight of $(h, j, i)^{th}$ cell inflated by response rates. The variables y and x denote the main and the auxiliary characteristics required for computation of proportion or ratios.

The equation for estimation of variance of programme indicator (r) is obtained after Taylor series linearisation as

$$\text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{x^2}[\text{var}(y) + r^2\,\text{var}(x) - 2r\,\text{cov}(y, x)] \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

$$\text{var}(y) = \sum_h \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1}\left[\sum_j \sum_i (w_{hji}\, y_{hij})^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_j \sum_i w_{hji}\, y_{hji}\right)^2}{n_h}\right] \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3)$$

$$\text{cov}(y, x) = \sum_h \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1}\left[\sum_j \sum_i w_{hji}^2\, y_{hji}\, x_{hji} - \frac{(\sum_j \sum_i w_{hji}\, y_{hji})(\sum_j \sum_i w_{hji}\, x_{hji})}{n_h}\right] \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (4)$$

and n_h is the number of sampled PSUs representing rural or urban areas of a district/state.

List of Selected Programme Variables for Sampling Errors, RCH 2002-04

Variable	Estimate	Base Population
CPR (Any Method)	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-44 years
Unmet Need	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-44 years
Any ANC	Proportion	Last live/still births in the past three years
ANC3+	Proportion	Last live/still births in the past three years
Institutional Delivery	Proportion	Last live/still births in the past three years
Safe Delivery	Proportion	Last live/still births in the past three years
BCG	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Measles	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
BO3+	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-44 years with births in past three years

Sampling errors, India, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.530	0.001	5,07,612	5,07,611	2.309	0.2	0.528	0.532
Rural	0.488	0.001	3,45,940	3,45,942	1.873	0.2	0.486	0.491
Urban	0.619	0.002	1,61,672	1,61,669	3.222	0.4	0.614	0.623
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.211	0.001	5,07,612	5,07,611	2.118	0.4	0.210	0.213
Rural	0.232	0.001	3,45,940	3,45,942	1.787	0.4	0.230	0.234
Urban	0.168	0.002	1,61,672	1,61,669	2.978	1.0	0.164	0.171
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.734	0.001	1,96,918	1,95,031	1.977	0.2	0.731	0.737
Rural	0.675	0.002	1,41,709	1,42,241	1.822	0.2	0.672	0.678
Urban	0.893	0.002	55,209	52,790	2.303	0.2	0.889	0.897
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.501	0.002	1,96,918	1,95,029	2.243	0.3	0.497	0.504
Rural	0.419	0.002	1,41,709	1,42,240	1.896	0.4	0.415	0.422
Urban	0.721	0.003	55,209	52,789	2.637	0.4	0.715	0.728
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.405	0.002	1,96,918	1,95,031	2.408	0.4	0.402	0.409
Rural	0.298	0.002	1,41,709	1,42,241	1.924	0.6	0.295	0.301
Urban	0.695	0.003	55,209	52,790	2.758	0.5	0.688	0.701
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.476	0.002	1,96,918	1,95,031	2.281	0.4	0.473	0.480
Rural	0.372	0.002	1,41,709	1,42,241	1.897	0.5	0.368	0.375
Urban	0.758	0.003	55,209	52,790	2.588	0.4	0.752	0.764
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.750	0.002	62,713	62,912	2.029	0.3	0.745	0.755
Rural	0.703	0.003	45,031	45,224	1.777	0.4	0.698	0.709
Urban	0.872	0.004	17,682	17,688	2.967	0.5	0.864	0.881
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.560	0.003	62,713	62,911	2.198	0.5	0.554	0.566
Rural	0.502	0.003	45,031	45,223	1.816	0.6	0.496	0.508
Urban	0.712	0.006	17,682	17,688	3.146	0.8	0.700	0.724
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.420	0.002	2,07,513	2,05,851	2.148	0.4	0.417	0.423
Rural	0.456	0.002	1,50,151	1,50,987	1.845	0.4	0.453	0.460
Urban	0.319	0.003	57,362	54,864	2.950	1.1	0.312	0.325

Sampling errors, Bihar, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.310	0.003	35,639	35,640	1.871	1.1	0.304	0.317
Rural	0.259	0.003	25,890	25,892	1.426	1.3	0.252	0.265
Urban	0.447	0.008	9,749	9,748	2.651	1.8	0.431	0.463
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.367	0.003	35,639	35,639	1.724	0.9	0.360	0.373
Rural	0.394	0.004	25,890	25,891	1.455	0.9	0.387	0.401
Urban	0.295	0.007	9,749	9,748	2.476	2.5	0.281	0.309
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.379	0.005	18,306	18,176	1.777	1.3	0.369	0.388
Rural	0.313	0.005	13,895	13,861	1.405	1.5	0.304	0.322
Urban	0.589	0.012	4,411	4,315	2.407	2.0	0.566	0.611
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.196	0.004	18,306	18,176	1.936	2.1	0.188	0.204
Rural	0.143	0.003	13,895	13,861	1.360	2.4	0.136	0.150
Urban	0.366	0.012	4,411	4,315	2.677	3.3	0.342	0.389
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.230	0.004	18,306	18,177	1.988	1.9	0.221	0.238
Rural	0.158	0.004	13,895	13,861	1.307	2.2	0.152	0.165
Urban	0.458	0.012	4,411	4,316	2.616	2.7	0.434	0.482
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.295	0.005	18,306	18,177	1.857	1.6	0.286	0.304
Rural	0.218	0.004	13,895	13,862	1.317	1.9	0.210	0.226
Urban	0.541	0.012	4,411	4,315	2.466	2.2	0.518	0.564
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.473	0.008	5,913	5,890	1.710	1.8	0.457	0.490
Rural	0.426	0.009	4,463	4,466	1.430	2.1	0.409	0.443
Urban	0.622	0.019	1,450	1,424	2.290	3.1	0.584	0.659
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.269	0.008	5,913	5,890	1.811	2.9	0.254	0.285
Rural	0.227	0.007	4,463	4,466	1.391	3.3	0.213	0.242
Urban	0.401	0.021	1,450	1,424	2.613	5.2	0.360	0.442
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.544	0.005	18206	18,397	1.751	0.9	0.534	0.553
Rural	0.561	0.005	13777	13,973	1.463	0.9	0.551	0.571
Urban	0.491	0.012	4429	4,424	2.622	2.5	0.467	0.514

Sampling errors, Chhatisgarh, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.466	0.007	12,694	12,694	2.252	1.4	0.453	0.479
Rural	0.423	0.007	8,860	8,860	1.766	1.6	0.409	0.437
Urban	0.565	0.015	3,834	3,834	3.317	2.6	0.537	0.594
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.217	0.006	12,694	12,695	2.583	2.7	0.205	0.229
Rural	0.231	0.007	8,860	8,861	2.230	2.9	0.218	0.244
Urban	0.185	0.012	3,834	3,834	3.520	6.4	0.162	0.208
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.789	0.009	5,357	5,458	2.376	1.1	0.772	0.806
Rural	0.750	0.010	3,980	4,080	2.112	1.3	0.730	0.769
Urban	0.905	0.016	1,377	1,378	3.883	1.7	0.874	0.935
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.487	0.010	5,357	5,459	2.168	2.0	0.468	0.507
Rural	0.408	0.010	3,980	4,080	1.739	2.5	0.388	0.427
Urban	0.724	0.021	1,377	1,379	3.056	2.9	0.683	0.765
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.202	0.008	5,357	5,458	2.349	4.1	0.186	0.219
Rural	0.100	0.006	3,980	4,080	1.398	5.6	0.089	0.111
Urban	0.504	0.024	1,377	1,378	3.192	4.8	0.457	0.551
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.291	0.009	5,357	5,459	2.134	3.1	0.273	0.309
Rural	0.194	0.007	3,980	4,081	1.425	3.8	0.180	0.209
Urban	0.577	0.024	1,377	1,378	3.278	4.2	0.530	0.624
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.883	0.011	1,539	1,546	1.882	1.3	0.861	0.905
Rural	0.871	0.012	1,133	1,145	1.574	1.4	0.847	0.896
Urban	0.917	0.025	406	401	3.210	2.7	0.869	0.965
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.678	0.016	1,539	1,546	1.878	2.4	0.646	0.710
Rural	0.632	0.018	1,133	1,145	1.561	2.8	0.597	0.668
Urban	0.808	0.036	406	401	3.449	4.5	0.736	0.879
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.449	0.010	5,080	5,139	2.051	2.2	0.430	0.469
Rural	0.494	0.011	3,795	3,860	1.752	2.2	0.473	0.515
Urban	0.314	0.022	1,285	1,279	2.763	6.9	0.272	0.356

Sampling errors, Jharkhand, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.379	0.005	15,393	15,391	1.847	1.4	0.369	0.390
Rural	0.292	0.006	10,590	10,589	1.672	2.0	0.281	0.303
Urban	0.571	0.010	4,803	4,802	2.122	1.8	0.551	0.592
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.329	0.005	15,393	15,392	1.693	1.5	0.319	0.338
Rural	0.374	0.006	10,590	10,590	1.555	1.6	0.363	0.386
Urban	0.229	0.009	4,803	4,802	2.089	3.8	0.211	0.246
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.522	0.008	7,439	7,281	1.658	1.4	0.507	0.537
Rural	0.423	0.008	5,555	5,510	1.541	2.0	0.407	0.439
Urban	0.828	0.012	1,884	1,771	1.812	1.5	0.805	0.852
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.328	0.007	7,439	7,279	1.798	2.3	0.314	0.343
Rural	0.220	0.007	5,555	5,508	1.615	3.2	0.206	0.234
Urban	0.664	0.016	1,884	1,771	1.969	2.4	0.634	0.695
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.224	0.007	7,439	7,282	1.840	3.0	0.211	0.237
Rural	0.101	0.005	5,555	5,510	1.329	4.6	0.092	0.111
Urban	0.606	0.016	1,884	1,772	2.013	2.7	0.574	0.638
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.278	0.007	7,439	7,281	1.761	2.5	0.264	0.292
Rural	0.156	0.006	5,555	5,509	1.331	3.6	0.144	0.167
Urban	0.659	0.016	1,884	1,772	1.970	2.4	0.628	0.690
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.518	0.014	2,253	2,144	1.672	2.6	0.491	0.545
Rural	0.429	0.015	1,678	1,608	1.534	3.5	0.400	0.458
Urban	0.786	0.024	575	536	1.980	3.1	0.738	0.833
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.323	0.013	2,253	2,144	1.864	4.2	0.297	0.349
Rural	0.234	0.013	1,678	1,608	1.658	5.7	0.208	0.261
Urban	0.589	0.030	575	536	2.115	5.1	0.530	0.647
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.489	0.008	7,085	6,931	1.645	1.6	0.474	0.504
Rural	0.531	0.008	5,329	5,259	1.498	1.6	0.514	0.547
Urban	0.358	0.017	1,756	1,672	2.061	4.7	0.325	0.391

Sampling errors, Madhya Pradesh, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.505	0.003	38,024	38,025	1.548	0.6	0.498	0.511
Rural	0.459	0.003	26,186	26,187	1.210	0.7	0.452	0.465
Urban	0.606	0.007	11,838	11,838	2.243	1.1	0.593	0.620
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.210	0.003	38,024	38,025	1.506	1.2	0.205	0.215
Rural	0.226	0.003	26,186	26,187	1.246	1.3	0.220	0.232
Urban	0.175	0.005	11,838	11,838	2.183	2.9	0.165	0.185
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.741	0.004	15,919	16,013	1.358	0.5	0.733	0.749
Rural	0.691	0.005	11,705	11,874	1.252	0.7	0.682	0.700
Urban	0.885	0.006	4,214	4,139	1.631	0.7	0.872	0.897
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.346	0.005	15,919	16,015	1.563	1.4	0.337	0.356
Rural	0.266	0.004	11,705	11,874	1.218	1.7	0.257	0.275
Urban	0.578	0.011	4,214	4,141	1.999	1.9	0.557	0.599
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.282	0.005	15,919	16,014	1.649	1.6	0.273	0.291
Rural	0.170	0.004	11,705	11,874	1.196	2.2	0.162	0.177
Urban	0.603	0.011	4,214	4,140	1.998	1.8	0.582	0.624
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.355	0.005	15,919	16,014	1.597	1.3	0.346	0.364
Rural	0.239	0.004	11,705	11,874	1.196	1.8	0.231	0.247
Urban	0.688	0.009	4,214	4,140	1.726	1.4	0.669	0.706
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.724	0.008	4,852	4,807	1.450	1.1	0.709	0.739
Rural	0.684	0.009	3,517	3,554	1.225	1.3	0.667	0.701
Urban	0.837	0.017	1,335	1,253	2.669	2.0	0.805	0.870
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.470	0.009	4,852	4,807	1.409	1.8	0.454	0.487
Rural	0.410	0.009	3,517	3,554	1.209	2.2	0.392	0.428
Urban	0.642	0.019	1,335	1,253	1.994	2.9	0.605	0.678
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.494	0.005	17,210	17,228	1.457	0.9	0.485	0.503
Rural	0.524	0.005	12,806	12,979	1.225	0.9	0.514	0.533
Urban	0.401	0.011	4,404	4,249	2.230	2.8	0.379	0.423

Sampling errors, Orissa, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.547	0.004	24,971	24,972	1.898	0.8	0.539	0.556
Rural	0.499	0.004	17,760	17,760	1.386	0.9	0.490	0.508
Urban	0.666	0.010	7,211	7,212	3.451	1.6	0.645	0.686
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.191	0.004	24,971	24,973	2.116	1.9	0.184	0.198
Rural	0.205	0.004	17,760	17,760	1.432	1.8	0.198	0.212
Urban	0.158	0.009	7,211	7,213	4.277	5.6	0.140	0.175
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.759	0.006	9,179	9,277	1.770	0.8	0.747	0.770
Rural	0.727	0.006	6,905	7,002	1.396	0.9	0.714	0.739
Urban	0.857	0.014	2,274	2,275	3.609	1.6	0.830	0.885
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.473	0.007	9,179	9,279	1.887	1.5	0.459	0.487
Rural	0.413	0.007	6,905	7,003	1.413	1.7	0.399	0.427
Urban	0.659	0.019	2,274	2,276	3.677	2.9	0.621	0.696
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.344	0.007	9,179	9,278	2.053	2.1	0.330	0.357
Rural	0.252	0.006	6,905	7,003	1.426	2.5	0.239	0.264
Urban	0.627	0.019	2,274	2,275	3.415	3.0	0.590	0.664
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.435	0.007	9,179	9,278	1.928	1.6	0.421	0.449
Rural	0.351	0.007	6,905	7,003	1.413	1.9	0.337	0.364
Urban	0.695	0.018	2,274	2,275	3.609	2.6	0.659	0.731
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.904	0.007	2,867	2,874	1.448	0.7	0.891	0.917
Rural	0.903	0.007	2,127	2,171	1.313	0.8	0.888	0.917
Urban	0.908	0.015	740	703	1.896	1.6	0.879	0.937
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.678	0.013	2,867	2,874	2.054	1.8	0.654	0.703
Rural	0.680	0.012	2,127	2,171	1.381	1.7	0.656	0.703
Urban	0.673	0.035	740	703	4.225	5.3	0.603	0.743
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.421	0.007	9,837	10,033	1.987	1.7	0.407	0.434
Rural	0.449	0.007	7,406	7,533	1.427	1.5	0.435	0.462
Urban	0.336	0.019	2,431	2,500	4.102	5.7	0.298	0.373

Sampling errors, Rajasthan, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.469	0.003	32,911	32,910	1.585	0.7	0.462	0.475
Rural	0.423	0.004	23,315	23,315	1.375	0.9	0.416	0.431
Urban	0.578	0.007	9,596	9,595	2.064	1.3	0.564	0.592
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.218	0.003	32,911	32,912	1.501	1.3	0.213	0.224
Rural	0.235	0.003	23,315	23,316	1.348	1.4	0.229	0.242
Urban	0.177	0.005	9,596	9,596	1.942	3.1	0.166	0.188
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.681	0.005	13,507	13,439	1.474	0.7	0.672	0.691
Rural	0.620	0.006	10,061	9,888	1.339	0.9	0.609	0.631
Urban	0.852	0.008	3,446	3,551	2.028	1.0	0.836	0.869
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.333	0.005	13,507	13,439	1.609	1.6	0.323	0.343
Rural	0.267	0.005	10,061	9,888	1.334	1.9	0.257	0.277
Urban	0.516	0.012	3,446	3,551	2.100	2.3	0.492	0.540
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.314	0.005	13,507	13,440	1.632	1.6	0.304	0.324
Rural	0.225	0.005	10,061	9,889	1.321	2.2	0.215	0.234
Urban	0.565	0.012	3,446	3,551	2.092	2.1	0.541	0.588
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.444	0.005	13,507	13,439	1.572	1.2	0.434	0.455
Rural	0.354	0.006	10,061	9,888	1.356	1.6	0.343	0.365
Urban	0.695	0.011	3,446	3,551	2.100	1.6	0.673	0.717
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.608	0.009	4,147	4,183	1.508	1.5	0.590	0.626
Rural	0.542	0.010	3,103	3,087	1.348	1.9	0.522	0.563
Urban	0.793	0.018	1,044	1,096	2.053	2.3	0.758	0.829
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.359	0.009	4,147	4,183	1.595	2.6	0.341	0.378
Rural	0.291	0.009	3,103	3,087	1.346	3.3	0.272	0.310
Urban	0.551	0.022	1,044	1,096	2.058	4.0	0.508	0.595
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.474	0.005	14,495	14,409	1.550	1.1	0.464	0.484
Rural	0.504	0.006	10,852	10,645	1.355	1.1	0.493	0.516
Urban	0.388	0.011	3,643	3,764	2.058	2.9	0.365	0.410

Sampling errors, Uttar Pradesh, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.356	0.002	64,207	64,206	1.700	0.7	0.351	0.361
Rural	0.307	0.003	45,195	45,195	1.460	0.9	0.302	0.312
Urban	0.473	0.005	19,012	19,011	2.119	1.1	0.463	0.483
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.336	0.002	64,207	64,207	1.646	0.7	0.331	0.340
Rural	0.363	0.003	45,195	45,196	1.484	0.8	0.358	0.369
Urban	0.270	0.005	19,012	19,011	2.084	1.7	0.261	0.279
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.578	0.004	30,991	31,137	1.624	0.6	0.571	0.585
Rural	0.527	0.004	22,967	23,283	1.499	0.8	0.519	0.535
Urban	0.730	0.007	8,024	7,854	1.993	1.0	0.716	0.744
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.247	0.003	30,991	31,137	1.727	1.3	0.240	0.253
Rural	0.194	0.003	22,967	23,283	1.469	1.6	0.188	0.200
Urban	0.403	0.008	8,024	7,854	2.119	2.0	0.387	0.419
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.224	0.003	30,991	31,138	1.763	1.4	0.218	0.230
Rural	0.160	0.003	22,967	23,283	1.487	1.8	0.154	0.166
Urban	0.415	0.008	8,024	7,855	2.108	1.9	0.400	0.431
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.287	0.003	30,991	31,137	1.705	1.2	0.280	0.293
Rural	0.214	0.003	22,967	23,283	1.459	1.5	0.207	0.220
Urban	0.503	0.008	8,024	7,854	2.069	1.6	0.487	0.519
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.578	0.006	10,178	10,252	1.636	1.1	0.565	0.590
Rural	0.554	0.007	7,578	7,639	1.487	1.3	0.540	0.568
Urban	0.647	0.013	2,600	2,613	2.041	2.1	0.621	0.673
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.354	0.006	10,178	10,252	1.631	1.7	0.342	0.366
Rural	0.324	0.006	7,578	7,639	1.454	2.0	0.311	0.337
Urban	0.442	0.014	2,600	2,613	2.105	3.2	0.414	0.469
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.569	0.003	35,434	35,538	1.637	0.6	0.563	0.576
Rural	0.588	0.004	26,265	26,561	1.495	0.6	0.581	0.595
Urban	0.513	0.008	9,169	8,977	2.026	1.5	0.498	0.528

Sampling errors, Uttaranchal, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.487	0.007	9,641	9,641	2.138	1.5	0.472	0.501
Rural	0.458	0.008	7,002	7,003	1.845	1.8	0.442	0.473
Urban	0.564	0.016	2,639	2,638	2.870	2.9	0.532	0.596
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.269	0.007	9,641	9,641	2.307	2.6	0.255	0.282
Rural	0.281	0.008	7,002	7,003	2.069	2.7	0.266	0.297
Urban	0.235	0.014	2,639	2,638	3.001	6.1	0.207	0.263
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.626	0.012	3,704	3,897	2.261	1.9	0.603	0.649
Rural	0.569	0.013	2,826	2,924	2.015	2.3	0.544	0.595
Urban	0.797	0.021	878	973	2.776	2.7	0.755	0.839
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.280	0.011	3,704	3,896	2.369	4.0	0.258	0.301
Rural	0.207	0.010	2,826	2,924	1.939	5.1	0.186	0.228
Urban	0.498	0.028	878	972	3.146	5.7	0.442	0.553
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.237	0.010	3,704	3,896	2.126	4.2	0.217	0.257
Rural	0.175	0.010	2,826	2,924	1.872	5.5	0.156	0.194
Urban	0.423	0.027	878	972	2.937	6.4	0.370	0.476
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.325	0.011	3,704	3,897	2.153	3.4	0.304	0.347
Rural	0.254	0.011	2,826	2,924	1.846	4.3	0.233	0.276
Urban	0.539	0.029	878	973	3.262	5.3	0.483	0.596
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.727	0.020	1,148	1,227	2.315	2.8	0.687	0.766
Rural	0.682	0.023	868	926	2.118	3.4	0.636	0.727
Urban	0.866	0.035	280	301	3.012	4.1	0.796	0.935
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.544	0.022	1,148	1,227	2.150	4.0	0.501	0.586
Rural	0.508	0.023	868	926	1.870	4.6	0.462	0.553
Urban	0.655	0.049	280	301	2.941	7.5	0.558	0.751
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.459	0.011	3,982	4,247	2.246	2.5	0.437	0.482
Rural	0.487	0.013	3,029	3,207	1.997	2.6	0.463	0.512
Urban	0.374	0.026	953	1,040	2.973	6.9	0.323	0.425

Sampling errors, West Bengal, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.741	0.005	15,613	15,614	1.693	0.7	0.732	0.750
Rural	0.714	0.005	10,556	10,556	1.326	0.7	0.704	0.723
Urban	0.798	0.009	5,057	5,058	2.643	1.1	0.780	0.816
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.110	0.003	15,613	15,613	1.622	2.7	0.104	0.116
Rural	0.126	0.004	10,556	10,556	1.318	3.2	0.119	0.133
Urban	0.078	0.006	5,057	5,057	2.577	7.7	0.066	0.089
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.907	0.005	5,024	4,965	1.640	0.6	0.897	0.917
Rural	0.889	0.006	3,724	3,660	1.340	0.7	0.878	0.901
Urban	0.957	0.011	1,300	1,305	3.635	1.1	0.936	0.978
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.646	0.009	5,024	4,963	1.624	1.4	0.629	0.663
Rural	0.575	0.009	3,724	3,659	1.350	1.6	0.556	0.593
Urban	0.845	0.016	1,300	1,304	2.453	1.9	0.814	0.876
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.463	0.010	5,024	4,964	1.837	2.2	0.444	0.481
Rural	0.347	0.009	3,724	3,659	1.386	2.6	0.329	0.365
Urban	0.788	0.019	1,300	1,305	2.760	2.4	0.751	0.825
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.541	0.009	5,024	4,965	1.733	1.7	0.523	0.559
Rural	0.443	0.010	3,724	3,660	1.385	2.3	0.424	0.462
Urban	0.815	0.017	1,300	1,305	2.672	2.1	0.781	0.849
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.870	0.011	1,621	1,572	1.622	1.2	0.850	0.891
Rural	0.855	0.011	1,206	1,168	1.268	1.3	0.832	0.877
Urban	0.916	0.025	415	404	3.321	2.7	0.867	0.965
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.650	0.015	1,621	1,572	1.659	2.3	0.620	0.680
Rural	0.644	0.016	1,206	1,168	1.292	2.4	0.614	0.675
Urban	0.666	0.038	415	404	2.752	5.8	0.590	0.742
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.310	0.008	5,294	5,195	1.614	2.6	0.294	0.325
Rural	0.341	0.009	3,978	3,873	1.292	2.6	0.324	0.358
Urban	0.218	0.019	1,316	1,322	2.764	8.7	0.201	0.460

Sampling errors, Arunachal Pradesh, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.388	0.006	11,874	11,874	1.857	1.6	0.376	0.400
Rural	0.373	0.007	8,644	8,644	1.918	1.9	0.359	0.387
Urban	0.430	0.011	3,230	3,230	1.696	2.6	0.408	0.452
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.351	0.006	11,874	11,873	1.782	1.7	0.340	0.363
Rural	0.351	0.007	8,644	8,644	1.853	2.0	0.338	0.365
Urban	0.352	0.011	3,230	3,229	1.591	3.0	0.331	0.372
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.586	0.009	5,206	5,165	1.816	1.6	0.567	0.604
Rural	0.536	0.011	3,955	3,943	1.864	2.0	0.514	0.557
Urban	0.747	0.015	1,251	1,222	1.556	2.1	0.717	0.777
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.409	0.009	5,206	5,165	1.815	2.3	0.391	0.427
Rural	0.350	0.010	3,955	3,942	1.861	3.0	0.329	0.370
Urban	0.599	0.018	1,251	1,223	1.630	3.0	0.564	0.634
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.348	0.009	5,206	5,165	1.798	2.6	0.331	0.366
Rural	0.270	0.010	3,955	3,943	1.804	3.5	0.252	0.289
Urban	0.600	0.018	1,251	1,222	1.594	2.9	0.565	0.634
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.377	0.009	5,206	5,165	1.788	2.4	0.360	0.395
Rural	0.301	0.010	3,955	3,943	1.787	3.3	0.282	0.321
Urban	0.623	0.017	1,251	1,222	1.588	2.8	0.588	0.657
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.567	0.017	1,646	1,602	1.859	2.9	0.534	0.600
Rural	0.518	0.019	1,256	1,238	1.885	3.7	0.480	0.556
Urban	0.734	0.028	390	364	1.601	3.9	0.678	0.790
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.381	0.016	1,646	1,602	1.682	4.1	0.351	0.411
Rural	0.350	0.017	1,256	1,238	1.677	5.0	0.315	0.384
Urban	0.487	0.032	390	364	1.613	6.6	0.424	0.551
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.488	0.009	5,378	5,353	1.780	1.9	0.470	0.505
Rural	0.510	0.011	4,085	4,105	1.845	2.1	0.489	0.531
Urban	0.413	0.017	1,293	1,248	1.545	4.2	0.379	0.447

Sampling errors, Assam, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.575	0.005	17,776	17,775	1.886	0.9	0.565	0.585
Rural	0.538	0.005	12,983	12,983	1.408	1.0	0.528	0.548
Urban	0.675	0.012	4,793	4,792	3.170	1.8	0.652	0.699
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.225	0.004	17,776	17,776	1.695	1.8	0.217	0.233
Rural	0.246	0.004	12,983	12,983	1.382	1.8	0.238	0.255
Urban	0.168	0.009	4,793	4,793	2.670	5.3	0.150	0.185
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.615	0.008	6,140	6,150	1.714	1.3	0.599	0.631
Rural	0.552	0.008	4,831	4,890	1.390	1.5	0.536	0.569
Urban	0.858	0.021	1,309	1,260	4.612	2.5	0.817	0.899
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.426	0.008	6,140	6,150	1.785	2.0	0.410	0.443
Rural	0.352	0.008	4,831	4,890	1.388	2.3	0.336	0.368
Urban	0.715	0.024	1,309	1,260	3.461	3.3	0.669	0.761
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.268	0.008	6,140	6,149	2.051	3.0	0.252	0.283
Rural	0.171	0.006	4,831	4,890	1.367	3.7	0.159	0.183
Urban	0.642	0.024	1,309	1,259	3.121	3.7	0.596	0.689
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.332	0.008	6,140	6,150	1.924	2.5	0.316	0.349
Rural	0.240	0.007	4,831	4,890	1.374	3.0	0.226	0.254
Urban	0.691	0.023	1,309	1,260	3.152	3.3	0.646	0.737
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.638	0.015	1,889	1,925	1.771	2.3	0.609	0.667
Rural	0.579	0.015	1,492	1,494	1.347	2.6	0.550	0.609
Urban	0.839	0.039	397	431	4.554	4.7	0.762	0.917
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.359	0.015	1,889	1,925	1.958	4.3	0.329	0.389
Rural	0.308	0.014	1,492	1,494	1.384	4.6	0.281	0.336
Urban	0.534	0.046	397	431	3.357	8.6	0.444	0.624
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.406	0.008	6,079	6,091	1.700	2.0	0.390	0.422
Rural	0.448	0.008	4,851	4,892	1.378	1.9	0.432	0.465
Urban	0.234	0.023	1,228	1,199	3.494	9.7	0.190	0.279

Sampling errors, Manipur, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.335	0.009	8,134	8,135	2.731	2.6	0.318	0.352
Rural	0.319	0.010	6,591	6,592	3.133	3.2	0.299	0.338
Urban	0.404	0.014	1,543	1,543	1.264	3.5	0.376	0.431
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.409	0.009	8,134	8,135	2.826	2.2	0.391	0.427
Rural	0.418	0.011	6,591	6,592	3.154	2.6	0.396	0.439
Urban	0.371	0.014	1,543	1,543	1.335	3.8	0.343	0.399
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.778	0.011	3,604	3,742	2.527	1.4	0.757	0.799
Rural	0.749	0.013	2,957	3,055	2.687	1.7	0.724	0.775
Urban	0.905	0.013	647	687	1.325	1.4	0.879	0.930
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.582	0.013	3,604	3,742	2.613	2.2	0.556	0.608
Rural	0.535	0.015	2,957	3,055	2.858	2.9	0.505	0.565
Urban	0.791	0.018	647	687	1.289	2.2	0.757	0.826
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.446	0.013	3,604	3,741	2.539	2.9	0.420	0.471
Rural	0.393	0.015	2,957	3,054	2.833	3.8	0.364	0.422
Urban	0.679	0.020	647	687	1.328	3.0	0.639	0.720
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.578	0.013	3,604	3,743	2.616	2.3	0.552	0.604
Rural	0.527	0.015	2,957	3,055	2.861	2.9	0.497	0.557
Urban	0.806	0.017	647	688	1.253	2.1	0.772	0.839
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.853	0.014	1,119	1,159	1.650	1.6	0.826	0.880
Rural	0.836	0.016	923	947	1.781	1.9	0.804	0.868
Urban	0.927	0.020	196	212	1.155	2.2	0.888	0.967
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.533	0.025	1,119	1,159	2.763	4.7	0.484	0.582
Rural	0.499	0.029	923	947	3.052	5.8	0.443	0.556
Urban	0.684	0.036	196	212	1.198	5.3	0.612	0.756
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.431	0.013	3,574	3,680	2.530	3.0	0.406	0.457
Rural	0.454	0.015	2,966	3,015	2.769	3.3	0.424	0.483
Urban	0.331	0.021	608	665	1.327	6.4	0.289	0.372

Sampling errors, Meghalaya, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.171	0.008	4,952	4,952	2.372	4.8	0.155	0.188
Rural	0.120	0.007	3,761	3,761	1.928	6.1	0.105	0.134
Urban	0.335	0.024	1,191	1,191	2.990	7.1	0.288	0.381
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.558	0.012	4,952	4,952	2.744	2.1	0.535	0.580
Rural	0.588	0.013	3,761	3,761	2.512	2.2	0.563	0.613
Urban	0.462	0.026	1,191	1,191	3.283	5.7	0.411	0.513
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.546	0.015	2,625	2,439	2.334	2.8	0.516	0.576
Rural	0.489	0.017	2,102	2,018	2.188	3.4	0.456	0.521
Urban	0.821	0.032	523	421	3.004	3.9	0.758	0.885
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.438	0.016	2,625	2,439	2.452	3.6	0.407	0.469
Rural	0.376	0.016	2,102	2,018	2.319	4.4	0.343	0.408
Urban	0.736	0.035	523	421	2.680	4.8	0.667	0.805
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.309	0.016	2,625	2,439	2.855	5.1	0.278	0.340
Rural	0.212	0.015	2,102	2,019	2.763	7.1	0.183	0.242
Urban	0.771	0.029	523	420	2.048	3.8	0.714	0.829
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.345	0.016	2,625	2,440	2.680	4.6	0.314	0.376
Rural	0.253	0.015	2,102	2,019	2.518	6.1	0.223	0.284
Urban	0.783	0.029	523	421	2.056	3.7	0.727	0.840
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-35 months)								
Total	0.662	0.028	857	835	3.061	4.3	0.607	0.718
Rural	0.629	0.031	688	694	2.911	5.0	0.567	0.691
Urban	0.825	0.052	169	141	3.100	6.3	0.723	0.927
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.299	0.024	857	835	2.436	8.2	0.251	0.347
Rural	0.243	0.021	688	694	1.683	8.7	0.202	0.285
Urban	0.575	0.072	169	141	3.574	12.5	0.433	0.717
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.595	0.015	2,883	2,657	2.437	2.5	0.566	0.624
Rural	0.620	0.016	2,315	2,186	2.229	2.5	0.590	0.650
Urban	0.480	0.042	568	471	3.272	8.7	0.398	0.561

Sampling errors, Mizoram, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.538	0.008	7,541	7,542	1.834	1.4	0.523	0.553
Rural	0.482	0.010	4,848	4,846	1.806	2.0	0.463	0.501
Urban	0.640	0.012	2,693	2,696	1.811	1.9	0.616	0.664
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.250	0.007	7,541	7,541	1.904	2.8	0.236	0.263
Rural	0.278	0.009	4,848	4,846	1.920	3.2	0.260	0.295
Urban	0.200	0.010	2,693	2,695	1.834	5.2	0.179	0.220
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.743	0.012	3,069	3,020	2.151	1.6	0.721	0.766
Rural	0.645	0.015	2,088	2,083	2.094	2.4	0.615	0.675
Urban	0.962	0.007	981	937	1.307	0.7	0.948	0.976
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.563	0.012	3,069	3,021	1.874	2.2	0.539	0.588
Rural	0.450	0.015	2,088	2,084	1.831	3.3	0.421	0.479
Urban	0.815	0.015	981	937	1.376	1.8	0.786	0.844
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.526	0.012	3,069	3,021	1.851	2.4	0.502	0.551
Rural	0.359	0.014	2,088	2,083	1.786	3.9	0.331	0.387
Urban	0.898	0.011	981	938	1.352	1.3	0.875	0.920
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.606	0.012	3,069	3,021	1.905	2.0	0.582	0.630
Rural	0.462	0.015	2,088	2,084	1.849	3.2	0.433	0.491
Urban	0.924	0.010	981	937	1.361	1.1	0.904	0.944
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.782	0.020	974	968	2.322	2.6	0.742	0.821
Rural	0.716	0.026	668	699	2.236	3.6	0.664	0.767
Urban	0.953	0.012	306	269	0.960	1.2	0.930	0.976
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.595	0.022	974	968	2.006	3.7	0.551	0.639
Rural	0.509	0.027	668	699	1.904	5.2	0.457	0.562
Urban	0.817	0.028	306	269	1.618	3.4	0.762	0.872
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.415	0.012	3,153	3,081	1.807	2.9	0.392	0.439
Rural	0.443	0.015	2,170	2,134	1.831	3.3	0.415	0.472
Urban	0.352	0.020	983	947	1.733	5.8	0.312	0.392

Sampling errors, Nagaland, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.396	0.008	5,680	5,680	1.418	1.9	0.381	0.41
Rural	0.348	0.008	4,078	4,079	1.262	2.4	0.332	0.36
Urban	0.518	0.016	1,602	1,601	1.677	3.1	0.487	0.55
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.338	0.008	5,680	5,681	1.478	2.3	0.323	0.35
Rural	0.391	0.009	4,078	4,079	1.430	2.3	0.373	0.40
Urban	0.204	0.012	1,602	1,602	1.392	5.8	0.181	0.22
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.556	0.013	2,331	2,345	1.486	2.3	0.531	0.58
Rural	0.457	0.014	1,723	1,768	1.389	3.1	0.430	0.48
Urban	0.859	0.016	608	577	1.212	1.9	0.828	0.89
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.331	0.012	2,331	2,346	1.560	3.7	0.307	0.35
Rural	0.216	0.012	1,723	1,768	1.384	5.3	0.194	0.23
Urban	0.684	0.023	608	578	1.432	3.4	0.638	0.72
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.178	0.010	2,331	2,345	1.635	5.7	0.158	0.19
Rural	0.114	0.009	1,723	1,768	1.310	7.6	0.097	0.13
Urban	0.374	0.027	608	577	1.834	7.3	0.320	0.42
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.296	0.012	2,331	2,347	1.493	3.9	0.273	0.31
Rural	0.206	0.011	1,723	1,769	1.268	5.3	0.185	0.22
Urban	0.569	0.026	608	578	1.642	4.6	0.518	0.62
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.662	0.021	724	693	1.387	3.1	0.621	0.70
Rural	0.618	0.024	550	546	1.347	3.9	0.570	0.66
Urban	0.824	0.033	174	147	1.312	4.0	0.759	0.89
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.382	0.021	724	693	1.400	5.6	0.340	0.42
Rural	0.344	0.023	550	546	1.301	6.7	0.298	0.38
Urban	0.524	0.050	174	147	1.725	9.5	0.426	0.62
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.577	0.012	2,522	2,503	1.445	2.1	0.554	0.60
Rural	0.613	0.013	1,868	1,897	1.364	2.1	0.587	0.63
Urban	0.465	0.026	654	606	1.606	5.5	0.415	0.51

Sampling errors, Sikkim, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.653	0.009	4,038	4,037	1.486	1.4	0.635	0.671
Rural	0.648	0.010	3,533	3,533	1.492	1.5	0.629	0.667
Urban	0.692	0.025	505	504	1.435	3.6	0.644	0.740
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.182	0.007	4,038	4,037	1.411	4.0	0.168	0.196
Rural	0.183	0.008	3,533	3,533	1.410	4.2	0.168	0.198
Urban	0.175	0.020	505	504	1.423	11.5	0.135	0.215
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.895	0.010	1,234	1,147	1.109	1.1	0.876	0.914
Rural	0.888	0.010	1,074	985	1.076	1.2	0.868	0.909
Urban	0.934	0.023	160	162	1.450	2.5	0.888	0.980
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.679	0.016	1,234	1,145	1.334	2.3	0.648	0.711
Rural	0.657	0.017	1,074	984	1.319	2.7	0.623	0.692
Urban	0.813	0.038	160	161	1.556	4.7	0.738	0.888
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.586	0.017	1,234	1,146	1.381	2.9	0.553	0.620
Rural	0.551	0.019	1,074	985	1.384	3.4	0.514	0.587
Urban	0.805	0.038	160	161	1.505	4.7	0.730	0.879
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.619	0.017	1,234	1,146	1.363	2.7	0.586	0.652
Rural	0.584	0.018	1,074	984	1.363	3.2	0.548	0.620
Urban	0.833	0.036	160	162	1.519	4.3	0.763	0.904
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.936	0.016	421	378	1.694	1.7	0.905	0.966
Rural	0.959	0.012	372	324	1.447	1.3	0.935	0.983
Urban	0.795	0.074	49	54	1.629	9.4	0.645	0.944
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.832	0.022	421	378	1.400	2.6	0.790	0.874
Rural	0.827	0.023	372	324	1.395	2.8	0.781	0.872
Urban	0.865	0.059	49	54	1.440	6.8	0.746	0.984
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.305	0.016	1,247	1,087	1.333	5.3	0.273	0.336
Rural	0.299	0.017	1,081	917	1.287	5.8	0.265	0.333
Urban	0.335	0.045	166	170	1.545	13.4	0.247	0.423

Sampling errors, Tripura, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.544	0.011	3,882	3,883	1.730	1.9	0.523	0.564
Rural	0.560	0.011	2,739	2,739	1.401	2.0	0.538	0.582
Urban	0.506	0.023	1,143	1,144	2.454	4.6	0.461	0.551
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.250	0.009	3,882	3,881	1.626	3.5	0.233	0.268
Rural	0.244	0.009	2,739	2,738	1.201	3.7	0.226	0.262
Urban	0.266	0.021	1,143	1,143	2.565	7.9	0.225	0.307
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.822	0.015	875	853	1.308	1.8	0.792	0.851
Rural	0.801	0.017	644	668	1.179	2.1	0.769	0.834
Urban	0.894	0.033	231	185	2.178	3.7	0.829	0.959
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.664	0.019	875	855	1.435	2.9	0.626	0.702
Rural	0.634	0.021	644	669	1.312	3.4	0.592	0.676
Urban	0.768	0.045	231	186	2.145	5.9	0.680	0.857
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.624	0.020	875	853	1.457	3.2	0.584	0.663
Rural	0.566	0.023	644	668	1.378	4.0	0.522	0.610
Urban	0.831	0.037	231	185	1.831	4.5	0.758	0.904
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.651	0.019	875	853	1.418	3.0	0.613	0.689
Rural	0.592	0.022	644	668	1.358	3.8	0.548	0.635
Urban	0.864	0.033	231	185	1.692	3.8	0.799	0.928
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.758	0.035	228	203	1.553	4.7	0.688	0.828
Rural	0.769	0.038	168	160	1.337	4.9	0.695	0.844
Urban	0.717	0.089	60	43	2.322	12.5	0.538	0.896
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.497	0.042	228	203	1.629	8.5	0.413	0.580
Rural	0.499	0.048	168	160	1.519	9.6	0.405	0.593
Urban	0.488	0.092	60	43	2.020	19.0	0.303	0.673
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.179	0.016	783	767	1.261	8.7	0.148	0.209
Rural	0.222	0.019	592	595	1.261	8.6	0.184	0.260
Urban	0.029	0.009	191	172	0.464	30.1	0.012	0.046

Sampling errors, Andhra Pradesh, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.628	0.004	17,886	17,886	1.172	0.6	0.620	0.635
Rural	0.628	0.005	11,857	11,857	1.098	0.7	0.618	0.637
Urban	0.627	0.007	6,029	6,029	1.316	1.1	0.613	0.641
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.117	0.003	17,886	17,886	1.202	2.3	0.112	0.122
Rural	0.107	0.003	11,857	11,857	1.119	2.8	0.101	0.113
Urban	0.136	0.005	6,029	6,029	1.334	3.7	0.126	0.146
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.945	0.004	5,486	5,501	1.341	0.4	0.938	0.952
Rural	0.934	0.005	3,715	3,725	1.344	0.5	0.925	0.943
Urban	0.968	0.005	1,771	1,776	1.295	0.5	0.959	0.978
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.881	0.005	5,486	5,501	1.205	0.5	0.871	0.890
Rural	0.863	0.006	3,715	3,725	1.185	0.7	0.850	0.875
Urban	0.919	0.007	1,771	1,776	1.246	0.8	0.904	0.933
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.609	0.007	5,486	5,500	1.161	1.2	0.595	0.623
Rural	0.516	0.009	3,715	3,725	1.103	1.7	0.499	0.533
Urban	0.803	0.011	1,771	1,775	1.324	1.3	0.782	0.824
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.690	0.007	5,486	5,501	1.144	1.0	0.677	0.703
Rural	0.609	0.008	3,715	3,725	1.100	1.4	0.592	0.625
Urban	0.861	0.009	1771	1776	1.262	1.1	0.843	0.879
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.933	0.007	1,664	1,676	1.306	0.8	0.919	0.946
Rural	0.920	0.010	1,086	1,093	1.348	1.0	0.901	0.939
Urban	0.957	0.009	578	583	1.134	0.9	0.939	0.975
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.740	0.012	1,664	1,676	1.205	1.6	0.717	0.763
Rural	0.718	0.015	1,086	1,093	1.159	2.0	0.689	0.747
Urban	0.781	0.020	578	583	1.292	2.5	0.743	0.819
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.225	0.006	5,313	5,341	1.175	2.8	0.213	0.237
Rural	0.229	0.007	3,586	3,607	1.118	3.2	0.214	0.243
Urban	0.217	0.011	1,727	1,734	1.300	5.2	0.195	0.239

Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.593	0.004	22,656	22,656	1.717	0.7	0.585	0.602
Rural	0.598	0.005	15,327	15,327	1.399	0.8	0.589	0.607
Urban	0.583	0.009	7,329	7,329	2.373	1.5	0.566	0.601
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.151	0.003	22,656	22,656	1.828	2.1	0.145	0.158
Rural	0.140	0.003	15,327	15,327	1.421	2.4	0.133	0.146
Urban	0.175	0.007	7,329	7,329	2.525	4.0	0.162	0.189
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.915	0.004	7,547	7,598	1.233	0.4	0.908	0.922
Rural	0.889	0.005	5,147	5,163	1.217	0.5	0.880	0.899
Urban	0.968	0.004	2,400	2,435	1.140	0.4	0.961	0.976
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.801	0.006	7,547	7,598	1.467	0.7	0.790	0.812
Rural	0.759	0.007	5,147	5,163	1.321	0.9	0.745	0.772
Urban	0.890	0.009	2,400	2,435	1.898	1.0	0.873	0.907
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.580	0.007	7,547	7,597	1.615	1.2	0.566	0.594
Rural	0.456	0.008	5,147	5,163	1.395	1.8	0.440	0.473
Urban	0.841	0.009	2,400	2,434	1.577	1.1	0.823	0.859
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.666	0.007	7,547	7,598	1.530	1.0	0.653	0.679
Rural	0.559	0.008	5,147	5,163	1.379	1.5	0.543	0.575
Urban	0.895	0.007	2,400	2,435	1.440	0.8	0.880	0.909
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-35 months)								
Total	0.924	0.006	2,480	2,607	1.357	0.7	0.912	0.936
Rural	0.912	0.008	1,712	1,781	1.399	0.9	0.896	0.928
Urban	0.951	0.008	768	826	1.138	0.9	0.935	0.968
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-35 months)								
Total	0.772	0.011	2,480	2,607	1.654	1.4	0.751	0.793
Rural	0.741	0.013	1,712	1,781	1.559	1.8	0.715	0.767
Urban	0.838	0.018	768	826	1.754	2.1	0.803	0.872
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.296	0.006	7,901	8,004	1.574	2.2	0.284	0.309
Rural	0.325	0.007	5,455	5,523	1.398	2.3	0.310	0.339
Urban	0.233	0.012	2,446	2,481	1.933	5.1	0.210	0.256

Sampling errors, Kerala, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.685	0.005	10,326	10,325	1.337	0.8	0.675	0.696
Rural	0.687	0.006	6,945	6,944	1.254	0.9	0.675	0.699
Urban	0.682	0.010	3,381	3,381	1.506	1.4	0.663	0.702
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.152	0.004	10,326	10,325	1.338	2.7	0.144	0.160
Rural	0.149	0.005	6,945	6,944	1.246	3.2	0.140	0.159
Urban	0.158	0.008	3,381	3,381	1.519	4.9	0.143	0.173
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.997	0.001	3,356	3,247	1.400	0.1	0.994	0.999
Rural	0.996	0.002	2,298	2,242	1.555	0.2	0.993	0.999
Urban	0.998	0.001	1,058	1,005	0.827	0.1	0.995	1.000
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.969	0.003	3,356	3,247	1.293	0.4	0.962	0.976
Rural	0.965	0.004	2,298	2,242	1.280	0.5	0.956	0.974
Urban	0.977	0.005	1,058	1,005	1.331	0.6	0.966	0.987
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.978	0.003	3,356	3,247	1.088	0.3	0.972	0.983
Rural	0.972	0.004	2,298	2,241	1.034	0.4	0.965	0.979
Urban	0.990	0.004	1,058	1,006	1.431	0.4	0.983	0.998
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.983	0.002	3,356	3,245	1.108	0.2	0.979	0.988
Rural	0.979	0.003	2,298	2,240	1.054	0.3	0.973	0.985
Urban	0.993	0.003	1,058	1,005	1.452	0.3	0.987	0.999
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.981	0.005	1,079	1,043	1.243	0.5	0.972	0.990
Rural	0.975	0.006	744	736	1.228	0.7	0.962	0.987
Urban	0.997	0.003	335	307	1.054	0.3	0.990	1.003
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.879	0.012	1,079	1,043	1.450	1.4	0.856	0.903
Rural	0.875	0.014	744	736	1.382	1.6	0.848	0.903
Urban	0.889	0.022	335	307	1.627	2.5	0.845	0.932
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.155	0.007	3,352	3,249	1.219	4.5	0.141	0.169
Rural	0.171	0.009	2,319	2,268	1.204	5.1	0.154	0.188
Urban	0.117	0.011	1,033	981	1.246	9.8	0.095	0.140

Sampling errors, Tamil Nadu, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.577	0.004	25,521	25,521	1.381	0.6	0.570	0.584
Rural	0.552	0.005	14,451	14,451	1.308	0.9	0.542	0.561
Urban	0.611	0.006	11,070	11,070	1.474	0.9	0.600	0.622
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.181	0.003	25,521	25,521	1.335	1.5	0.176	0.187
Rural	0.191	0.004	14,451	14,451	1.277	1.9	0.183	0.198
Urban	0.169	0.004	11,070	11,070	1.417	2.5	0.161	0.177
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.994	0.001	7,481	7,469	1.241	0.1	0.992	0.996
Rural	0.991	0.002	4,455	4,455	1.288	0.2	0.988	0.994
Urban	0.997	0.001	3,036	3,014	1.051	0.1	0.995	0.999
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.961	0.003	7,481	7,471	1.236	0.3	0.956	0.965
Rural	0.956	0.003	4,455	4,456	1.232	0.4	0.949	0.963
Urban	0.968	0.004	3,026	3,015	1.242	0.4	0.961	0.975
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.861	0.005	7,481	7,469	1.369	0.5	0.852	0.870
Rural	0.799	0.007	4,455	4,456	1.352	0.9	0.786	0.813
Urban	0.953	0.004	3,026	3,013	1.328	0.5	0.944	0.962
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.892	0.004	7,481	7,470	1.385	0.5	0.884	0.901
Rural	0.842	0.006	4,455	4,456	1.364	0.8	0.829	0.854
Urban	0.967	0.004	3,026	3,014	1.410	0.4	0.960	0.975
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.991	0.002	2,555	2,593	1.26	0.2	0.99	0.99
Rural	0.990	0.003	1,518	1,543	1.33	0.3	0.98	1.00
Urban	0.992	0.003	1,037	1,050	1.14	0.3	0.99	1.00
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.949	0.005	2,555	2,593	1.276	0.5	0.939	0.959
Rural	0.945	0.007	1,518	1,543	1.267	0.7	0.932	0.958
Urban	0.955	0.007	1,037	1,050	1.290	0.8	0.940	0.969
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.216	0.005	7,976	7,974	1.327	2.5	0.205	0.226
Rural	0.252	0.007	4,800	4,794	1.279	2.8	0.238	0.266
Urban	0.162	0.008	3,176	3,180	1.414	4.8	0.146	0.177

Sampling errors, Haryana, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.603	0.004	18,796	18,795	1.289	0.7	0.595	0.611
Rural	0.588	0.005	13,307	13,306	1.158	0.8	0.579	0.597
Urban	0.640	0.008	5,489	5,489	1.625	1.3	0.624	0.656
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.1468	0.0030	18,796	18,794	1.353	2.0	0.141	0.153
Rural	0.1499	0.0034	13,307	13,306	1.194	2.3	0.143	0.157
Urban	0.1393	0.0062	5,489	5,488	1.767	4.5	0.127	0.151
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.876	0.005	6,479	6,673	1.429	0.6	0.867	0.886
Rural	0.857	0.006	4,741	4,877	1.297	0.7	0.845	0.868
Urban	0.931	0.009	1,738	1,796	2.120	0.9	0.914	0.948
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.486	0.007	6,479	6,673	1.301	1.4	0.472	0.499
Rural	0.427	0.008	4,741	4,877	1.159	1.8	0.412	0.442
Urban	0.644	0.015	1,738	1,796	1.724	2.3	0.615	0.673
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.351	0.007	6,479	6,674	1.285	1.9	0.338	0.364
Rural	0.273	0.007	4,741	4,877	1.106	2.5	0.260	0.286
Urban	0.564	0.015	1,738	1,797	0.594	1.700	0.534	0.594
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.43	0.01	6,479	6,674	1.290	1.6	0.419	0.446
Rural	0.35	0.01	4,741	4,877	1.123	2.1	0.332	0.360
Urban	0.67	0.01	1,738	1,797	1.811	2.2	0.638	0.697
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.834	0.010	2,128	2,213	1.419	1.2	0.816	0.853
Rural	0.825	0.011	1,571	1,637	1.256	1.3	0.804	0.846
Urban	0.861	0.021	557	576	1.987	2.4	0.820	0.901
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.652	0.012	2,128	2,213	1.351	1.8	0.628	0.675
Rural	0.635	0.013	1,571	1,637	1.193	2.1	0.609	0.661
Urban	0.700	0.027	557	576	1.874	3.8	0.648	0.753
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.384	0.007	7,172	7,430	1.322	1.7	0.372	0.397
Rural	0.405	0.007	5,305	5,497	1.202	1.8	0.391	0.419
Urban	0.326	0.014	1,867	1933	1.689	4.2	0.299	0.353

Sampling errors, Delhi, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.641	0.008	6,224	6,223	1.568	1.2	0.626	0.656
Rural	0.594	0.038	393	392	2.293	6.3	0.521	0.668
Urban	0.644	0.008	5,831	5,831	1.515	1.2	0.629	0.659
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.164	0.006	6,224	6,224	1.612	3.6	0.152	0.176
Rural	0.183	0.029	393	393	2.161	15.7	0.127	0.239
Urban	0.163	0.006	5,831	5,831	1.572	3.7	0.151	0.175
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.814	0.011	2,099	2,192	1.609	1.3	0.794	0.835
Rural	0.689	0.053	146	136	1.804	7.8	0.584	0.793
Urban	0.823	0.011	1,953	2,056	1.613	1.3	0.802	0.844
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.673	0.013	2,099	2,192	1.636	1.9	0.648	0.698
Rural	0.530	0.060	146	135	1.984	11.4	0.412	0.649
Urban	0.682	0.013	1,953	2,057	1.622	1.9	0.657	0.708
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.499	0.013	2,099	2,192	1.586	2.7	0.473	0.526
Rural	0.405	0.061	146	136	2.063	15.0	0.287	0.524
Urban	0.505	0.014	1,953	2,056	1.575	2.7	0.478	0.532
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.599	0.013	2,099	2,192	1.610	2.2	0.572	0.625
Rural	0.538	0.060	146	136	1.976	11.2	0.420	0.656
Urban	0.603	0.014	1,953	2,056	1.599	2.3	0.576	0.629
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.929	0.011	700	719	1.303	1.2	0.907	0.951
Rural	0.874	0.056	57	45	1.566	6.4	0.763	0.985
Urban	0.933	0.011	643	674	1.292	1.2	0.911	0.955
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.737	0.021	700	719	1.60	2.85	0.70	0.78
Rural	0.707	0.079	57	45	1.69	11.17	0.55	0.87
Urban	0.739	0.022	643	674	1.59	2.95	0.70	0.78
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.422	0.013	2,355	2,510	1.645	3.0	0.397	0.447
Rural	0.378	0.056	173	170	2.258	14.8	0.268	0.488
Urban	0.425	0.013	2,182	2,340	1.613	3.0	0.400	0.451

Sampling errors, Himachal Pradesh, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.701	0.007	8,618	8,618	1.850	1.0	0.688	0.714
Rural	0.690	0.008	6,748	6,748	1.837	1.1	0.675	0.705
Urban	0.742	0.014	1,870	1,870	1.891	1.9	0.715	0.769
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.118	0.005	8,618	8,618	1.827	4.0	0.109	0.128
Rural	0.124	0.005	6,748	6,748	1.808	4.3	0.114	0.135
Urban	0.097	0.009	1,870	1,870	1.909	9.7	0.079	0.116
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.910	0.007	2,688	2,666	1.723	0.8	0.895	0.924
Rural	0.897	0.008	2,195	2,150	1.653	0.9	0.880	0.913
Urban	0.962	0.013	493	516	2.539	1.4	0.936	0.989
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.680	0.012	2,688	2,666	1.773	1.8	0.657	0.704
Rural	0.638	0.014	2,195	2,150	1.775	2.2	0.611	0.666
Urban	0.854	0.020	493	516	1.698	2.4	0.815	0.894
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.451	0.013	2,688	2,665	1.924	3.0	0.425	0.477
Rural	0.381	0.015	2,195	2,150	1.911	3.8	0.353	0.410
Urban	0.741	0.025	493	515	1.735	3.4	0.692	0.791
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.514	0.013	2,688	2,666	1.887	2.6	0.488	0.540
Rural	0.449	0.015	2,195	2,150	1.879	3.3	0.420	0.478
Urban	0.786	0.024	493	516	1.720	3.0	0.740	0.833
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.961	0.007	929	932	1.278	0.7	0.947	0.975
Rural	0.961	0.008	769	769	1.237	0.8	0.945	0.976
Urban	0.963	0.018	160	163	1.481	1.9	0.927	0.999
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.886	0.012	929	932	1.422	1.4	0.862	0.911
Rural	0.879	0.014	769	769	1.460	1.6	0.851	0.907
Urban	0.919	0.023	160	163	1.165	2.5	0.872	0.965
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.244	0.011	2,899	2,881	1.737	4.3	0.223	0.265
Rural	0.260	0.012	2,410	2,358	1.736	4.6	0.237	0.283
Urban	0.172	0.021	489	523	1.686	12.4	0.130	0.214

Sampling errors, Jammu and Kashmir, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.548	0.007	10,308	10,308	1.783	1.2	0.535	0.560
Rural	0.509	0.007	7,851	7,851	1.537	1.4	0.495	0.523
Urban	0.671	0.015	2,457	2,457	2.469	2.2	0.642	0.700
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.248	0.005	10,308	10,308	1.633	2.2	0.237	0.259
Rural	0.272	0.006	7,851	7,851	1.498	2.3	0.260	0.284
Urban	0.170	0.011	2,457	2,457	2.068	6.4	0.149	0.191
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.876	0.008	2,276	2,596	1.587	0.9	0.860	0.892
Rural	0.856	0.009	1,708	1,965	1.386	1.1	0.838	0.874
Urban	0.939	0.016	568	631	2.991	1.8	0.907	0.971
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.805	0.010	2,276	2,596	1.708	1.3	0.785	0.825
Rural	0.782	0.011	1,708	1,966	1.470	1.5	0.759	0.804
Urban	0.879	0.022	568	630	2.968	2.5	0.835	0.922
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.705	0.012	2,276	2,596	1.763	1.7	0.682	0.728
Rural	0.681	0.013	1,708	1,965	1.510	1.9	0.656	0.707
Urban	0.778	0.028	568	631	2.830	3.6	0.724	0.833
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.731	0.012	2,276	2,596	1.771	1.6	0.709	0.754
Rural	0.704	0.013	1,708	1,965	1.509	1.8	0.679	0.729
Urban	0.818	0.027	568	631	3.044	3.3	0.765	0.870
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.915	0.015	537	644	1.463	1.6	0.886	0.943
Rural	0.904	0.017	384	461	1.259	1.9	0.871	0.937
Urban	0.942	0.029	153	183	2.270	3.0	0.885	0.998
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.779	0.023	537	644	1.664	3.0	0.733	0.824
Rural	0.794	0.023	384	461	1.242	2.9	0.749	0.840
Urban	0.740	0.056	153	183	2.515	7.6	0.628	0.851
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.321	0.013	1,932	2,285	1.776	4.1	0.295	0.347
Rural	0.353	0.015	1,436	1,686	1.642	4.2	0.324	0.382
Urban	0.231	0.024	496	599	1.917	10.3	0.184	0.277

Sampling errors, Punjab, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.682	0.004	15,696	15,697	1.482	2.4	0.674	0.691
Rural	0.664	0.005	10,820	10,820	1.448	2.7	0.653	0.674
Urban	0.724	0.008	4,876	4,877	1.560	5.1	0.709	0.739
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.104	0.003	15,696	15,697	1.398	2.8	0.098	0.109
Rural	0.112	0.004	10,820	10,820	1.387	3.2	0.105	0.119
Urban	0.086	0.005	4,876	4,877	1.426	5.6	0.077	0.096
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.895	0.006	4,558	4,674	1.526	0.6	0.884	0.905
Rural	0.874	0.007	3,218	3,280	1.487	0.8	0.860	0.888
Urban	0.942	0.008	1,340	1,394	1.697	0.9	0.926	0.958
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.645	0.009	4,558	4,675	1.480	1.3	0.628	0.661
Rural	0.601	0.010	3,218	3,280	1.426	1.7	0.581	0.621
Urban	0.748	0.015	1,340	1,395	1.663	2.0	0.718	0.777
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.489	0.009	4,558	4,674	1.465	1.8	0.472	0.506
Rural	0.430	0.010	3,218	3,280	1.409	2.4	0.410	0.450
Urban	0.628	0.016	1,340	1,394	1.566	2.6	0.596	0.659
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.643	0.009	4,558	4,674	1.467	1.3	0.626	0.659
Rural	0.588	0.010	3,218	3,279	1.428	1.8	0.567	0.608
Urban	0.772	0.014	1,340	1,395	1.554	1.8	0.744	0.799
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.886	0.009	1,557	1,563	1.342	1.1	0.867	0.904
Rural	0.878	0.011	1,108	1,098	1.369	1.3	0.856	0.901
Urban	0.903	0.016	449	465	1.262	1.7	0.872	0.934
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.768	0.012	1,557	1,563	1.357	1.6	0.743	0.792
Rural	0.754	0.015	1,108	1,098	1.350	2.0	0.724	0.783
Urban	0.801	0.022	449	465	1.365	2.8	0.758	0.844
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.324	0.008	5,145	5,278	1.482	2.4	0.309	0.340
Rural	0.341	0.009	3,682	3,761	1.448	2.7	0.323	0.359
Urban	0.282	0.014	1,463	1,517	1.560	5.1	0.254	0.311

Sampling errors, Maharashtra, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.633	0.004	27,051	27,051	1.866	0.6	0.625	0.640
Rural	0.621	0.005	17,194	17,194	1.658	0.8	0.612	0.631
Urban	0.652	0.007	9,857	9,857	2.231	1.1	0.638	0.666
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.126	0.003	27,051	27,052	1.901	2.2	0.121	0.132
Rural	0.124	0.003	17,194	17,195	1.629	2.6	0.117	0.130
Urban	0.130	0.005	9,857	9,857	2.353	4.0	0.120	0.141
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.929	0.004	9,284	9,265	2.053	0.4	0.921	0.936
Rural	0.908	0.005	6,052	6,139	2.040	0.6	0.897	0.918
Urban	0.970	0.004	3,232	3,126	1.980	0.4	0.962	0.979
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.720	0.006	9,284	9,266	1.801	0.9	0.708	0.733
Rural	0.665	0.008	6,052	6,139	1.712	1.2	0.650	0.681
Urban	0.829	0.009	3,232	3,127	1.921	1.1	0.811	0.847
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.579	0.007	9,284	9,265	1.789	1.2	0.566	0.593
Rural	0.442	0.008	6,052	6,139	1.695	1.9	0.426	0.458
Urban	0.849	0.008	3,232	3,126	1.768	1.0	0.833	0.866
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.626	0.007	9,284	9,265	1.770	1.1	0.613	0.640
Rural	0.501	0.008	6,052	6,139	1.678	1.7	0.485	0.517
Urban	0.872	0.008	3,232	3,126	1.758	0.9	0.857	0.888
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.962	0.004	3,098	3,025	1.389	0.4	0.954	0.970
Rural	0.961	0.005	2,046	2,006	1.426	0.5	0.951	0.971
Urban	0.965	0.006	1,052	1,019	1.300	0.7	0.953	0.978
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.854	0.009	3,098	3,025	1.866	1.0	0.837	0.871
Rural	0.859	0.010	2,046	2,006	1.745	1.2	0.839	0.878
Urban	0.845	0.016	1,052	1,019	2.098	1.9	0.813	0.876
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.324	0.006	9,793	9,665	1.753	2.0	0.311	0.336
Rural	0.354	0.008	6,481	6,532	1.640	2.1	0.339	0.369
Urban	0.261	0.011	3,312	3,133	1.990	4.2	0.239	0.282

Sampling errors, Gujarat, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.592	0.006	20,796	20,796	2.970	1.0	0.581	0.604
Rural	0.564	0.006	13,591	13,591	1.808	1.0	0.553	0.575
Urban	0.646	0.013	7,205	7,205	5.404	2.0	0.620	0.671
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.163	0.004	20,796	20,795	2.673	2.6	0.155	0.171
Rural	0.170	0.004	13,591	13,590	1.631	2.4	0.162	0.178
Urban	0.150	0.009	7,205	7,205	4.836	6.2	0.132	0.168
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.876	0.006	7,349	7,489	2.446	0.7	0.864	0.887
Rural	0.849	0.007	5,143	5,205	1.829	0.8	0.836	0.862
Urban	0.936	0.012	2,206	2,284	5.279	1.3	0.913	0.959
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.614	0.009	7,349	7,489	2.682	1.5	0.596	0.633
Rural	0.538	0.009	5,143	5,205	1.871	1.8	0.519	0.556
Urban	0.790	0.017	2,206	2,284	4.124	2.2	0.756	0.823
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.522	0.010	7,349	7,488	2.924	1.9	0.503	0.542
Rural	0.412	0.009	5,143	5,205	1.892	2.3	0.394	0.430
Urban	0.773	0.019	2,206	2,283	4.942	2.5	0.735	0.812
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.621	0.009	7,349	7,488	2.610	1.5	0.603	0.639
Rural	0.519	0.009	5,143	5,204	1.860	1.8	0.500	0.537
Urban	0.854	0.015	2,206	2,284	4.362	1.8	0.824	0.884
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.854	0.014	2,400	2,453	3.850	1.7	0.827	0.882
Rural	0.832	0.013	1,675	1,645	2.067	1.6	0.807	0.858
Urban	0.899	0.034	725	808	9.180	3.8	0.832	0.965
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.652	0.017	2,400	2,453	3.113	2.6	0.618	0.685
Rural	0.595	0.017	1,675	1,645	1.943	2.8	0.562	0.628
Urban	0.768	0.038	725	808	5.767	4.9	0.694	0.842
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.381	0.009	7,778	7,810	2.739	2.4	0.364	0.399
Rural	0.428	0.009	5,531	5,552	1.786	2.1	0.410	0.445
Urban	0.267	0.023	2,247	2,258	5.856	8.4	0.223	0.312

Sampling errors, Goa, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.335	0.014	1,281	1,281	1.193	4.3	0.306	0.363
Rural	0.355	0.022	632	632	1.296	6.1	0.313	0.397
Urban	0.315	0.019	649	649	1.089	6.0	0.277	0.352
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.431	0.015	1,281	1,281	1.178	3.5	0.402	0.461
Rural	0.381	0.022	632	632	1.286	5.7	0.338	0.424
Urban	0.481	0.020	649	649	1.073	4.2	0.441	0.520
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.969	0.009	442	434	1.197	0.9	0.951	0.987
Rural	0.963	0.014	206	191	1.109	1.5	0.935	0.991
Urban	0.974	0.012	236	243	1.303	1.2	0.951	0.997
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.842	0.020	442	434	1.300	2.4	0.803	0.881
Rural	0.820	0.033	206	191	1.404	4.0	0.756	0.885
Urban	0.859	0.024	236	243	1.197	2.8	0.812	0.907
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.912	0.014	442	436	1.085	1.6	0.884	0.940
Rural	0.964	0.013	206	192	0.855	1.3	0.939	0.988
Urban	0.872	0.023	236	244	1.137	2.6	0.827	0.916
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.933	0.012	442	435	1.071	1.3	0.909	0.958
Rural	0.970	0.012	206	192	0.905	1.2	0.947	0.993
Urban	0.904	0.020	236	243	1.116	2.2	0.866	0.943
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.947	0.018	178	179	1.199	1.9	0.911	0.984
Rural	1.000	0.000	58	53	0.000	0.0	1.000	1.000
Urban	0.925	0.026	120	126	1.146	2.8	0.874	0.976
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.892	0.025	178	179	1.145	2.8	0.843	0.942
Rural	0.971	0.021	58	53	0.889	2.2	0.928	1.013
Urban	0.860	0.034	120	126	1.120	3.9	0.793	0.926
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.200	0.022	393	391	1.196	11.1	0.157	0.244
Rural	0.234	0.038	171	162	1.276	16.1	0.160	0.308
Urban	0.176	0.027	222	229	1.128	15.2	0.124	0.228

Sampling errors, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.581	0.014	1,767	1,782	1.456	2.4	0.553	0.608
Rural	0.572	0.016	1,452	1,467	1.546	2.8	0.540	0.603
Urban	0.622	0.028	315	315	1.012	4.4	0.568	0.676
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.261	0.013	1,767	1,782	1.514	4.9	0.235	0.286
Rural	0.266	0.015	1,452	1,467	1.609	5.5	0.237	0.295
Urban	0.234	0.024	315	315	1.023	10.4	0.186	0.281
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.970	0.007	691	703	1.136	0.7	0.957	0.984
Rural	0.974	0.007	561	572	1.176	0.7	0.960	0.988
Urban	0.953	0.019	130	131	1.031	2.0	0.916	0.990
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.936	0.011	691	703	1.293	1.1	0.916	0.957
Rural	0.936	0.012	561	572	1.353	1.3	0.913	0.960
Urban	0.938	0.022	130	131	1.025	2.3	0.895	0.980
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.755	0.021	691	703	1.679	2.8	0.713	0.797
Rural	0.715	0.025	561	572	1.714	3.5	0.666	0.764
Urban	0.931	0.022	130	131	1.001	2.4	0.887	0.975
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.779	0.021	691	703	1.744	2.7	0.738	0.820
Rural	0.741	0.025	561	572	1.774	3.3	0.639	0.790
Urban	0.945	0.020	130	131	1.015	2.1	0.906	0.985
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.980	0.012	229	229	1.612	1.3	0.955	1.004
Rural	0.975	0.015	186	186	1.613	1.6	0.945	1.005
Urban	1.000	0.000	44	44	0.000	0.0	1.000	1.000
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.857	0.027	229	229	1.219	3.1	0.804	0.910
Rural	0.875	0.029	166	186	1.300	3.3	0.817	0.933
Urban	0.784	0.065	41	44	1.001	8.3	0.656	0.911
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.209	0.019	619	624	1.340	9.0	0.172	0.247
Rural	0.225	0.022	496	497	1.405	9.9	0.181	0.269
Urban	0.147	0.032	123	127	0.993	21.4	0.085	0.209

Sampling errors, Chandigarh, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.609	0.019	743	742	1.140	3.1	0.572	0.647
Rural	0.577	0.052	94	94	1.023	8.9	0.476	0.678
Urban	0.614	0.021	649	648	1.158	3.4	0.574	0.654
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.178	0.015	743	743	1.156	8.5	0.148	0.208
Rural	0.113	0.034	94	94	1.066	29.9	0.047	0.179
Urban	0.187	0.017	649	649	1.165	8.8	0.155	0.220
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.905	0.022	208	216	1.237	2.5	0.861	0.948
Rural	0.871	0.069	25	25	1.080	7.9	0.736	1.007
Urban	0.909	0.023	183	191	1.276	2.6	0.863	0.955
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.756	0.033	208	216	1.263	4.3	0.691	0.820
Rural	0.740	0.090	25	25	1.076	12.2	0.563	0.917
Urban	0.758	0.035	183	191	1.300	4.6	0.689	0.827
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.474	0.037	208	218	1.162	7.7	0.402	0.545
Rural	0.425	0.099	25	26	1.021	23.4	0.230	0.620
Urban	0.480	0.039	183	192	1.193	8.2	0.403	0.557
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.591	0.037	208	218	1.202	6.2	0.519	0.663
Rural	0.495	0.101	25	26	1.029	20.3	0.298	0.693
Urban	0.604	0.039	183	192	1.239	6.5	0.527	0.681
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.918	0.031	74	78	1.050	3.4	0.855	0.980
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	0.920	0.033	64	68	1.045	3.6	0.853	0.987
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.760	0.052	62	64	1.167	6.8	0.658	0.863
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	0.767	0.055	54	56	1.187	7.2	0.656	0.877
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.385	0.035	229	244	1.247	9.0	0.316	0.453
Rural	0.289	0.091	26	27	1.070	31.6	0.110	0.467
Urban	0.396	0.037	203	217	1.272	9.4	0.323	0.469

- Standard Error not shown due to fewer cases

Sampling errors, Daman and Diu, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.556	0.017	1539	1539	1.787	3.0	0.523	0.590
Rural	0.544	0.023	935	935	1.981	4.2	0.499	0.589
Urban	0.576	0.024	604	604	1.477	4.2	0.528	0.623
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.235	0.015	1539	1540	2.020	6.5	0.205	0.265
Rural	0.247	0.021	935	935	2.263	8.6	0.206	0.289
Urban	0.216	0.021	604	605	1.592	9.8	0.175	0.258
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.967	0.011	571	572	2.367	1.2	0.945	0.990
Rural	0.951	0.018	365	361	2.432	1.9	0.916	0.986
Urban	0.995	0.005	206	211	1.150	0.5	0.984	1.005
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.837	0.021	571	571	1.915	2.6	0.796	0.879
Rural	0.787	0.031	365	361	2.006	3.9	0.727	0.847
Urban	0.924	0.022	206	210	1.476	2.4	0.880	0.967
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.681	0.024	571	571	1.512	3.5	0.634	0.728
Rural	0.616	0.034	365	360	1.726	5.5	0.550	0.683
Urban	0.792	0.027	206	211	0.957	3.4	0.738	0.845
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.715	0.023	571	572	1.528	3.3	0.669	0.760
Rural	0.634	0.033	365	361	1.720	5.3	0.569	0.700
Urban	0.852	0.024	206	211	0.955	2.8	0.805	0.898
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.945	0.024	172	161	1.874	2.5	0.898	0.992
Rural	0.960	0.022	118	117	1.468	2.3	0.916	1.003
Urban	0.906	0.063	54	44	2.485	7.0	0.779	1.033
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.772	0.043	172	161	1.792	5.6	0.688	0.857
Rural	0.766	0.051	118	117	1.705	6.7	0.665	0.868
Urban	0.788	0.080	54	44	2.054	10.2	0.627	0.950
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.325	0.024	593	569	1.506	7.4	0.278	0.372
Rural	0.368	0.032	387	364	1.615	8.8	0.305	0.431
Urban	0.249	0.034	206	205	1.285	13.7	0.182	0.316

Sampling errors, Dadra and Nagar Haveli , 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.504	0.019	876	876	1.227	3.7	0.467	0.541
Rural	0.438	0.022	618	618	1.263	5.1	0.394	0.482
Urban	0.662	0.031	258	258	1.111	4.7	0.601	0.723
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.201	0.015	876	876	1.302	7.7	0.171	0.232
Rural	0.228	0.020	618	618	1.343	8.6	0.190	0.267
Urban	0.137	0.023	258	258	1.138	16.7	0.092	0.182
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.960	0.010	361	358	0.882	1.0	0.940	0.979
Rural	0.950	0.012	279	273	0.884	1.3	0.925	0.974
Urban	0.990	0.010	82	85	0.849	1.0	0.971	1.009
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.791	0.023	361	359	1.089	2.8	0.746	0.835
Rural	0.745	0.028	279	273	1.103	3.7	0.690	0.800
Urban	0.936	0.026	82	86	0.965	2.8	0.885	0.987
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.465	0.029	361	357	1.228	6.3	0.407	0.522
Rural	0.323	0.033	279	272	1.364	10.3	0.258	0.388
Urban	0.916	0.028	82	85	0.849	3.0	0.862	0.970
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.547	0.029	361	358	1.178	5.2	0.491	0.603
Rural	0.414	0.034	279	273	1.256	8.1	0.348	0.480
Urban	0.971	0.017	82	85	0.861	1.7	0.938	1.004
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.970	0.015	107	114	0.874	1.6	0.941	1.000
Rural	0.961	0.020	80	85	0.886	2.1	0.921	1.001
Urban	1.000	0.000	27	29	0.000	0.0	1.000	1.000
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.861	0.033	94	101	0.994	3.8	0.795	0.926
Rural	0.815	0.043	67	72	1.034	5.3	0.728	0.901
Urban	1.000	0.000	27	29	0.000	0.0	1.000	1.000
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.376	0.028	356	358	1.202	7.5	0.321	0.432
Rural	0.429	0.033	280	279	1.216	7.7	0.364	0.493
Urban	0.191	0.051	76	79	1.335	26.7	0.091	0.292

Sampling errors, Lakshdweep, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.304	0.015	911	911	1.027	5.1	0.273	0.334
Rural	0.346	0.022	456	456	1.009	6.5	0.302	0.390
Urban	0.261	0.021	455	455	1.039	8.0	0.220	0.302
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.447	0.017	911	911	1.071	3.8	0.414	0.481
Rural	0.367	0.023	456	456	1.021	6.2	0.323	0.412
Urban	0.528	0.025	455	455	1.103	4.7	0.480	0.576
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.998	0.002	445	446	0.828	0.2	0.994	1.002
Rural	1.000	0.000	239	239	.	0.0	1.000	1.000
Urban	0.996	0.004	206	207	0.836	0.4	0.988	1.004
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.966	0.009	445	446	1.106	0.9	0.948	0.984
Rural	0.958	0.014	239	239	1.114	1.4	0.931	0.985
Urban	0.975	0.011	206	207	1.092	1.2	0.952	0.997
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.799	0.019	445	446	1.044	2.4	0.761	0.837
Rural	0.830	0.024	239	239	0.979	2.9	0.783	0.877
Urban	0.763	0.031	206	207	1.107	4.1	0.702	0.823
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.838	0.018	445	446	1.038	2.1	0.804	0.873
Rural	0.874	0.021	239	239	0.950	2.4	0.833	0.915
Urban	0.798	0.029	206	207	1.110	3.7	0.740	0.855
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.993	0.007	125	127	0.899	0.7	0.979	1.007
Rural	0.985	0.015	61	60	0.926	1.5	0.955	1.015
Urban	1.000	0.000	64	67	0.000	0.0	1.000	1.000
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.897	0.029	114	114	1.118	3.2	0.840	0.954
Rural	0.954	0.026	59	58	0.954	2.7	0.902	1.007
Urban	0.845	0.049	55	56	1.138	5.8	0.748	0.942
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.466	0.025	420	420	1.058	5.4	0.417	0.515
Rural	0.511	0.034	220	219	1.010	6.7	0.444	0.578
Urban	0.418	0.037	200	201	1.120	8.8	0.346	0.490

Sampling errors, Pondicherry, 2002-04

Variables	Estimate (R)	Sampling error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect	Relative Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted			R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.633	0.014	3647	3648	3.080	2.2	0.605	0.660
Rural	0.682	0.024	738	738	1.947	3.5	0.635	0.729
Urban	0.620	0.016	2909	2910	3.339	2.7	0.588	0.653
Unmet Need (Currently Married Women age 15-44)								
Total	0.166	0.011	3647	3647	3.053	6.5	0.145	0.188
Rural	0.127	0.017	738	738	1.843	13.1	0.094	0.159
Urban	0.176	0.013	2909	2909	3.286	7.3	0.151	0.202
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	1.000	0.000	1087	1041	.	0.0	1.000	1.000
Rural	1.000	0.000	224	221	.	0.0	1.000	1.000
Urban	1.000	0.000	863	820	.	0.0	1.000	1.000
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.979	0.008	1087	1041	3.499	0.8	0.963	0.995
Rural	0.993	0.005	224	221	0.761	0.5	0.984	1.003
Urban	0.975	0.010	863	820	3.735	1.1	0.955	0.996
Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.972	0.007	1087	1040	1.813	0.7	0.958	0.985
Rural	0.982	0.005	224	221	0.346	0.5	0.972	0.992
Urban	0.969	0.009	863	819	2.062	0.9	0.952	0.986
Safe Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)								
Total	0.985	0.004	1087	1041	1.084	0.4	0.977	0.992
Rural	0.993	0.003	224	221	0.307	0.3	0.987	0.999
Urban	0.982	0.005	863	820	1.178	0.5	0.972	0.992
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.986	0.012	335	322	3.484	1.2	0.963	1.010
Rural	0.995	0.005	72	63	0.346	0.5	0.986	1.005
Urban	0.984	0.015	263	259	3.625	1.5	0.955	1.013
Received Measles (last and last but one living children, age 12-23 months)								
Total	0.964	0.017	335	322	2.765	1.7	0.931	0.998
Rural	0.954	0.033	72	63	1.784	3.5	0.888	1.020
Urban	0.967	0.019	263	259	3.072	2.0	0.929	1.005
Birth order 3+ (birth in last three years)								
Total	0.136	0.017	1045	1037	2.678	12.8	0.102	0.170
Rural	0.205	0.042	228	219	2.362	20.5	0.123	0.288
Urban	0.117	0.019	817	818	2.783	16.0	0.080	0.154

APPENDIX B

Variables Description

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage

V02: Percentage of households with low standard of living

V03: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm)

V04: Birth order 3 and above

V05: Percent women know all modern method

V06: Percent husbands know NSV (No scalpel vasectomy)

V07: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method

V08: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning

V09: Unmet need for family planning

V10: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC

V11: Percent women received full ANC

V12: Percentage of Institutional delivery

V13: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel

V14: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization

V15: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization

V16: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS

V17: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
India	**28.0**	**42.3**	**29.6**	**42.0**	**49.2**	**34.4**	**53.0**	**45.7**	**21.1**	**50.0**	**16.4**	**40.5**	**47.6**	**45.8**	**19.8**	**53.6**	**75.8**
Andhra Pradesh	**38.6**	**38.5**	**24.8**	**22.5**	**17.8**	**31.4**	**62.8**	**62.4**	**11.7**	**87.9**	**43.9**	**60.9**	**69.0**	**62.7**	**2.7**	**75.5**	**91.5**
Adilabad	45.4	52.7	43.0	26.1	19.8	12.9	56.2	55.4	13.6	83.2	39.8	52.8	63.0	64.6	0.0	63.7	80.4
Anantapur	38.8	33.7	14.3	21.7	15.7	21.1	59.8	59.0	9.8	87.3	47.2	50.4	58.0	65.7	2.6	76.0	93.2
Chittoor	30.7	45.4	21.5	27.4	24.4	54.7	65.1	64.5	10.6	88.9	33.8	57.7	63.1	63.3	1.1	69.4	95.4
Cuddapah	31.7	31.1	14.0	22.2	17.3	40.1	51.6	51.5	15.6	91.5	45.3	64.5	69.3	57.1	6.4	83.3	97.1
East Godavari	42.8	35.8	20.5	12.1	9.7	39.6	70.0	69.9	9.1	91.6	55.0	78.9	87.4	72.3	1.2	88.5	98.0
Guntur	38.6	35.5	26.6	16.1	29.0	21.8	70.5	69.8	9.8	91.0	29.8	64.3	74.4	64.0	0.0	86.8	97.5
Hyderabad	4.1	2.7	55.7	25.6	16.8	27.7	56.8	56.5	17.4	96.0	60.6	92.7	93.3	72.0	2.7	79.1	97.0
Karimnagar	33.7	34.2	36.9	21.6	23.4	29.0	62.3	62.1	10.9	95.7	46.7	72.2	78.6	77.8	1.8	81.6	92.8
Khammam	40.9	42.6	27.4	16.7	27.9	29.9	67.3	67.3	7.1	85.1	63.5	61.7	71.1	75.7	1.8	83.5	91.6
Krishna	34.7	27.7	31.0	14.8	25.1	31.3	73.7	73.7	7.3	94.2	57.1	68.4	82.1	69.6	0.0	93.7	94.2
Kurnool	49.9	49.7	13.2	35.3	19.9	60.1	57.2	57.2	11.2	75.5	15.2	32.2	37.6	61.0	3.7	62.0	94.7
Mahbubnagar	42.6	55.4	9.5	34.0	6.6	21.1	53.7	53.4	18.3	76.7	14.9	48.2	57.9	21.7	5.3	37.3	68.4
Medak	34.2	34.3	18.2	25.9	24.4	39.0	57.5	57.5	11.7	95.5	65.1	67.8	73.1	63.9	1.2	76.1	92.5
Nalgonda	52.2	35.0	24.1	21.5	17.2	23.1	66.1	65.5	7.2	81.3	40.3	63.6	70.0	76.4	2.9	78.3	92.4
Nellore	38.0	49.2	17.0	14.9	21.4	30.4	57.0	56.9	12.9	94.5	31.9	73.7	77.5	53.6	0.0	84.3	98.2
Nizamabad	27.7	31.9	21.5	25.7	10.2	23.3	50.8	50.8	8.7	87.1	50.8	60.8	69.4	75.4	6.0	74.2	89.1
Prakasam	55.2	44.8	19.2	26.5	17.6	26.5	66.2	65.8	12.2	81.5	49.5	53.2	62.1	67.0	0.0	87.7	98.3
Rangareddi	32.4	27.0	30.0	33.0	20.4	38.8	55.4	54.9	17.7	86.3	53.6	64.1	68.9	49.8	4.3	75.5	91.2
Srikakulam	59.6	60.1	17.2	17.9	11.1	21.2	64.3	64.1	9.9	90.8	57.9	31.3	52.7	57.4	4.7	68.8	84.1
Visakhapatnam	25.9	47.5	35.0	22.4	16.1	31.6	65.9	65.6	16.0	76.0	28.2	50.0	58.9	41.1	13.8	63.4	82.5
Vizianagaram	32.1	52.1	15.3	14.0	5.7	54.3	66.2	66.2	8.3	88.2	43.0	42.1	55.9	73.9	1.2	64.6	86.3
Warangal	38.3	40.3	30.4	20.0	3.1	25.6	63.7	63.7	13.2	95.2	51.7	73.9	76.7	55.8	0.0	61.2	81.8
West Godavari	54.1	33.3	24.4	15.8	21.2	24.7	71.9	71.4	8.8	92.2	42.5	60.8	76.7	56.2	0.0	86.4	97.8

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm); **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Arunachal Pradesh	**26.6**	**50.0**	**67.1**	**48.8**	**25.6**	**18.2**	**38.8**	**35.6**	**35.1**	**40.9**	**9.8**	**34.8**	**37.7**	**21.6**	**27.5**	**60.3**	**71.7**
Changlang	17.3	50.7	75.1	43.0	44.9	32.1	57.5	46.8	21.4	44.3	4.4	38.7	40.9	25.2	33.9	66.0	72.5
Dibang Valley	19.2	44.5	76.9	47.8	16.1	0.0	30.1	29.1	45.0	40.6	8.0	38.8	41.9	10.4	10.2	67.7	80.7
East Kameng	29.5	55.6	51.1	50.2	20.2	10.9	16.1	15.7	39.2	17.2	4.4	38.0	41.7	0.7	20.6	39.0	65.3
East Siang	24.8	46.6	95.8	47.8	40.8	33.4	47.2	43.0	28.1	47.8	9.8	31.8	36.5	40.5	39.9	87.4	92.9
Lohit	31.0	40.7	67.7	44.5	4.2	13.3	39.7	37.6	42.0	53.7	19.7	41.2	43.8	21.0	12.2	56.0	58.3
Lower Subansiri	23.3	63.0	76.1	63.6	31.4	15.3	25.0	22.8	34.8	30.4	10.4	25.8	29.5	14.1	49.0	62.6	63.6
Papum Pare	13.7	36.5	66.3	45.0	39.3	29.5	42.9	37.0	30.7	45.8	10.4	45.6	46.5	22.3	37.4	69.6	85.3
Tawang	9.5	50.7	39.0	42.1	3.8	2.8	31.9	31.9	45.2	21.5	13.3	19.8	22.2	42.7	8.5	75.1	86.1
Tirap	20.6	48.1	43.2	45.7	12.9	7.1	23.8	22.0	50.7	51.3	13.6	39.6	44.8	46.2	17.8	57.2	70.8
Upper Siang	28.4	64.6	84.8	65.7	16.6	17.1	41.4	37.4	26.2	19.6	5.7	15.7	17.7	16.1	65.2	58.4	74.8
Upper Subansiri	49.3	65.5	70.8	58.3	14.4	8.0	22.4	22.0	52.1	18.6	2.7	25.4	27.6	3.0	18.1	48.9	59.6
West Kameng	37.4	26.9	75.0	37.7	42.2	28.7	54.1	51.5	25.8	39.4	12.5	25.6	28.7	15.4	15.5	66.1	70.8
West Siang	32.5	56.6	51.9	45.4	19.0	15.6	50.9	50.8	30.4	57.6	6.6	40.7	43.5	32.2	19.0	35.5	67.7
Assam	**23.8**	**56.3**	**53.4**	**40.6**	**24.2**	**21.9**	**57.5**	**28.7**	**22.5**	**42.3**	**10.2**	**26.8**	**33.2**	**17.2**	**22.9**	**49.1**	**67.6**
Barpeta	41.2	67.1	43.0	41.6	28.6	14.1	59.3	29.4	20.4	24.2	7.8	21.2	28.2	16.0	35.3	38.8	58.7
Bongaigaon	22.0	61.6	46.7	44.1	24.6	17.6	44.3	24.7	38.2	38.5	6.8	23.9	28.3	5.2	22.5	44.6	57.9
Cachar	2.7	56.6	41.9	46.5	17.0	23.9	32.0	14.8	41.3	36.1	5.7	26.4	29.3	3.3	47.1	33.5	49.6
Darrang	21.4	50.2	43.1	33.9	36.0	22.5	68.8	38.9	12.6	59.1	8.5	35.2	44.0	10.8	18.0	60.4	75.1
Dhemaji	21.7	70.0	36.7	41.7	14.7	7.3	54.7	21.2	24.2	30.8	4.6	19.8	25.3	13.1	29.3	66.3	83.7
Dhubri	33.8	77.3	45.8	50.9	15.7	19.9	45.7	19.6	29.8	23.0	4.9	10.6	13.0	10.3	30.2	20.4	45.1
Dibrugarh	22.0	53.0	52.4	30.8	11.4	16.9	64.6	36.1	15.9	68.1	14.1	33.3	41.0	19.1	10.0	70.6	96.7
Goalpara	35.3	65.5	42.7	37.9	24.7	20.6	59.1	27.4	16.2	28.7	7.8	15.8	17.9	25.5	27.6	38.7	57.1
Golaghat	15.6	51.9	78.1	34.8	25.5	36.7	42.6	16.5	40.7	50.5	12.8	25.1	35.2	29.9	12.1	51.2	72.7
Hailakandi	17.8	65.2	6.7	44.7	14.6	62.4	81.8	14.7	6.8	33.2	14.9	22.8	23.5	7.5	16.9	44.1	62.2

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm); **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Jorhat	9.0	48.6	66.9	30.0	19.6	15.1	58.0	15.6	26.3	58.6	13.7	40.3	48.3	28.3	3.3	63.5	82.3
Kamrup	12.1	39.8	85.3	35.3	36.2	23.4	67.1	44.0	14.2	61.9	18.4	44.7	55.6	41.9	4.9	61.5	80.2
Karbi Anglong	20.7	65.8	41.8	52.1	6.6	9.5	50.2	28.0	26.6	26.5	5.1	20.2	28.5	7.9	41.5	46.9	68.3
Karimganj	23.8	60.9	38.0	56.1	47.6	24.7	70.2	15.9	9.4	40.3	4.2	18.7	23.4	3.9	36.3	35.8	63.7
Kokrajhar	26.7	64.0	36.1	38.8	7.4	36.3	35.4	18.1	40.6	36.4	8.8	31.3	37.8	5.9	36.4	35.4	64.1
Lakhimpur	11.4	55.5	57.9	32.6	17.4	10.7	58.1	40.5	22.9	41.9	12.7	31.2	36.8	29.5	22.6	54.0	67.6
Marigaon	47.0	62.5	63.2	43.0	18.8	27.7	48.6	21.9	29.1	39.7	4.5	17.4	28.9	24.0	21.0	62.4	90.2
Nagaon	26.2	72.2	43.5	41.7	24.3	19.2	62.9	23.4	18.5	28.4	6.4	8.9	20.0	11.5	31.1	29.5	47.9
Nalbari	27.6	54.5	44.4	34.3	26.0	19.8	68.6	41.2	15.3	53.3	18.9	52.3	57.3	19.1	10.5	63.1	78.7
North Cachar Hills	17.8	65.9	46.7	50.0	17.0	17.8	12.2	12.1	49.8	17.1	7.3	7.9	13.9	0.9	17.5	26.0	38.1
Sibsagar	12.4	41.6	81.3	34.0	28.5	7.7	60.2	25.1	20.8	51.7	23.8	37.0	43.0	23.0	12.1	61.2	74.0
Sonitpur	25.9	48.9	48.8	34.1	28.1	5.5	61.0	33.0	15.4	54.3	15.2	35.1	39.5	29.4	17.3	55.5	67.4
Tinsukia	16.2	34.9	71.9	29.6	34.6	21.2	60.5	36.8	25.3	67.7	3.8	34.6	43.0	6.9	12.0	62.4	73.1
Bihar	**51.5**	**66.3**	**29.6**	**54.4**	**52.2**	**35.6**	**31.0**	**27.3**	**36.7**	**19.6**	**5.4**	**23.0**	**29.5**	**23.0**	**49.4**	**28.8**	**62.1**
Araria	50.5	80.7	23.8	56.3	35.2	29.0	31.2	25.5	38.0	12.0	2.1	9.1	17.3	22.1	52.3	19.2	47.3
Aurangabad	45.6	67.1	15.7	53.7	60.8	23.0	25.7	24.8	34.3	19.9	1.4	21.3	26.9	28.8	47.8	20.1	59.1
Banka	56.0	74.9	31.5	54.4	56.8	28.3	36.9	26.9	31.0	24.1	6.4	25.4	36.2	25.3	51.7	22.7	50.4
Begusarai	50.6	69.3	31.9	52.6	63.4	22.7	27.6	25.0	41.3	18.3	2.7	15.7	20.6	17.3	60.9	26.8	59.6
Bhagalpur	42.6	61.4	40.3	51.9	62.9	26.8	39.6	29.9	33.1	27.9	6.2	29.2	39.4	43.4	27.6	38.1	60.3
Bhojpur	55.3	62.7	38.0	54.0	52.7	37.3	36.9	30.1	30.8	23.3	6.8	37.4	47.4	32.2	45.4	32.3	74.8
Buxar	59.2	65.4	22.1	55.1	61.9	30.3	31.0	25.4	36.8	16.6	3.0	30.4	39.8	19.5	61.3	23.0	63.8
Darbhanga	49.8	64.6	30.1	56.5	64.0	37.8	31.9	29.2	40.0	16.6	4.1	16.9	24.0	23.4	50.6	38.9	81.5
Gaya	54.7	66.9	13.3	50.5	46.8	28.4	28.4	27.4	41.1	21.3	4.7	23.6	28.9	12.4	49.4	25.2	58.0
Gopalganj	34.6	67.7	25.7	54.2	43.0	32.4	30.1	20.2	34.8	28.4	7.0	24.0	34.3	40.5	28.3	29.7	73.0
Jamui	64.7	74.8	33.6	49.8	46.5	28.0	28.9	24.3	33.2	22.7	10.3	23.5	26.4	14.7	72.6	20.0	48.8
Jehanabad	60.4	62.5	15.1	57.9	58.6	38.5	28.2	26.4	44.9	20.0	4.1	35.1	42.6	14.2	63.6	25.8	69.2

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Kaimur (Bhabua)	48.6	60.5	29.3	54.5	35.9	45.3	29.2	26.9	34.4	17.8	2.1	33.6	40.3	11.0	60.0	29.8	66.4
Katihar	46.2	72.6	32.2	56.4	48.0	61.6	33.6	28.1	39.1	21.6	4.3	13.1	27.3	9.7	56.1	28.9	56.7
Khagaria	58.2	74.6	29.7	59.4	58.6	19.8	30.8	28.0	35.2	9.6	2.2	15.1	19.4	19.7	56.0	25.0	50.8
Kishanganj	42.6	83.6	17.3	65.6	34.8	52.6	23.1	20.3	47.3	12.4	1.8	14.1	20.1	6.3	78.6	22.4	48.7
Lakhisarai	57.4	62.9	24.6	50.0	55.3	23.6	32.6	27.4	31.6	21.9	9.3	25.4	28.8	18.4	61.8	24.3	61.5
Madhepura	54.3	82.6	23.9	50.4	48.1	23.4	31.5	27.2	37.9	11.7	6.3	11.8	18.3	22.4	56.6	17.3	44.5
Madhubani	60.8	78.2	23.9	54.7	44.9	29.6	30.4	29.9	31.8	15.5	3.5	7.7	14.6	17.4	41.9	26.2	57.5
Munger	48.3	56.9	38.8	50.7	53.4	36.1	38.6	30.8	35.4	22.5	4.0	38.8	46.8	26.9	41.3	36.8	69.5
Muzaffarpur	44.5	62.4	40.4	51.9	49.0	34.6	32.5	31.6	37.8	20.8	5.3	19.4	24.2	36.1	36.3	38.4	57.5
Nalanda	59.6	63.9	28.2	59.1	36.3	42.0	26.4	23.4	37.9	14.9	2.0	30.8	35.8	18.4	48.7	27.0	57.6
Nawada	58.6	64.3	21.3	55.1	64.5	52.0	28.8	27.9	45.9	15.4	3.9	26.1	32.3	19.6	51.9	27.3	62.8
Pashchim Champaran	63.9	80.8	1.5	57.0	20.1	3.2	24.6	18.9	37.2	17.5	0.8	28.6	35.8	3.5	74.4	7.7	43.0
Patna	44.7	42.9	45.3	48.1	68.5	48.7	36.8	33.9	34.0	31.0	12.8	45.3	47.8	39.2	33.7	47.5	74.2
Purba Champaran	59.0	71.9	23.0	54.9	43.9	24.9	27.8	26.4	38.4	23.5	9.7	18.6	24.9	13.1	61.4	26.0	54.6
Purnia	42.2	75.7	41.0	59.6	50.3	27.2	30.0	24.0	31.2	12.5	3.1	13.0	18.6	27.8	49.1	27.1	72.8
Rohtas	46.8	58.1	23.6	46.5	63.0	55.5	35.0	28.2	30.5	25.8	5.9	39.7	48.2	26.6	53.3	30.7	75.4
Saharsa	47.9	68.2	34.2	62.6	54.7	51.3	37.7	32.1	34.1	14.7	3.1	16.4	20.6	24.7	56.7	30.1	56.0
Samastipur	67.7	78.9	42.4	58.6	43.4	47.0	22.7	21.8	42.6	8.8	4.5	11.1	15.1	14.3	52.0	17.8	48.7
Saran	28.9	64.8	42.3	58.6	64.2	39.5	30.5	24.5	36.6	18.2	7.2	15.9	21.5	35.9	29.5	35.1	74.8
Sheikhpura	85.0	61.6	27.3	56.7	66.1	23.8	23.9	22.4	43.1	23.0	4.7	23.1	30.7	17.8	50.3	26.2	62.6
Sheohar	59.2	82.0	24.1	58.4	45.9	57.0	19.7	17.1	45.8	10.3	3.4	8.4	14.6	17.2	52.4	21.5	66.6
Sitamarhi	56.0	76.0	29.1	59.1	59.4	39.0	27.9	26.0	38.3	13.6	3.3	11.6	15.2	31.0	42.7	21.4	62.0
Siwan	39.5	56.9	24.2	54.0	53.9	19.6	23.7	21.2	45.7	22.9	4.7	24.1	32.4	38.5	35.4	27.2	64.6
Supaul	61.1	80.4	22.9	51.6	28.0	35.2	36.4	33.3	25.0	9.7	2.2	12.5	26.0	15.0	49.1	15.4	67.5
Vaishali	61.6	60.5	27.8	50.0	66.3	52.3	33.0	30.9	37.0	25.3	4.9	23.1	29.6	24.6	39.7	31.8	68.9

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm). **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Chhattisgarh	**31.1**	**63.5**	**33.1**	**44.9**	**31.2**	**30.6**	**46.6**	**41.7**	**21.7**	**48.7**	**11.7**	**20.2**	**29.1**	**58.1**	**8.2**	**32.5**	**53.9**
Bastar	24.1	74.3	38.0	45.3	22.3	19.4	37.3	33.8	29.8	35.4	13.6	25.1	29.5	47.3	14.8	21.3	36.9
Bilaspur	27.1	60.7	22.7	49.6	35.7	32.5	42.0	32.9	26.5	39.2	12.0	19.7	28.7	49.6	15.8	29.0	54.5
Dantewada	5.9	61.1	35.7	42.7	37.2	53.7	54.7	43.8	12.0	51.5	11.0	38.5	49.6	63.8	7.3	37.8	56.3
Dhamtari	22.5	63.5	64.7	41.2	26.7	16.9	57.3	56.9	14.8	62.6	14.0	18.9	35.6	62.2	2.7	30.1	54.2
Durg	28.1	49.9	32.2	42.5	42.3	42.9	62.0	56.2	15.7	67.3	13.1	21.6	31.6	79.9	5.1	46.3	70.5
Janjgir-Champa	32.7	61.1	30.9	50.3	41.4	32.8	44.4	39.9	26.1	38.9	5.8	11.3	20.0	42.9	7.0	30.0	57.6
Jashpur	23.9	69.4	38.5	49.5	25.5	31.6	47.4	42.1	22.5	51.3	19.5	20.1	30.0	56.0	11.3	33.1	46.2
Kanker	8.8	64.1	27.5	42.1	45.1	52.1	51.7	49.5	19.0	44.5	12.2	28.9	39.1	69.3	0.0	48.6	62.1
Kawardha	46.4	66.7	20.3	52.2	25.3	26.7	48.1	43.2	18.3	44.1	6.5	15.9	25.6	58.8	8.3	26.4	45.1
Korba	35.6	56.2	43.3	48.9	46.5	39.3	44.5	36.7	22.7	57.7	15.9	18.3	26.4	69.6	2.4	45.7	64.9
Koriya	55.3	73.9	24.2	50.5	32.4	22.5	39.1	31.6	24.1	20.4	5.7	9.2	16.9	56.1	8.3	21.0	38.1
Mahasamund	29.8	65.6	34.4	37.1	36.0	23.7	51.5	49.4	17.6	60.1	7.8	21.0	45.4	57.0	1.9	39.7	56.8
Raigarh	13.0	62.7	33.0	37.3	42.2	32.5	49.1	45.3	16.2	51.2	20.9	24.3	27.3	69.1	5.0	39.1	54.6
Raipur	31.2	65.5	30.8	42.2	19.3	24.0	35.0	33.9	29.4	47.7	8.1	17.3	24.7	65.8	2.3	25.5	53.5
Rajnandgaon	32.6	71.2	40.5	49.0	11.6	20.8	47.1	47.0	22.0	53.5	27.2	22.5	35.5	43.7	8.4	19.9	53.7
Surguja	55.9	66.5	43.4	45.8	28.2	31.7	46.8	38.0	18.7	48.2	10.1	19.5	27.6	49.1	10.9	33.9	47.1
Delhi	**10.8**	**2.2**	**81.8**	**42.2**	**76.6**	**36.3**	**64.1**	**55.8**	**16.4**	**67.3**	**36.2**	**49.9**	**59.9**	**59.2**	**4.7**	**69.6**	**87.8**
Central Delhi	7.2	0.4	87.4	34.6	62.2	33.8	60.6	52.6	16.2	80.0	43.0	75.9	80.6	60.9	4.3	79.9	96.4
East Delhi	2.2	0.2	89.1	29.7	84.3	59.9	67.3	56.1	17.8	81.6	43.5	69.4	77.6	66.7	3.9	78.8	95.3
New Delhi	22.1	10.4	86.3	35.1	56.6	44.8	60.0	53.3	21.7	62.5	30.9	60.8	63.4	39.6	12.9	69.9	85.1
North Delhi	4.4	1.0	85.8	32.2	64.9	52.0	62.1	56.0	18.4	83.3	35.1	73.8	77.6	56.4	5.5	80.0	92.0
North East Delhi	8.6	0.9	85.4	50.4	84.0	20.1	64.8	50.4	12.6	68.5	42.4	48.0	59.7	68.8	6.0	66.6	90.7
North West Delhi	20.0	2.4	78.5	44.4	69.8	37.9	62.1	58.1	17.9	67.7	34.6	44.3	58.8	56.8	1.4	62.0	86.1
South Delhi	17.8	4.5	84.1	47.8	73.8	31.5	62.2	56.2	18.7	52.9	26.0	42.3	52.8	38.3	10.1	62.7	81.3

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
South West Delhi	3.5	1.0	86.5	30.8	76.8	39.0	65.5	52.2	14.4	77.1	41.4	68.7	76.1	54.4	0.0	84.3	94.9
West Delhi	9.6	4.0	67.3	42.2	86.1	24.7	66.0	60.6	14.9	61.5	37.3	33.8	41.4	77.4	4.0	64.0	79.9
Goa	**3.6**	**12.1**	**60.5**	**20.0**	**28.7**	**25.4**	**33.5**	**29.8**	**43.1**	**84.2**	**45.5**	**91.2**	**93.3**	**76.9**	**1.8**	**81.5**	**85.0**
North Goa	2.9	16.9	54.1	21.9	43.3	38.7	39.1	34.6	36.6	79.1	46.7	90.9	93.1	79.9	2.6	78.6	82.9
South Goa	4.9	6.1	68.6	17.4	10.4	7.7	26.6	23.9	51.2	92.1	43.8	91.4	93.4	67.9	0.0	85.5	87.8
Gujarat	**24.6**	**34.6**	**35.1**	**38.2**	**55.8**	**45.3**	**59.2**	**52.4**	**16.3**	**61.4**	**25.8**	**52.2**	**62.1**	**54.0**	**7.3**	**45.2**	**73.9**
Ahmadabad	32.5	10.2	38.9	32.5	81.9	52.9	56.4	50.3	16.8	77.6	28.3	71.7	80.1	65.8	0.2	59.8	88.3
Amreli	8.3	28.3	28.1	40.6	59.1	54.2	67.6	59.4	8.3	62.5	19.3	40.2	69.1	62.6	10.0	47.3	81.0
Anand	16.6	28.4	15.7	34.3	50.8	73.5	61.1	54.7	16.8	67.1	39.2	69.2	73.4	63.8	2.3	52.2	86.7
Banas Kantha	37.0	48.3	32.2	55.4	35.7	29.4	41.2	37.8	24.9	38.5	8.4	53.7	60.7	29.2	11.9	34.8	67.3
Bharuch	20.9	33.4	36.6	35.9	59.7	37.5	62.7	58.4	12.4	70.5	31.9	38.7	42.9	83.4	0.0	48.8	75.7
Bhavnagar	21.3	28.9	20.1	38.6	56.8	47.8	67.0	59.5	10.4	61.5	29.0	43.6	60.1	51.4	14.3	44.2	81.2
Dohad	32.3	66.0	44.0	56.5	36.0	32.3	43.7	32.5	22.5	41.7	12.8	46.5	49.6	19.2	26.6	29.9	51.9
Gandhinagar	30.7	15.7	34.4	32.2	66.7	58.7	56.9	53.9	14.8	69.8	22.0	73.6	76.2	48.1	2.6	66.4	86.3
Jamnagar	7.6	20.1	30.0	38.5	51.5	28.0	64.5	58.0	17.6	60.2	30.4	49.7	70.3	57.0	2.0	42.0	71.6
Junagarh	16.2	31.1	30.6	37.4	68.8	32.6	63.0	56.9	13.1	61.5	19.9	37.1	62.4	61.1	11.3	41.9	64.6
Kachchh	20.2	37.5	56.0	47.3	35.1	29.6	47.4	45.4	31.5	47.8	16.0	40.3	51.5	54.0	5.7	33.6	56.7
Kheda	37.6	45.3	29.9	36.7	63.7	40.4	65.2	54.3	9.9	69.7	36.8	53.4	59.9	62.1	10.0	41.3	76.6
Mahesana	37.2	34.1	29.5	35.4	56.3	57.7	58.3	49.7	20.2	58.2	27.6	74.6	80.7	54.3	1.4	46.7	76.9
Narmada	31.0	58.3	47.3	36.1	48.5	35.2	67.4	59.6	14.5	62.7	35.8	26.9	32.2	47.9	26.3	33.8	65.0
Navsari	12.3	34.3	40.6	23.5	56.3	52.6	68.7	65.5	13.6	87.5	54.2	72.4	75.4	91.7	0.9	57.4	75.2
Panch Mahals	37.5	56.2	50.2	41.1	41.1	37.5	55.3	42.4	14.9	58.4	22.7	40.2	47.1	36.3	19.5	31.7	62.4
Patan	25.8	40.7	20.4	44.6	46.0	55.9	54.6	48.2	20.6	57.0	26.6	53.0	57.7	53.6	14.5	44.8	78.2
Porbandar	16.1	18.2	31.1	33.0	53.3	73.3	62.2	53.5	14.6	70.5	34.9	50.4	71.7	72.5	6.7	48.9	88.5
Rajkot	3.3	15.9	31.7	33.2	69.9	46.1	66.9	55.4	14.8	61.4	28.0	55.7	72.7	70.6	3.8	45.5	80.1
Sabar Kantha	29.7	39.1	30.8	40.3	58.7	51.1	58.7	51.1	19.7	63.5	23.0	62.6	72.3	49.1	1.9	48.1	74.2

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Surat	17.8	20.9	60.6	23.9	58.4	54.2	69.8	60.3	10.5	71.6	30.4	56.5	65.6	51.8	4.3	64.8	86.2
Surendranagar	24.3	34.4	35.2	42.8	67.6	41.9	56.2	53.3	18.4	48.6	8.8	40.7	51.6	50.5	10.0	40.6	73.2
The Dangs	41.8	86.5	45.6	53.4	19.2	34.6	45.8	42.6	27.2	37.3	16.1	10.7	18.4	31.9	5.3	12.7	32.4
Vadodara	24.6	34.4	36.8	28.3	58.3	45.5	61.5	55.5	15.6	71.1	46.5	55.8	58.4	69.6	5.9	46.0	74.1
Valsad	21.7	41.5	40.2	28.0	35.5	55.7	55.2	52.9	19.1	73.9	34.8	57.2	60.8	64.5	4.7	51.9	67.4
Haryana	**27.8**	**19.3**	**55.3**	**38.4**	**67.3**	**50.3**	**60.3**	**54.4**	**14.7**	**48.5**	**11.8**	**35.1**	**43.2**	**59.2**	**11.9**	**54.7**	**85.8**
Ambala	1.6	7.4	78.2	24.5	89.2	58.4	70.8	58.6	6.4	80.5	19.2	61.8	69.1	92.9	0.0	75.5	95.3
Bhiwani	45.1	20.3	40.4	37.2	74.8	50.1	60.3	56.6	13.3	47.6	15.6	36.3	41.1	47.8	15.0	46.8	85.0
Faridabad	33.0	14.9	52.9	48.2	62.6	58.4	52.7	47.9	21.2	43.6	6.5	31.2	38.5	53.7	21.6	45.7	82.2
Fatehabad	23.6	20.3	49.1	37.6	63.8	48.2	67.3	58.1	9.3	43.5	7.7	37.9	51.4	65.1	8.4	60.3	83.0
Gurgaon	49.1	34.1	45.0	56.1	67.0	44.8	41.6	36.4	26.5	34.2	10.0	20.4	23.1	32.9	33.9	35.4	77.4
Hisar	34.5	21.4	47.8	34.7	87.2	41.7	63.8	57.0	8.6	57.6	13.9	32.4	40.1	63.6	7.3	55.1	90.3
Jhajjar	21.9	20.7	54.4	25.7	79.2	48.5	64.3	57.2	10.8	55.4	15.4	46.2	55.4	68.0	5.4	66.8	88.4
Jind	26.6	24.3	58.6	45.4	74.7	54.5	57.8	55.4	12.4	41.1	6.6	27.1	35.4	62.4	8.6	50.7	83.3
Kaithal	31.3	22.5	54.4	39.0	48.0	45.5	59.4	58.2	16.9	40.4	13.1	28.4	40.8	41.4	12.8	47.5	83.5
Karnal	15.6	11.5	59.9	36.0	70.0	51.6	60.5	53.5	15.2	56.3	13.2	33.8	40.5	73.9	1.1	64.3	84.8
Kurukshetra	6.0	6.4	68.7	27.6	89.8	51.3	68.4	59.1	9.6	74.0	19.5	50.3	59.1	81.7	3.5	75.4	97.7
Mahendragarh	42.5	30.9	36.7	35.0	47.6	59.9	62.4	57.8	14.0	35.6	7.1	36.8	48.7	52.6	13.7	40.3	83.7
Panchkula	11.9	16.2	64.2	24.2	79.6	55.9	69.9	65.3	10.6	68.0	20.8	45.1	53.5	85.7	1.5	59.8	87.0
Panipat	29.4	13.3	67.8	37.8	74.6	41.3	54.0	45.3	19.4	46.7	13.3	33.9	46.1	63.8	12.8	53.1	82.2
Rewari	16.5	16.7	49.4	28.8	64.4	59.0	69.1	61.4	11.4	47.2	12.7	45.9	56.7	65.8	3.8	67.1	92.5
Rohtak	26.8	17.9	67.9	28.8	76.7	46.7	63.2	53.7	12.2	60.1	19.0	41.9	47.3	81.0	0.9	69.7	92.5
Sirsa	23.7	25.1	49.2	36.2	29.7	41.8	63.3	60.6	16.1	34.5	7.2	33.3	47.7	49.1	12.3	31.4	76.1
Sonipat	25.8	15.2	66.5	35.5	44.5	48.6	62.1	57.0	17.1	46.2	8.8	41.1	50.0	55.1	7.2	69.3	87.5
Yamunanagar	14.5	17.1	60.0	39.7	65.0	53.5	62.1	55.3	12.1	51.8	12.2	31.6	38.7	72.0	2.5	63.2	90.5

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Himachal Pradesh	**2.9**	**25.2**	**78.0**	**24.4**	**80.4**	**54.4**	**70.1**	**65.4**	**11.8**	**67.7**	**32.5**	**45.1**	**51.4**	**79.3**	**2.1**	**79.0**	**90.2**
Bilaspur	1.1	15.9	65.4	25.4	34.8	56.9	68.9	67.8	12.1	70.1	49.4	62.0	64.9	38.5	0.0	76.7	95.3
Chamba	3.6	42.8	63.1	42.2	65.3	47.4	66.2	56.8	13.5	53.0	24.9	25.0	28.5	68.7	6.7	62.7	86.5
Hamirpur	2.5	12.5	97.9	24.9	92.5	62.8	66.2	62.2	14.3	80.4	45.4	48.0	61.5	92.4	2.3	90.9	97.7
Kangra	1.7	16.5	80.6	19.1	92.6	64.1	70.5	60.3	11.4	76.0	31.8	55.0	65.5	81.1	1.0	94.5	97.1
Kinnaur	16.4	35.0	70.8	30.8	78.7	58.9	68.8	64.5	12.9	64.8	41.1	33.5	38.4	65.9	0.6	74.2	92.1
Kullu	9.8	40.4	71.6	22.6	81.4	46.4	75.3	71.7	7.2	66.2	35.0	48.0	50.8	78.6	2.0	55.9	70.7
Lahul & Spiti	1.5	25.1	79.3	31.9	87.1	52.7	65.3	62.2	11.6	63.4	31.9	35.4	48.0	48.2	0.0	69.9	91.7
Mandi	2.7	27.0	83.5	20.3	80.9	43.6	72.7	69.0	10.0	60.7	29.2	31.4	34.9	82.8	3.9	71.7	83.5
Shimla	3.8	33.1	73.2	17.8	78.6	55.5	79.2	76.7	8.7	70.1	34.2	62.5	65.2	81.8	1.4	76.3	90.2
Sirmaur	3.9	40.8	46.8	41.0	85.8	53.4	70.9	66.4	12.4	57.0	28.2	31.0	34.4	67.3	3.7	84.3	93.0
Solan	1.6	11.6	97.8	18.5	84.6	52.1	69.2	68.3	10.9	73.0	38.9	53.8	59.3	86.1	3.1	80.9	93.5
Una	0.0	10.5	96.1	26.4	82.5	56.2	58.3	55.5	19.9	67.7	25.6	40.2	52.2	91.8	0.0	79.7	91.6
Jammu and Kashmir	**5.0**	**20.6**	**45.0**	**32.1**	**32.1**	**12.2**	**54.8**	**51.9**	**24.8**	**80.2**	**44.4**	**70.5**	**73.1**	**32.0**	**2.6**	**53.8**	**68.0**
Anantanag	0.0	27.9	36.8	45.4	30.9	9.9	78.1	77.6	8.2	84.2	33.0	81.3	82.2	19.2	0.0	87.4	98.7
Badgam	12.1	11.6	60.3	26.1	0.5	24.7	40.8	35.8	23.3	88.5	25.9	92.9	92.9	9.3	0.0	32.9	69.1
Baramula	0.0	0.0	83.7	56.1	59.1	0.5	32.5	32.5	59.3	97.6	93.8	91.0	91.0	50.5	0.0	92.1	97.4
Doda	22.9	51.3	0.0	22.6	39.8	0.1	16.4	16.2	65.9	52.7	22.6	34.0	52.3	18.9	0.0	46.0	0.4
Jammu	0.0	5.5	71.1	18.5	35.1	17.0	73.2	69.7	8.1	81.8	46.2	72.7	75.8	43.7	2.2	72.4	82.5
Kargil	41.6	21.9	77.4	40.6	18.5	26.6	86.6	83.4	7.9	95.8	37.6	94.6	94.6	6.4	0.0	84.2	98.7
Kathua	3.0	31.4	41.4	34.0	13.2	14.3	48.4	45.6	29.9	38.5	6.6	26.8	29.9	29.6	6.2	39.9	62.0
Kupwara	0.0	14.0	59.2	28.5	71.9	8.9	71.1	64.4	12.2	91.2	32.2	63.0	64.9	7.2	2.1	45.1	72.3
Leh (Ladakh)	0.0	4.3	99.3	42.8	1.9	37.1	90.7	90.5	3.1	89.6	58.7	89.6	93.6	23.4	0.0	91.4	93.1
Pulwama	0.0	11.6	60.1	29.1	72.9	10.0	72.0	65.1	12.4	91.8	37.0	64.5	66.4	5.3	1.7	45.6	72.6
Punch	0.0	62.9	3.8	6.8	13.2	19.5	51.8	51.5	31.2	33.4	9.8	23.2	52.4	13.4	14.4	52.0	72.9

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Rajauri	0.0	34.0	1.4	18.8	24.3	0.1	22.7	22.6	43.6	53.8	20.0	30.2	35.0	9.5	0.0	10.8	17.0
Srinagar	8.1	15.6	5.6	27.6	5.7	24.8	45.5	41.7	20.1	66.8	10.6	72.5	75.2	5.3	19.0	17.0	51.5
Udhampur	0.0	30.4	25.3	33.0	18.3	3.3	55.1	50.9	20.4	81.7	29.7	50.1	59.5	20.2	0.0	18.4	39.2
Jharkhand	**43.8**	**65.8**	**37.2**	**48.9**	**36.7**	**30.7**	**37.9**	**33.3**	**32.9**	**32.8**	**9.9**	**22.4**	**27.8**	**26.6**	**44.5**	**31.4**	**55.0**
Bokaro	35.7	53.3	46.6	42.6	32.2	31.3	47.4	38.8	26.3	50.8	18.1	25.2	30.2	29.9	34.9	39.3	53.3
Chatra	56.1	75.3	28.2	54.7	22.2	39.3	32.3	29.9	39.9	23.3	3.3	17.2	31.4	20.2	46.3	26.3	51.7
Deoghar	62.4	68.4	30.2	49.6	36.1	26.4	32.5	31.4	35.0	23.7	9.7	22.2	26.4	9.9	71.9	24.7	48.0
Dhanbad	31.9	36.3	68.4	36.2	58.1	26.8	53.9	45.4	21.3	50.5	15.1	36.3	39.8	42.3	37.5	46.2	76.7
Dumka	51.9	71.7	24.8	47.6	43.2	22.7	37.6	34.3	32.0	23.3	4.0	19.6	24.4	13.8	60.9	27.8	48.0
Garhwa	61.0	74.2	25.7	50.4	40.5	51.0	35.7	28.7	32.2	18.9	3.1	20.1	25.6	22.4	48.8	25.0	55.8
Giridih	59.1	71.5	27.3	50.1	49.5	23.9	26.9	25.3	34.7	25.5	5.0	22.5	24.4	24.6	63.9	20.1	55.7
Godda	66.4	85.5	27.3	54.1	14.4	24.9	29.9	20.1	34.6	21.4	6.8	9.8	15.8	6.0	61.0	11.6	36.2
Gumla	17.7	82.7	3.5	58.9	10.1	23.4	22.7	19.3	52.1	32.7	10.7	13.3	23.1	24.4	35.8	17.0	31.6
Hazaribagh	38.0	58.4	36.2	45.2	46.3	32.5	42.5	39.3	35.3	28.5	12.5	22.1	29.3	48.8	22.2	39.0	67.2
Kodarma	60.0	66.5	23.4	50.0	44.2	30.6	33.9	29.8	39.4	40.1	7.4	38.7	53.8	27.4	35.8	35.6	84.1
Lohardaga	30.6	74.1	24.4	56.2	18.2	24.8	31.2	28.2	45.0	46.3	16.1	24.2	28.6	46.3	15.9	29.0	47.0
Pakaur	39.5	77.8	30.4	51.5	38.8	34.1	31.3	24.8	28.8	19.9	4.5	15.3	16.6	26.5	43.6	19.3	38.3
Palamu	45.4	75.6	21.3	54.6	35.1	33.1	40.6	37.2	25.8	24.8	3.9	15.8	22.1	23.9	51.4	27.7	64.6
Pashchimi Singhbhum	34.3	80.0	52.0	53.7	21.3	32.9	23.5	20.2	46.1	27.1	8.4	15.0	19.2	14.8	51.1	25.7	44.3
Purbi Singhbhum	29.5	44.9	55.6	36.2	30.4	38.4	50.7	45.8	29.1	58.8	27.4	43.7	49.6	35.8	19.0	50.9	65.7
Ranchi	35.4	66.2	34.3	49.4	45.2	34.7	40.2	36.1	30.4	39.0	7.1	24.7	30.9	44.6	18.7	37.9	53.7
Sahibganj	56.3	73.5	38.6	52.3	43.6	29.5	31.3	25.6	32.1	28.8	5.8	21.8	24.7	18.1	68.9	27.1	40.4
Karnataka	**31.4**	**44.6**	**22.9**	**29.6**	**24.9**	**12.7**	**59.3**	**57.7**	**15.1**	**80.0**	**29.9**	**58.0**	**66.6**	**71.3**	**4.7**	**68.7**	**74.8**
Bagalkot	48.3	49.1	8.4	35.0	20.4	12.5	49.7	48.6	15.9	66.8	14.4	48.6	59.1	41.0	4.4	76.8	70.3
Bangalore Urban	12.4	5.7	59.8	12.2	44.5	28.8	60.7	57.1	17.8	93.7	49.6	92.4	94.9	91.0	0.0	83.2	84.9

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Bangalore Rural	28.4	42.0	14.8	21.5	34.6	15.5	67.6	67.3	14.0	88.3	55.7	69.4	76.3	86.5	0.0	66.7	64.7
Belgaum	46.0	49.8	27.9	32.9	4.8	10.0	57.4	56.0	15.2	85.6	26.6	61.3	70.5	50.1	9.3	81.4	87.0
Bellary	35.2	49.0	15.7	41.7	27.6	9.2	47.5	47.3	16.5	58.0	19.1	25.4	39.0	71.7	4.6	66.3	64.0
Bidar	44.9	55.4	18.9	45.5	3.6	9.5	48.6	47.2	19.6	71.8	19.1	45.6	50.3	59.8	5.1	56.7	83.1
Bijapur	50.1	51.8	13.6	41.6	20.3	18.3	49.4	47.7	18.4	63.2	16.2	57.2	64.0	49.2	4.5	74.0	77.9
Chamarajanagar	34.3	56.3	31.7	21.8	30.7	9.2	69.3	69.2	8.5	90.1	36.5	71.5	77.8	84.3	0.0	60.0	52.2
Chikmagalur	6.8	41.2	25.0	17.5	9.7	12.0	70.6	70.5	13.1	91.6	40.9	70.0	78.7	86.8	0.0	77.7	83.8
Chitradurga	26.6	50.7	13.0	26.3	34.4	20.7	59.5	59.0	15.1	78.7	28.6	53.6	64.4	80.9	3.1	65.8	66.5
Dakshina Kannada	5.5	24.1	33.8	27.7	38.3	6.4	53.8	48.1	19.7	94.7	24.5	93.9	95.7	90.0	0.0	74.7	79.6
Davanagere	18.1	39.2	28.6	24.0	57.3	1.4	66.2	63.8	6.3	86.0	11.2	55.5	66.6	76.8	0.0	83.6	77.3
Dharwad	32.4	37.7	0.5	33.8	9.6	7.7	60.9	60.7	18.0	83.8	28.0	60.1	70.3	71.8	6.0	59.2	76.3
Gadag	44.8	54.6	5.8	31.2	19.1	4.2	50.6	50.1	16.7	67.4	18.1	44.5	58.3	73.1	0.0	74.1	64.2
Gulbarga	48.9	62.8	10.5	51.1	2.1	4.7	41.7	40.3	25.4	61.8	14.6	31.1	37.5	44.8	13.1	50.1	83.2
Hassan	18.5	48.1	21.9	12.0	36.2	13.5	71.0	68.8	9.8	91.0	27.2	65.9	79.0	90.5	0.0	76.4	71.3
Haveri	30.2	51.4	5.1	33.4	21.0	0.8	57.4	56.6	13.7	80.7	36.6	43.0	52.5	66.0	4.1	44.2	53.4
Kodagu	2.2	42.1	43.9	19.9	43.6	18.0	64.6	59.7	17.7	89.8	35.7	75.8	79.7	89.9	0.0	89.2	89.2
Kolar	26.3	41.6	12.8	25.9	30.2	11.9	65.3	63.2	16.0	86.9	37.7	53.2	64.2	85.6	2.2	57.7	61.6
Koppal	51.4	61.1	9.3	50.6	5.8	4.4	43.0	42.4	15.7	61.2	24.7	20.6	36.6	41.9	17.9	41.4	80.6
Mandya	29.9	49.0	26.5	14.7	42.8	11.6	73.7	73.5	9.9	95.3	35.1	70.2	86.2	79.1	0.0	72.2	73.9
Mysore	25.2	42.1	33.7	19.8	20.0	37.4	67.5	66.5	9.5	85.0	15.1	64.9	68.9	89.9	0.0	71.3	73.5
Raichur	59.4	65.4	8.1	48.7	3.2	1.3	42.2	41.7	16.5	50.6	25.5	20.6	36.6	42.7	25.9	37.7	69.7
Shimoga	8.9	40.7	14.3	25.7	44.7	4.5	72.2	70.5	8.6	90.1	34.6	69.2	78.4	86.1	0.7	77.2	80.1
Tumkur	25.7	51.4	13.9	21.6	12.4	9.1	60.5	60.2	15.2	83.6	41.8	63.9	75.7	87.7	1.0	62.0	68.0
Udupi	1.1	28.3	35.1	18.6	62.2	7.1	69.0	64.4	12.7	99.0	49.5	94.1	97.0	89.7	0.0	88.5	80.4
Uttara Kannada	7.8	48.8	28.6	26.5	6.5	7.4	58.9	56.4	17.3	95.3	35.3	74.6	81.0	96.2	0.0	80.3	90.0

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Kerela	**6.6**	**16.1**	**56.3**	**15.5**	**69.3**	**24.3**	**68.5**	**54.7**	**15.2**	**96.8**	**69.3**	**97.8**	**98.3**	**78.6**	**0.7**	**95.4**	**93.1**
Alappuzha	0.0	15.7	79.3	7.9	55.3	9.1	74.9	60.2	11.7	97.2	59.9	98.7	100.0	83.8	0.0	97.7	77.6
Ernakulam	0.5	5.5	69.8	10.3	77.8	41.8	74.2	53.9	10.0	97.5	75.0	100.0	100.0	71.0	0.0	98.4	98.3
Idukki	1.6	32.8	55.8	17.1	80.1	4.5	84.5	59.6	5.6	94.7	53.5	91.7	93.1	67.2	0.0	87.1	81.7
Kannur	2.0	7.1	45.9	18.7	88.2	29.1	64.9	51.2	19.6	97.5	59.4	99.7	99.7	91.1	0.0	98.5	97.0
Kasaragod	8.4	23.5	22.0	26.5	69.6	13.7	56.3	44.4	19.1	96.6	60.4	97.1	98.1	92.4	0.0	95.1	89.6
Kollam	0.0	25.5	81.9	6.8	67.5	9.0	74.1	61.9	16.4	97.3	83.4	99.6	100.0	82.5	1.3	98.2	96.8
Kottayam	0.0	5.4	66.8	11.8	76.4	22.4	76.6	56.2	7.6	96.6	75.8	98.8	99.1	81.6	0.0	98.9	98.6
Kozhikode	5.4	13.0	25.6	17.6	70.5	19.3	69.0	54.8	12.2	97.4	65.5	100.0	100.0	93.8	1.1	99.0	99.3
Malappuram	37.4	22.1	50.8	33.9	52.2	12.8	52.6	37.6	27.3	96.0	58.9	92.4	95.2	53.2	2.1	87.9	84.2
Palakkad	6.5	22.7	38.5	15.5	55.1	30.3	63.2	55.4	17.1	95.4	54.3	98.0	98.0	66.1	0.0	87.4	94.6
Pathanamthitta	0.0	12.5	78.5	10.5	77.4	37.2	76.7	56.5	7.7	98.3	79.0	94.8	96.1	85.4	0.0	96.9	97.1
Thiruvananthapuram	0.0	15.6	68.3	10.1	72.7	39.4	70.3	62.7	14.6	99.4	85.1	99.7	99.7	81.3	0.0	97.6	97.2
Thrissur	0.6	11.7	51.7	11.1	70.7	26.9	68.1	58.4	16.6	94.8	85.0	100.0	100.0	80.4	2.1	98.0	88.4
Wayanad	13.9	31.5	49.4	17.4	74.5	15.1	71.2	55.7	11.3	97.0	62.3	90.7	90.7	88.0	0.9	94.9	90.1
Madhya Pradesh	**43.5**	**55.6**	**40.8**	**49.4**	**41.4**	**48.3**	**50.5**	**47.3**	**21.0**	**34.6**	**5.9**	**28.2**	**35.5**	**30.2**	**17.2**	**33.6**	**58.1**
Balaghat	8.6	66.2	49.8	43.8	18.8	30.4	50.8	48.7	20.6	51.8	15.2	21.5	41.5	47.4	0.9	21.3	54.5
Barwani	35.4	58.1	41.4	51.0	53.0	50.7	52.9	51.5	15.4	34.4	9.6	21.6	30.9	33.8	31.9	32.0	50.2
Betul	18.5	63.8	57.4	56.5	13.1	19.5	54.5	49.3	23.8	33.4	9.1	22.5	30.9	18.7	15.7	21.5	43.1
Bhind	56.4	53.6	5.4	55.2	32.7	19.3	40.6	36.7	30.6	26.1	1.5	23.5	28.8	16.5	18.1	18.3	38.3
Bhopal	20.2	16.1	24.5	42.5	44.8	69.2	64.1	59.0	16.9	58.8	19.7	51.3	53.3	42.2	10.6	59.8	87.1
Chhatarpur	54.0	68.2	4.6	61.5	16.6	45.6	34.0	32.0	37.2	22.3	0.5	17.6	24.4	29.9	13.8	16.5	57.1
Chhindwara	19.4	59.3	65.6	38.9	22.0	24.4	54.1	52.9	17.4	33.7	6.1	25.9	30.5	40.9	10.2	33.5	51.8
Damoh	54.7	63.0	23.3	49.7	55.3	37.9	58.1	52.5	18.4	26.3	3.5	23.3	36.9	20.2	22.0	39.7	58.5
Datia	53.7	49.7	14.7	45.9	55.4	30.0	53.7	45.7	18.5	27.7	7.3	26.3	40.5	20.0	22.8	33.9	59.9
Dewas	68.0	50.2	73.0	45.0	63.7	72.7	55.2	53.8	16.9	39.0	2.5	31.7	39.9	31.8	15.4	39.6	71.5

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Dhar	50.7	54.8	61.7	45.1	59.5	54.2	52.5	50.8	14.6	36.9	4.6	27.9	35.9	35.9	17.2	31.1	51.7
Dindori	51.2	75.8	20.2	46.0	21.5	40.2	52.9	46.8	20.0	25.5	3.2	18.3	24.2	35.2	13.8	18.9	43.8
East Nimar	31.2	54.8	57.3	48.0	68.5	59.0	53.3	51.8	15.8	42.8	4.6	27.3	35.8	34.2	12.3	37.6	56.2
Guna	56.4	59.9	43.5	55.6	16.8	59.6	44.2	42.3	22.5	24.0	3.3	29.8	37.5	12.8	17.5	29.7	48.4
Gwalior	24.3	29.4	24.6	44.3	47.0	29.1	48.5	43.2	25.0	34.2	4.6	47.5	52.0	34.1	25.9	32.0	58.6
Harda	35.0	44.9	66.1	48.7	42.5	39.2	58.4	55.9	15.9	31.0	4.9	33.1	35.8	49.8	23.1	43.5	71.7
Hoshangabad	29.5	48.4	67.2	45.7	48.1	48.0	62.3	54.9	14.4	43.8	9.0	36.8	38.8	65.5	10.8	50.8	70.0
Indore	38.2	18.8	82.6	41.4	31.6	70.7	67.2	65.9	13.4	64.0	14.6	65.6	76.0	41.4	5.8	73.5	88.1
Jabalpur	19.8	33.4	46.0	36.8	75.0	58.0	60.6	55.5	16.9	50.1	13.2	42.4	44.9	40.6	5.2	63.5	80.8
Jhabua	37.4	65.2	42.9	56.0	42.9	53.9	39.2	36.2	25.6	23.5	4.9	26.2	29.5	20.6	31.1	26.7	37.3
Katni	42.0	62.5	23.7	55.3	61.3	50.4	45.9	40.5	23.6	33.3	2.5	18.9	29.8	36.9	9.4	38.5	62.6
Mandla	21.2	71.2	25.4	46.3	24.8	55.8	61.7	59.1	15.8	32.9	2.8	20.2	26.0	59.3	3.1	29.4	53.3
Mandsaur	44.3	45.7	77.9	35.4	71.7	77.7	57.2	53.1	17.3	49.4	8.3	30.2	42.3	26.6	14.8	40.8	69.7
Morena	51.7	57.3	18.0	55.5	14.8	27.2	44.0	41.3	19.5	30.8	4.1	43.2	45.6	32.2	14.8	23.5	61.8
Narsimhapur	42.1	53.6	64.9	38.9	30.0	36.7	61.5	58.4	14.2	33.4	3.8	38.3	40.7	49.2	7.9	17.3	55.0
Neemuch	56.9	39.3	81.0	37.4	65.7	71.4	51.4	47.5	16.8	51.0	12.2	26.4	46.7	42.5	16.3	40.4	77.6
Panna	40.8	71.8	18.1	57.9	51.5	49.4	40.6	32.6	25.4	19.7	0.6	28.4	33.0	12.2	39.0	24.0	49.8
Raisen	36.0	57.9	26.2	52.8	31.8	35.1	50.7	49.1	19.8	31.9	3.5	23.7	31.4	25.1	17.2	29.4	63.3
Rajgarh	53.7	57.5	51.9	42.1	67.2	56.3	49.6	48.0	19.8	41.0	3.3	35.9	46.9	26.8	9.9	31.2	54.8
Ratlam	43.5	53.0	60.9	45.2	78.9	59.1	52.0	47.9	17.3	45.9	6.1	25.7	34.5	40.1	16.9	33.9	54.4
Rewa	41.5	65.3	18.3	54.1	50.8	69.7	40.6	36.8	31.0	33.2	4.5	22.4	27.6	24.3	21.4	39.4	73.3
Sagar	46.1	60.8	33.1	50.3	28.7	38.2	47.4	41.3	27.3	39.8	6.5	22.5	28.3	34.1	13.8	31.6	64.5
Satna	54.1	68.0	7.0	54.6	12.2	32.6	35.0	33.9	26.8	19.2	1.0	20.7	28.8	24.0	15.7	20.0	51.0
Sehore	55.2	52.4	69.3	55.0	59.5	68.8	51.6	50.0	20.3	34.0	3.1	30.7	36.8	22.4	12.8	35.7	67.5
Seoni	30.6	66.8	18.4	48.0	23.6	17.9	56.9	55.6	16.5	51.1	18.4	27.2	36.8	58.7	3.4	22.6	38.9
Shahdol	49.7	66.5	20.6	45.4	22.1	39.0	41.7	38.0	25.1	33.4	8.6	14.1	22.6	42.9	14.4	25.6	50.7

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Shajapur	58.6	54.1	55.1	40.5	67.0	62.2	56.1	53.2	19.2	48.4	5.0	32.0	43.5	33.2	20.1	35.1	69.4
Sheopur	52.7	58.6	17.0	53.6	24.5	31.3	44.3	43.0	22.3	25.6	5.7	29.3	39.7	34.5	24.9	18.9	44.3
Shivpuri	46.2	63.1	31.6	49.5	65.4	68.0	48.0	41.4	18.8	24.0	1.7	28.3	34.3	16.7	19.3	26.1	46.5
Sidhi	71.1	85.2	8.3	64.2	3.5	26.1	27.4	27.2	38.8	11.2	0.8	6.2	12.0	9.4	18.6	8.6	35.7
Tikamgarh	69.0	67.4	13.3	53.2	25.9	25.7	46.6	44.2	23.3	21.2	2.7	20.7	27.3	7.0	41.6	24.0	45.1
Ujjain	57.1	47.5	83.2	40.8	73.0	64.2	60.4	58.3	14.2	39.3	5.2	32.1	37.9	37.0	13.3	42.1	63.3
Umaria	46.6	70.0	17.7	49.8	28.2	33.0	45.7	41.2	26.5	33.3	6.4	27.5	52.5	21.6	25.2	19.9	45.7
Vidisha	54.0	59.8	54.3	51.7	29.7	62.1	41.2	37.8	26.5	26.9	2.6	25.0	31.5	15.1	17.1	30.4	50.3
West Nimar	40.5	55.6	53.7	52.6	49.1	57.8	60.7	59.7	10.9	28.0	4.8	18.9	26.4	20.4	42.1	38.7	61.4
Maharashtra	**21.1**	**41.1**	**46.9**	**32.4**	**57.4**	**41.9**	**63.3**	**60.8**	**12.6**	**72.0**	**23.0**	**57.9**	**62.6**	**70.9**	**2.2**	**75.2**	**86.3**
Ahmadnagar	35.8	46.2	51.7	35.0	46.6	40.9	61.7	60.7	22.2	66.1	30.2	65.8	71.5	54.1	1.6	87.0	92.4
Akola	13.6	41.3	43.8	35.7	74.3	66.3	66.7	64.7	11.8	72.2	17.3	58.9	62.5	80.1	0.8	75.8	86.9
Amravati	8.2	47.7	17.0	36.2	67.8	44.5	65.1	64.1	13.4	73.0	29.0	56.4	59.7	76.9	1.4	59.2	70.0
Aurangabad	31.5	41.1	56.9	35.3	56.2	39.1	57.6	55.5	14.4	65.6	28.0	54.8	60.5	76.2	0.8	65.6	82.8
Bhandara	2.0	40.1	40.0	27.0	56.7	66.7	70.0	68.2	10.4	78.7	24.9	40.8	59.5	89.3	3.0	65.9	65.7
Bid	41.3	54.3	38.8	38.4	62.7	36.4	58.5	57.7	15.4	54.8	12.4	53.0	56.2	75.7	1.6	93.2	95.4
Buldana	21.1	52.3	51.1	35.6	61.3	40.7	56.4	55.5	17.6	64.4	26.1	44.1	51.4	78.2	1.5	57.4	82.7
Chandrapur	4.1	49.6	37.8	32.8	56.8	45.4	60.8	60.3	15.3	79.5	27.1	41.5	47.1	61.2	0.0	52.5	69.5
Dhule	29.5	44.6	39.8	37.2	66.1	55.1	62.9	60.4	11.7	66.7	10.5	38.0	46.8	67.3	13.3	71.8	80.9
Gadchiroli	19.2	79.1	28.8	33.1	13.0	17.7	60.1	59.7	15.9	67.6	21.2	20.5	28.4	27.5	4.1	23.0	35.9
Gondiya	2.6	51.7	35.5	29.1	36.8	63.2	65.1	64.0	13.9	79.4	29.2	36.7	46.8	77.1	1.4	54.9	65.1
Hingoli	43.4	60.4	34.3	40.3	61.1	36.1	57.0	56.0	12.5	66.6	5.9	35.1	39.7	60.0	17.0	70.0	83.6
Jalgaon	15.8	43.7	62.2	34.5	63.8	33.6	64.0	63.1	9.4	58.7	25.3	51.7	63.1	75.0	1.8	62.5	84.8
Jalna	51.1	53.4	54.1	35.4	45.9	49.3	57.0	54.3	12.8	64.5	13.2	51.3	56.0	76.1	1.6	69.4	93.3
Kolhapur	13.6	30.7	43.2	18.4	64.1	55.6	71.7	71.4	6.5	89.7	27.7	76.5	84.7	98.7	0.0	94.1	95.4
Latur	40.3	51.8	30.2	48.2	68.7	49.0	59.8	58.0	13.0	74.1	7.9	51.2	54.0	78.6	2.4	87.4	94.4

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Mumbai	1.4	0.7	81.9	20.7	88.2	63.4	62.6	55.7	13.1	89.0	18.4	86.3	91.0	93.5	1.0	94.5	96.6
Mumbai (Suburban)	6.8	0.9	88.1	25.2	88.2	54.0	64.0	57.0	13.6	89.6	18.0	89.1	90.3	91.3	2.0	93.4	97.5
Nagpur	6.2	20.4	34.1	28.3	42.6	37.5	70.1	69.5	11.2	71.8	19.6	73.1	76.1	47.8	0.0	71.5	83.8
Nanded	26.4	61.5	29.4	43.1	46.6	28.9	55.2	54.1	13.0	63.6	16.1	39.3	44.1	67.5	2.5	57.1	78.0
Nandurbar	30.6	60.6	26.7	47.8	33.4	43.0	61.4	59.4	10.4	60.5	15.0	28.5	33.2	69.9	4.5	43.1	69.0
Nashik	25.8	48.3	38.7	36.1	58.7	23.2	58.2	56.8	9.2	50.9	15.8	47.2	49.5	64.1	6.6	55.0	72.6
Osmanabad	27.2	57.1	32.0	40.0	50.5	33.8	61.1	61.1	16.2	67.3	26.0	46.7	50.0	64.9	0.6	88.9	97.3
Parbhani	48.9	56.7	30.3	39.7	48.4	55.3	57.0	56.1	12.1	59.8	11.2	45.9	51.8	81.6	2.1	77.9	92.8
Pune	17.5	25.9	70.0	21.9	38.5	38.3	68.1	67.6	15.6	80.0	41.2	79.2	79.5	46.8	0.0	87.6	96.3
Raigarh	6.3	42.3	32.5	26.4	56.3	40.0	61.6	58.6	12.5	87.0	17.9	63.4	65.9	91.9	1.1	70.3	83.4
Ratnagiri	4.2	47.9	50.7	22.4	70.2	55.2	59.5	53.9	12.5	90.1	20.5	68.9	72.8	98.5	0.0	79.9	91.6
Sangli	16.5	37.5	49.7	27.0	57.8	42.9	65.1	63.6	12.7	76.6	28.3	74.1	78.7	63.0	2.3	93.4	98.1
Satara	8.1	35.8	57.6	16.2	67.0	45.4	67.6	66.5	14.6	85.6	34.1	73.5	75.6	69.1	0.0	95.6	97.3
Sindhudurg	2.4	44.4	43.6	25.6	72.5	46.2	56.1	53.4	19.6	89.5	35.8	83.7	88.8	97.2	0.0	86.2	95.1
Solapur	33.8	42.5	36.5	33.0	65.9	43.6	65.1	63.9	8.2	82.4	12.1	64.7	70.4	77.4	5.2	86.1	89.9
Thane	15.3	15.3	69.9	35.9	57.8	31.7	64.4	54.8	10.2	80.5	31.9	68.4	72.2	58.6	2.5	81.8	89.9
Wardha	5.4	42.1	34.8	23.2	69.6	51.8	73.6	73.4	9.5	83.0	26.1	64.2	67.6	60.8	0.0	66.3	82.6
Washim	19.8	46.5	23.5	38.5	62.9	43.7	69.1	67.4	9.0	56.6	10.2	52.5	54.8	77.1	5.8	74.9	91.5
Yavatmal	12.8	56.3	24.2	28.5	59.1	55.8	66.2	64.7	10.2	68.7	17.7	53.1	55.9	72.6	2.5	72.7	87.7
Manipur	**9.6**	**46.9**	**79.6**	**43.1**	**39.1**	**38.3**	**33.5**	**21.1**	**40.9**	**58.0**	**10.9**	**44.6**	**57.8**	**34.4**	**9.6**	**89.6**	**88.7**
Bishnupur	11.1	32.9	92.8	39.1	78.5	62.0	59.6	32.7	19.1	71.1	9.0	59.0	74.5	52.6	9.0	99.0	99.8
Chandel	15.3	70.6	52.1	44.7	1.0	2.5	4.9	4.8	67.1	30.1	1.0	15.7	30.9	1.3	17.9	63.8	51.9
Churachandpur	15.6	51.9	63.6	35.4	10.6	11.5	27.1	24.1	43.8	53.2	1.4	44.5	65.1	29.0	3.5	77.8	71.2
Imphal East	8.9	26.3	94.8	37.3	73.6	67.5	45.8	26.4	29.6	73.6	19.8	65.1	71.7	50.7	9.9	98.5	96.8

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Imphal West	7.1	20.8	95.9	37.7	69.2	63.3	51.1	25.3	20.9	76.7	22.4	64.9	75.5	52.0	5.9	98.1	99.5
Senapati	19.3	80.4	65.7	57.9	6.7	10.3	6.8	6.6	59.9	18.3	0.0	12.0	20.1	5.4	8.2	66.7	73.2
Tamenglong	10.8	87.5	82.0	45.4	35.0	25.7	36.8	20.3	22.1	29.2	3.1	17.5	36.8	33.7	43.2	86.8	92.6
Thoubal	8.0	38.0	88.6	44.9	5.1	29.5	15.2	15.1	70.7	64.7	6.5	33.9	55.1	12.8	0.7	95.4	97.4
Ukhrul	20.6	92.4	25.4	60.7	18.1	2.8	29.5	26.0	40.1	16.0	0.4	13.7	20.0	11.2	26.3	86.1	86.2
Meghalaya	**16.7**	**64.8**	**41.2**	**59.5**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**17.1**	**14.7**	**55.8**	**43.8**	**11.7**	**30.9**	**34.5**	**13.7**	**18.0**	**55.6**	**59.2**
East Garo Hills	31.7	71.9	47.2	60.1	1.3	3.3	11.7	10.4	62.3	27.8	0.2	18.0	30.8	1.1	22.6	37.2	48.8
East Khasi Hills	0.0	47.6	55.4	53.4	3.9	0.9	14.9	14.5	57.7	77.2	9.7	73.3	74.7	1.4	13.7	69.7	72.1
Jaintia Hills	16.2	57.2	68.4	61.2	3.6	0.2	28.4	20.0	41.1	51.0	24.6	29.5	32.7	45.3	14.0	63.7	48.7
Ri Bhoi	37.6	80.7	5.1	60.2	0.3	1.0	16.0	14.7	56.8	43.1	21.2	14.5	17.3	12.1	11.2	48.2	57.5
South Garo Hills	11.9	68.8	32.5	51.8	2.9	14.0	18.2	16.0	43.2	22.0	1.5	34.8	41.8	5.9	16.6	58.4	66.8
West Garo Hills	6.2	66.1	19.1	51.0	3.9	1.1	26.2	25.9	59.9	18.5	2.5	15.4	16.7	0.6	28.1	59.8	68.4
West Khasi Hills	9.9	74.5	48.6	73.8	0.9	0.4	20.8	12.6	35.9	39.3	20.0	17.3	18.3	33.1	17.4	44.7	45.7
Mizoram	**14.0**	**39.7**	**56.8**	**41.5**	**24.8**	**25.7**	**53.8**	**52.6**	**25.0**	**56.3**	**20.0**	**52.6**	**60.6**	**32.6**	**14.5**	**83.5**	**86.1**
Aizawl	7.7	12.1	80.5	33.9	52.3	52.8	67.2	66.7	18.8	85.3	30.7	79.8	84.2	51.7	0.0	99.6	99.2
Champhai	20.7	55.5	61.0	45.9	7.0	29.6	48.9	48.3	28.9	38.6	11.5	44.0	49.6	19.8	11.1	86.7	96.3
Kolasib	6.1	32.2	59.9	38.5	25.9	0.8	70.1	70.0	11.0	66.8	13.6	85.7	86.1	40.2	6.0	93.9	89.3
Lawngtlai	8.3	80.9	15.0	39.5	11.1	4.1	35.9	35.6	29.0	13.0	7.9	22.1	31.8	7.4	58.1	45.8	47.7
Lunglei	16.5	38.4	24.9	42.7	5.5	2.6	42.1	38.6	36.0	50.0	9.2	56.7	62.9	18.4	21.4	63.6	67.1
Mamit	13.7	45.0	54.6	43.2	13.9	34.7	50.7	50.6	23.5	61.0	22.7	49.9	56.2	30.1	16.2	88.5	92.6
Saiha	20.4	53.5	70.2	50.7	29.6	5.0	47.9	43.7	27.5	58.1	40.8	27.8	49.0	53.1	0.7	91.1	94.2
Serchhip	13.3	33.7	75.1	44.3	9.7	18.6	55.8	55.5	23.2	69.7	23.4	49.3	67.1	59.5	0.8	96.9	97.3
Nagaland	**7.4**	**48.2**	**39.9**	**57.7**	**13.9**	**12.4**	**39.6**	**33.0**	**33.8**	**32.9**	**9.5**	**17.8**	**29.6**	**13.1**	**13.5**	**86.5**	**87.8**
Dimapur	2.5	5.3	0.0	41.9	24.3	23.0	49.6	48.9	21.5	72.3	28.1	48.5	64.1	18.8	1.4	98.2	97.6
Kohima	3.5	39.1	0.0	51.3	20.4	16.3	49.6	37.7	13.5	37.9	12.4	14.8	24.1	29.0	4.6	95.0	96.2

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm); **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Mokokchung	0.0	42.9	44.5	40.4	9.8	11.5	71.0	42.9	17.7	40.1	3.2	16.9	65.3	8.7	5.4	85.4	79.4
Mon	9.1	61.4	46.7	61.5	3.1	5.3	24.1	18.0	55.6	15.6	1.6	12.9	22.3	0.0	62.5	76.3	78.1
Phek	30.9	64.0	94.0	70.4	1.3	7.4	19.4	18.7	47.2	16.9	1.5	4.4	7.9	26.9	2.0	82.7	90.1
Tuensang	24.9	78.9	83.8	76.1	0.0	3.6	9.0	8.7	68.4	8.1	0.0	8.8	9.4	2.2	8.6	76.7	77.9
Wokha	0.0	44.1	95.8	51.2	30.3	14.6	45.8	35.3	29.3	31.0	2.3	2.3	30.3	9.5	28.6	84.3	96.0
Zunheboto	3.5	52.0	0.0	46.1	1.1	6.5	68.7	67.0	8.6	64.3	7.5	25.0	30.3	0.0	20.0	92.6	93.0
Orissa	**23.1**	**62.4**	**36.6**	**42.1**	**46.1**	**31.9**	**54.7**	**41.9**	**19.1**	**47.3**	**15.7**	**34.4**	**43.5**	**53.6**	**5.5**	**57.9**	**74.1**
Anugul	32.1	56.3	41.2	34.2	38.2	22.5	54.7	40.3	24.8	51.2	14.2	37.1	42.1	50.8	7.7	54.5	73.7
Balangir	29.7	70.0	35.1	34.2	40.4	46.7	46.2	38.9	18.5	55.5	21.4	37.9	54.6	63.4	1.3	45.0	69.2
Baleshwar	24.5	52.4	55.5	33.8	54.3	36.6	60.4	44.8	18.0	46.2	16.4	28.0	37.1	69.2	1.3	81.5	92.7
Bargarh	34.8	70.5	33.4	40.9	32.8	29.3	49.4	41.9	20.0	55.5	9.4	32.1	50.7	71.6	0.8	37.9	56.1
Baudh	43.0	67.3	33.9	40.8	45.3	27.4	53.1	41.6	20.1	52.1	20.0	34.4	45.1	66.8	1.5	56.7	77.8
Bhadrak	10.3	63.0	29.4	43.8	45.9	29.2	53.3	44.2	23.5	42.7	12.0	35.2	45.1	51.7	5.9	64.7	89.8
Cuttack	12.7	44.5	55.8	34.3	73.5	61.2	74.5	50.0	8.7	57.6	33.0	52.2	57.3	82.8	2.9	90.4	96.5
Debagarh	26.1	70.5	32.3	39.8	44.7	37.1	54.2	34.0	20.1	48.9	17.5	32.4	39.9	46.5	2.9	55.5	74.6
Dhenkanal	25.8	58.6	31.5	25.5	54.9	44.8	70.6	51.2	11.2	57.4	24.1	47.6	53.1	62.1	2.5	77.3	82.6
Gajapati	40.1	65.9	21.5	51.0	29.7	15.3	51.7	42.8	14.6	44.6	19.6	21.3	32.7	46.3	10.9	40.2	58.5
Ganjam	31.5	56.7	16.2	46.1	38.6	16.2	48.3	40.0	25.5	51.5	11.2	32.7	46.0	51.5	8.4	50.6	77.0
Jagatsinghapur	6.8	54.7	58.3	32.8	71.2	45.2	66.5	45.6	13.5	56.9	19.6	61.5	69.2	46.6	34.9	87.0	94.7
Jajapur	9.7	61.2	27.7	45.8	42.8	38.6	51.3	38.2	23.5	42.8	3.7	36.2	43.9	35.1	9.9	72.9	84.1
Jharsuguda	17.3	58.7	42.9	42.0	44.6	36.7	54.9	43.5	17.9	56.0	17.0	37.2	60.6	71.1	1.3	62.0	76.1
Kalahandi	25.9	72.9	41.4	48.5	36.2	25.6	44.4	33.9	17.2	40.7	15.1	30.6	39.2	50.1	4.2	43.9	58.9
Kandhamal	26.2	71.2	27.5	46.0	32.9	29.4	47.1	34.9	17.6	37.0	12.8	32.4	42.0	58.3	5.0	44.1	61.5
Kendrapara	7.7	60.2	71.7	33.4	62.2	53.9	60.7	35.9	17.7	53.6	15.5	42.3	53.0	55.5	3.6	90.0	96.0
Kendujhar	28.9	77.1	34.0	47.0	37.5	21.9	55.1	42.0	20.5	39.0	13.7	19.9	25.4	34.0	8.2	45.7	65.7
Khordha	8.5	48.7	33.6	38.6	76.3	39.4	53.5	44.1	23.5	47.3	13.4	52.9	58.3	63.4	0.3	84.1	95.3

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm); **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**. Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Koraput	43.9	71.7	26.7	47.4	34.9	23.0	55.6	42.0	14.1	37.9	13.0	19.3	22.8	31.4	5.3	36.1	54.6
Malkangiri	49.3	91.5	10.8	52.1	16.5	20.4	43.8	38.1	13.3	25.4	7.5	10.7	16.9	39.7	8.7	14.2	26.3
Mayurbhanj	34.0	73.8	37.3	40.7	33.7	25.8	53.3	40.4	25.7	48.1	17.8	32.4	37.4	39.6	5.7	46.7	66.7
Nabarangapur	44.0	73.6	29.8	47.7	30.0	29.0	44.2	37.7	20.2	33.8	14.3	25.1	32.4	46.2	4.0	32.1	48.8
Nayagarh	35.0	57.8	20.3	37.4	51.0	21.5	63.2	44.0	16.1	38.9	10.7	38.3	44.2	62.0	19.4	64.6	77.2
Nuapada	33.0	75.7	37.3	40.9	39.8	24.9	48.3	38.9	15.4	47.0	16.3	24.9	35.4	41.8	3.0	32.4	54.9
Puri	5.8	48.1	47.2	26.5	65.7	42.2	64.8	51.8	16.0	60.7	19.1	60.6	67.7	69.5	3.2	81.9	92.3
Rayagada	28.8	71.1	29.9	51.1	26.4	15.5	43.6	38.7	18.6	44.1	19.7	20.2	34.0	45.0	7.0	34.2	50.0
Sambalpur	14.1	64.6	38.7	37.7	49.7	26.4	61.9	47.4	16.0	66.1	22.8	44.3	58.1	65.7	1.7	54.1	65.7
Sonapur	38.2	71.3	17.2	46.2	33.3	26.1	53.0	40.7	20.8	57.3	13.8	29.8	40.1	58.4	2.3	41.1	68.4
Sundargarh	20.5	62.3	38.0	48.7	45.6	28.9	52.9	39.6	16.0	43.0	14.5	32.2	46.2	59.0	5.9	47.8	60.8
Punjab	**10.2**	**11.8**	**64.8**	**32.4**	**56.9**	**46.9**	**68.2**	**57.2**	**10.4**	**64.3**	**16.7**	**48.9**	**64.3**	**72.9**	**9.4**	**64.8**	**89.2**
Amritsar	13.4	17.0	51.3	37.7	69.9	48.2	69.6	58.2	8.4	62.5	7.9	43.3	62.6	73.0	11.0	64.4	93.3
Bathinda	12.3	10.7	69.2	29.9	69.5	39.6	70.2	62.4	8.0	59.6	19.7	49.0	65.6	67.4	9.1	64.0	91.1
Faridkot	16.2	17.0	65.7	29.1	68.5	45.2	67.2	58.4	11.5	67.6	15.7	52.0	62.6	55.5	11.6	58.2	87.7
Fatehgarh Sahib	4.6	6.6	70.6	29.2	91.4	54.2	75.2	63.2	7.3	81.6	22.1	62.4	70.6	87.5	2.3	80.4	96.9
Firozpur	21.7	22.1	50.6	36.7	8.8	35.6	66.2	59.1	8.8	40.7	5.0	38.7	53.9	50.2	17.7	39.3	71.1
Gurdaspur	8.7	17.3	61.2	34.8	21.4	43.7	66.7	58.0	14.1	50.8	18.0	40.0	53.5	74.4	7.1	58.1	83.4
Hoshiarpur	1.6	8.0	68.2	35.8	55.4	57.8	64.7	49.8	14.3	70.7	14.1	33.2	61.9	85.7	1.3	80.4	93.9
Jalandhar	5.3	4.0	87.8	28.4	90.1	64.6	67.1	52.7	12.8	83.4	29.2	61.9	76.2	77.5	6.4	85.1	96.4
Kapurthala	5.1	6.6	80.7	33.2	45.2	47.2	65.6	55.5	14.3	68.4	21.4	48.0	65.3	81.6	6.6	73.5	90.1
Ludhiana	8.8	5.2	69.3	31.2	26.8	47.6	70.6	56.4	7.9	73.3	19.0	59.1	75.2	85.1	6.4	72.0	89.4
Mansa	18.4	20.9	54.4	31.5	76.3	36.7	69.5	60.2	7.1	58.7	15.6	46.3	57.5	54.1	17.1	47.3	85.4
Moga	7.5	10.3	71.1	31.0	70.0	43.3	65.8	54.8	12.6	67.0	24.6	60.4	72.9	57.2	18.6	70.2	90.4
Muktsar	17.8	15.0	54.6	33.9	82.1	46.0	68.3	56.1	7.8	65.5	10.7	45.1	63.2	45.7	23.6	61.0	87.0

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Nawanshahr	0.8	5.5	78.1	24.5	69.5	56.4	62.3	50.9	17.2	74.1	26.0	47.8	69.3	87.6	0.0	76.0	85.7
Patiala	12.2	8.0	64.2	31.3	86.5	40.8	74.1	63.4	8.1	69.7	21.8	57.8	61.4	79.1	5.2	69.4	95.5
Rupnagar	2.2	7.7	70.7	22.9	69.5	66.3	67.3	57.0	10.8	76.4	21.3	56.2	69.9	91.6	0.0	77.7	96.6
Sangrur	9.6	12.1	63.4	30.9	54.8	38.8	66.5	55.4	10.7	59.3	16.8	50.7	65.2	73.5	13.5	45.6	86.4
Rajasthan	**49.4**	**45.3**	**33.0**	**47.4**	**55.5**	**41.5**	**46.9**	**42.3**	**21.8**	**33.3**	**5.0**	**31.4**	**44.4**	**24.7**	**29.0**	**32.7**	**67.6**
Ajmer	52.2	31.6	39.4	46.1	51.7	21.6	46.0	43.3	25.9	42.7	6.4	32.8	43.3	33.4	15.7	39.5	67.7
Alwar	44.8	35.6	35.3	41.0	60.8	37.9	50.8	46.7	17.6	25.0	5.2	25.4	35.1	25.3	19.6	29.1	69.8
Banswara	30.2	65.2	34.9	51.2	66.6	32.3	44.4	42.4	23.9	33.4	7.9	47.2	53.0	22.2	40.3	29.8	53.8
Baran	56.5	54.0	16.7	52.4	60.6	16.4	45.8	43.0	24.8	40.2	4.7	45.3	53.1	22.9	26.1	23.3	60.5
Barmer	40.6	65.9	17.0	56.2	37.7	9.4	24.5	23.4	36.6	16.2	0.6	13.7	34.6	16.8	43.8	18.7	53.5
Bharatpur	51.9	41.3	20.1	54.2	42.3	29.1	47.4	34.3	18.8	21.7	1.8	31.7	36.5	13.2	35.1	27.9	78.4
Bhilwara	61.5	52.6	23.2	47.9	52.7	18.8	41.4	36.4	27.4	46.5	5.3	23.9	38.7	29.0	26.6	24.9	50.0
Bikaner	47.3	40.9	21.5	53.4	48.7	20.3	38.3	36.1	28.3	25.6	4.0	16.4	28.1	23.3	35.8	28.3	68.0
Bundi	62.9	55.1	21.6	48.6	52.4	17.1	42.7	38.7	24.1	37.8	6.1	36.2	48.2	37.3	21.2	30.0	59.2
Chittaurgarh	56.8	48.1	45.1	40.0	37.9	19.5	38.7	35.2	34.9	38.4	8.6	27.1	41.8	19.3	21.0	29.2	57.2
Churu	62.0	43.5	12.1	50.2	33.6	37.3	44.6	41.3	24.2	19.8	1.9	14.4	31.0	17.9	48.3	21.8	62.0
Dausa	56.7	47.5	32.7	51.2	83.7	60.1	51.2	47.4	18.4	27.8	0.9	41.4	49.9	21.9	34.0	25.4	73.5
Dhaulpur	50.7	58.8	20.7	66.3	68.1	33.8	37.9	29.7	24.8	18.3	1.1	38.5	41.5	17.3	29.4	26.5	68.1
Dungarpur	29.5	60.6	31.1	51.3	22.7	37.2	37.0	34.7	32.4	30.9	3.4	30.9	42.7	22.1	41.4	34.0	62.3
Ganganagar	27.3	33.9	43.5	33.6	61.1	47.3	65.4	63.8	9.7	29.0	8.5	31.6	41.8	52.8	9.9	37.8	70.5
Hamumangarh	44.7	30.5	32.4	32.8	62.1	44.7	66.5	63.1	8.0	27.0	5.2	24.0	38.6	36.1	19.1	37.4	71.9
Jaipur	47.7	28.2	43.3	37.5	84.4	63.6	62.4	56.2	11.0	46.1	12.1	56.2	64.4	35.0	23.5	48.5	79.3
Jaisalmer	52.3	74.1	24.6	54.2	26.9	27.6	27.0	25.7	36.0	18.2	5.2	12.0	23.3	10.3	38.7	10.0	50.0
Jalore	32.3	58.7	55.5	47.4	15.2	50.3	34.4	33.2	22.7	22.5	3.9	20.6	45.6	19.7	46.3	28.2	70.0
Jhalawar	58.8	59.9	20.4	44.6	31.3	23.0	51.3	46.8	23.0	38.4	5.5	32.4	43.7	25.2	20.9	19.8	45.4
Jhunjhunun	37.3	29.7	21.0	41.3	81.2	53.8	57.4	54.1	21.2	45.5	1.2	33.2	50.9	36.0	23.9	42.0	83.6

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Jodhpur	45.4	43.6	29.4	55.1	77.4	60.2	47.0	37.1	19.5	30.0	4.3	27.1	38.8	17.1	33.8	34.4	70.7
Karauli	57.6	61.9	25.2	56.8	78.6	59.7	39.9	35.2	22.0	25.1	0.7	36.4	43.1	18.3	27.3	20.9	71.4
Kota	43.0	25.9	53.0	36.0	68.9	66.5	54.5	51.0	17.2	48.6	4.0	54.8	61.6	49.7	9.3	51.7	84.8
Nagaur	60.9	40.4	14.5	51.5	53.7	40.2	45.7	42.8	24.7	35.5	4.4	27.4	50.4	17.6	32.3	30.3	66.1
Pali	45.8	36.6	58.1	44.1	53.7	60.3	42.8	40.6	20.3	37.9	5.7	33.9	55.9	34.9	25.8	36.3	78.1
Rajsamand	51.4	48.6	64.2	53.2	24.4	42.3	45.0	37.0	21.2	34.0	3.4	27.7	42.5	24.4	25.5	33.6	63.1
Sawai Madhopur	67.4	52.9	25.3	52.9	53.9	47.5	47.8	39.1	16.1	32.1	1.7	36.6	47.9	8.4	47.7	25.9	61.9
Sikar	44.8	34.1	14.2	41.5	65.2	52.5	45.7	44.6	25.6	39.1	4.5	34.6	53.3	20.5	20.6	40.7	85.3
Sirohi	37.1	50.9	40.4	52.9	31.1	15.1	33.7	32.7	31.8	36.3	9.8	34.1	53.2	13.6	17.0	30.1	66.0
Tonk	66.7	50.3	30.8	44.9	69.7	59.7	49.7	44.3	14.6	38.5	3.1	25.8	41.6	23.8	21.1	31.3	65.4
Udaipur	42.2	55.8	72.4	44.5	25.6	56.0	44.1	35.8	22.5	32.0	2.7	35.1	45.8	25.5	31.4	40.1	66.7
Sikkim	**12.0**	**34.2**	**60.9**	**30.5**	**50.3**	**51.2**	**65.3**	**55.3**	**18.2**	**67.9**	**23.5**	**58.6**	**61.9**	**53.1**	**0.8**	**72.1**	**82.2**
East Sikkim	8.5	18.1	82.5	29.3	59.7	70.1	69.0	53.7	17.5	79.5	30.4	69.6	72.4	69.1	0.9	85.3	93.9
North Sikkim	18.1	52.2	41.6	47.1	21.9	22.0	49.4	48.7	34.3	43.4	15.0	36.0	40.5	30.1	1.2	54.7	65.1
South Sikkim	32.0	42.0	52.3	26.2	19.7	17.0	60.4	60.4	16.7	70.7	24.1	71.5	72.6	22.2	1.6	54.1	74.5
West Sikkim	22.4	47.7	34.9	29.8	74.8	54.6	66.7	53.3	17.5	53.4	13.9	38.8	43.8	47.9	0.0	70.3	70.4
Tamil Nadu	**15.5**	**33.0**	**24.9**	**21.6**	**55.4**	**22.1**	**57.7**	**55.0**	**18.1**	**96.1**	**23.5**	**86.1**	**89.2**	**91.4**	**0.5**	**94.1**	**97.5**
Ariyalur	25.3	43.2	22.1	28.2	51.7	36.2	47.3	45.7	24.1	92.9	14.9	82.3	84.9	97.2	0.7	90.9	96.5
Chennai	5.4	3.2	46.4	8.6	63.1	21.5	71.3	65.2	10.1	97.4	30.4	98.4	98.4	96.2	0.0	98.3	97.5
Coimbatore	15.2	22.7	33.3	9.7	52.5	16.6	58.2	56.3	17.7	100.0	18.1	96.6	96.9	93.9	0.0	92.5	96.0
Cuddalore	17.1	48.2	18.1	24.8	46.8	21.0	56.3	52.4	20.6	95.4	13.5	81.5	83.5	87.1	0.0	86.6	99.0
Dharmapuri	39.0	42.1	15.4	26.9	42.1	17.2	53.0	52.6	22.6	95.8	33.4	75.1	79.8	97.0	0.6	97.0	97.3
Dindigul	15.9	40.3	11.0	17.8	59.8	10.2	58.3	56.5	16.9	92.1	4.0	87.2	91.3	95.6	0.0	97.8	99.4
Erode	12.1	33.3	32.8	13.5	66.1	10.4	62.7	58.0	12.9	99.7	26.3	91.5	95.3	97.6	0.0	95.4	96.0
Kancheepuram	13.4	24.9	41.1	19.5	61.3	25.1	62.7	58.6	14.7	99.3	24.7	83.7	87.4	90.5	0.0	92.6	94.9

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm); **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Kanniyakumari	1.8	17.1	31.4	14.2	75.4	22.0	54.0	53.1	20.8	98.1	46.9	94.9	96.9	90.3	4.4	98.8	99.9
Kapur	17.9	30.4	27.0	12.9	65.1	45.7	52.8	49.3	20.9	95.5	41.6	87.5	90.1	88.2	0.0	97.7	98.3
Madurai	12.5	26.3	19.9	21.1	54.1	23.1	66.4	63.3	11.5	90.6	26.0	89.2	90.2	85.4	1.0	97.3	99.1
Nagapattinam	13.0	47.4	11.9	29.4	55.4	30.9	54.5	50.1	21.6	94.5	23.9	91.0	93.1	89.0	0.0	92.4	98.9
Namakkal	24.4	32.5	33.4	14.7	58.0	37.4	54.9	52.9	21.8	97.7	34.9	92.5	96.0	95.6	0.0	97.6	99.6
Perambalur	19.2	42.8	23.1	21.4	47.4	29.1	48.1	43.9	24.6	91.4	21.2	85.6	88.7	92.6	0.9	91.9	99.2
Pudukkottai	10.3	43.2	15.3	24.2	43.5	12.5	53.4	52.2	19.6	98.3	8.2	88.8	89.3	96.5	0.0	86.8	95.7
Ramanathapuram	11.4	52.2	15.9	29.3	41.3	21.5	49.4	47.8	22.6	97.2	17.6	94.5	97.0	88.6	0.0	91.1	98.2
Salem	26.1	30.1	35.8	24.8	67.5	32.5	54.6	49.9	23.6	96.9	25.3	82.3	85.3	88.1	0.0	98.3	98.0
Sivaganga	11.5	43.3	11.7	26.7	60.5	8.8	59.6	53.7	17.6	95.7	29.9	93.6	95.5	91.7	0.0	97.7	98.4
Thanjavur	4.7	34.8	19.1	22.3	74.6	26.7	57.5	51.8	20.1	98.0	31.8	95.3	96.3	87.1	0.0	97.9	98.3
The Nilgiris	17.0	46.3	44.4	14.5	55.6	15.1	66.0	62.7	15.6	97.5	21.4	86.8	92.2	92.0	2.2	94.9	96.9
Theni	18.7	34.1	13.4	20.0	53.3	42.7	65.7	63.9	17.5	97.5	37.5	90.3	94.9	95.0	0.0	97.9	98.0
Thiruvallur	12.1	18.6	46.5	17.0	58.2	30.9	63.9	61.3	14.6	94.3	17.6	89.0	90.8	94.3	0.0	94.6	95.8
Thiruvarur	9.2	52.3	13.7	28.1	52.6	36.9	55.4	54.4	22.6	95.4	24.9	88.8	93.3	88.1	0.0	87.5	98.8
Tiruchirappalli	10.5	30.0	35.3	24.5	59.3	31.4	53.3	51.5	24.1	95.4	20.3	88.7	92.0	86.6	1.1	94.2	98.5
Tirunelveli	6.2	26.1	24.9	27.4	50.1	22.8	55.5	53.5	17.7	94.6	34.8	92.9	95.4	82.5	2.0	90.5	99.4
Tiruvanamalai	24.8	46.1	5.7	31.3	31.8	15.0	58.1	57.6	17.6	95.8	25.8	63.7	68.8	83.7	1.2	87.7	92.6
Toothukudi	5.7	28.9	7.0	29.8	67.3	16.1	44.0	42.4	22.4	96.8	39.0	93.3	96.1	98.8	0.0	97.6	100.0
Vellore	15.8	30.6	17.6	27.6	51.3	9.4	55.7	54.3	17.6	96.5	15.6	70.1	77.1	92.4	0.0	97.8	99.5
Viluppuram	21.5	42.0	26.6	25.7	47.2	33.2	55.1	53.3	16.9	89.6	12.6	74.2	82.2	87.0	2.0	87.5	94.9
Virudhunagar	11.2	30.2	15.0	18.5	65.2	9.2	50.0	48.9	17.6	95.0	12.9	89.3	91.2	94.7	1.2	95.4	99.6
Tripura	**21.6**	**38.2**	**44.5**	**17.9**	**17.7**	**10.7**	**54.4**	**42.7**	**25.1**	**66.1**	**13.6**	**62.4**	**65.1**	**31.3**	**8.6**	**57.1**	**68.2**
Dhalai	0.0	44.4	20.4	27.4	5.3	5.0	16.2	14.1	66.5	65.5	33.3	80.4	88.1	5.0	11.9	32.3	35.8
North Tripura	15.6	52.2	66.1	28.8	20.0	35.2	47.9	34.9	31.1	63.8	15.2	51.9	52.7	53.7	21.0	66.8	83.2

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
South Tripura	28.8	28.6	57.4	15.9	40.6	19.1	82.6	55.5	6.5	68.8	20.0	60.2	62.8	41.8	1.6	79.8	87.9
West Tripura	15.6	35.9	44.4	7.1	8.6	1.5	53.2	46.4	22.1	70.0	7.9	78.3	81.6	4.5	0.0	50.7	60.6
Uttar Pradesh	**41.4**	**54.2**	**13.7**	**56.9**	**60.6**	**43.1**	**35.6**	**26.2**	**33.6**	**24.6**	**4.4**	**22.4**	**28.7**	**26.4**	**36.0**	**34.5**	**68.0**
Agra	27.6	34.5	4.8	58.1	55.6	45.7	37.7	30.8	30.1	26.7	4.7	32.9	35.8	31.5	37.9	25.3	67.7
Aligarh	31.6	50.7	20.6	54.2	77.0	33.8	39.8	29.3	26.8	26.3	4.2	25.7	32.0	25.3	40.1	30.6	61.7
Allahabad	33.9	57.3	38.6	57.0	76.2	47.0	40.5	30.4	26.5	14.2	2.3	20.0	24.6	18.8	52.5	39.7	76.0
Ambedaker Nagar	33.4	55.7	32.1	56.0	75.8	41.3	35.7	21.9	35.6	16.3	3.1	26.6	34.3	29.5	23.7	42.7	83.4
Auraiya	28.4	71.3	5.8	57.3	85.6	42.3	45.7	24.5	25.2	19.7	2.9	11.1	16.1	32.0	37.7	30.5	67.7
Azamgarh	38.5	57.3	13.1	55.3	61.7	42.7	22.8	14.3	45.8	37.4	4.5	32.6	42.8	30.8	33.0	29.9	78.7
Baghpat	23.5	31.6	11.2	48.8	82.8	50.1	51.1	40.6	22.4	25.7	5.9	26.0	28.9	25.6	33.2	56.9	82.8
Bahraich	56.2	68.2	24.9	57.1	48.8	38.9	28.3	16.5	36.4	11.2	4.5	10.0	16.8	21.2	33.6	28.9	53.8
Ballia	41.1	59.6	12.6	54.2	66.9	45.1	31.5	25.9	40.9	45.5	6.0	33.5	48.1	51.6	18.8	30.8	71.9
Balrampur	66.9	65.2	32.5	62.0	51.9	47.1	17.9	11.2	40.1	9.7	2.3	6.3	10.8	16.3	42.7	32.7	67.7
Banda	34.0	66.4	18.8	55.5	75.9	48.8	39.5	24.0	28.1	12.4	4.0	8.7	19.6	15.4	51.8	28.4	63.2
Barabanki	51.9	61.5	6.8	57.0	50.5	34.5	27.1	18.8	40.8	22.9	1.0	24.1	32.4	22.5	46.3	29.7	60.2
Bareilly	37.6	58.1	0.8	65.9	37.2	29.8	27.5	23.2	36.3	16.4	3.6	9.6	12.3	23.8	50.3	20.9	37.9
Basti	47.3	60.2	31.2	57.9	43.1	54.2	35.5	21.5	31.1	20.1	5.7	23.3	29.7	35.0	17.3	45.2	82.1
Bijnor	10.6	40.2	3.5	60.1	35.8	42.0	43.5	38.8	31.9	29.5	6.2	28.7	32.1	36.9	30.1	29.7	65.5
Budaun	56.2	65.5	1.0	66.5	48.5	34.5	29.9	20.2	30.7	11.6	3.9	13.2	17.6	17.5	57.3	22.9	43.9
Bulandshahar	24.8	44.2	22.5	51.5	59.7	43.9	41.5	32.5	31.8	28.9	4.9	23.3	25.6	29.1	33.0	36.3	73.3
Chandauli	50.0	46.8	35.2	47.3	82.6	68.9	44.7	33.0	24.5	19.0	6.1	30.7	37.7	33.9	28.7	48.4	80.9
Chitrakoot	62.2	71.0	16.7	61.5	76.0	28.9	41.6	27.8	26.3	9.6	2.5	8.8	21.5	18.2	42.9	33.5	54.9
Deoria	51.0	60.5	37.3	51.5	68.4	45.5	41.4	22.3	25.6	17.7	4.9	28.8	37.4	55.3	12.8	52.6	81.6
Etah	55.1	58.3	2.5	62.6	44.7	38.2	34.9	21.5	32.2	14.6	0.4	22.3	27.1	12.2	57.8	24.8	53.3
Etawah	31.8	54.2	7.0	53.0	73.3	46.9	51.6	29.6	23.2	27.1	3.6	16.8	27.5	25.6	31.9	36.7	70.4
Faizabad	48.7	60.1	34.4	60.2	69.0	42.6	36.7	20.3	35.3	17.9	3.1	30.5	35.6	31.2	24.0	42.5	74.5

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Farrukhabad	38.1	62.6	2.8	62.0	83.7	40.8	33.8	18.1	30.7	16.2	5.2	14.7	23.6	19.4	49.8	27.6	55.2
Fatehpur	38.5	62.0	2.0	57.2	52.5	37.7	30.9	18.8	36.5	28.5	4.8	21.3	25.6	27.3	32.9	30.7	55.8
Firozabad	29.3	50.1	12.7	59.4	52.9	33.1	34.6	24.9	38.9	12.0	1.2	22.8	24.6	22.1	57.3	23.2	66.6
Gautam Buddha Nagar	34.8	24.0	3.7	48.5	69.6	50.9	51.6	43.2	22.6	34.1	12.9	35.2	42.4	46.7	27.7	47.5	83.1
Ghaziabad	9.2	23.8	34.0	49.2	58.3	52.9	44.5	36.4	32.2	39.3	12.3	36.6	41.7	22.9	30.9	57.8	83.4
Ghazipur	42.5	59.9	8.8	51.9	65.3	38.2	32.4	27.1	38.2	33.8	6.8	24.4	40.8	27.2	29.8	27.8	68.5
Gonda	65.8	63.8	35.1	61.7	65.8	42.4	28.7	17.0	38.4	15.2	2.7	16.9	23.6	26.6	38.6	32.5	76.2
Gorakhpur	65.4	56.4	5.6	49.7	69.9	53.0	37.0	27.0	33.6	42.0	8.5	20.7	25.3	43.0	19.1	33.0	80.8
Hamirpur	37.6	58.0	23.4	54.7	76.1	41.7	51.0	32.0	24.0	9.5	3.5	19.3	28.6	34.5	18.9	29.6	73.5
Hardoi	56.2	82.0	5.7	66.2	29.5	28.4	21.3	18.0	42.3	16.7	3.8	7.6	8.4	18.3	49.3	11.0	37.3
Hathras	38.0	48.2	11.6	57.8	78.4	48.1	36.2	21.8	30.0	27.3	3.1	27.3	38.1	26.5	35.8	28.8	72.9
Jalaun	42.8	58.0	3.4	51.6	66.3	43.5	49.2	38.7	22.7	24.9	2.4	22.7	32.0	12.3	37.1	30.0	61.4
Jaunpur	53.0	55.6	5.9	51.9	62.2	39.1	29.0	23.0	39.4	31.1	3.4	24.9	37.1	28.4	34.4	41.0	82.1
Jhansi	53.3	51.8	6.8	43.2	65.0	38.8	55.1	51.1	19.7	33.9	7.0	31.8	38.7	24.5	23.4	28.7	64.4
Jyotiba Phule Nagar	24.6	48.1	7.1	60.9	79.7	43.9	34.4	25.7	34.8	28.4	7.1	18.1	23.0	21.2	40.5	26.4	62.7
Kannauj	34.3	62.8	1.9	58.5	41.9	41.3	29.8	20.9	38.1	16.0	2.3	7.6	10.8	25.0	43.5	29.1	61.3
Kanpur Dehat	30.8	61.5	2.7	58.1	74.4	42.3	42.2	21.6	31.9	23.8	3.6	19.5	24.1	29.7	27.2	40.2	66.9
Kanpur Nagar	22.9	23.9	3.5	48.4	87.6	55.7	47.8	32.3	27.0	45.1	5.3	36.8	42.5	44.2	18.3	63.0	83.0
Kaushambi	35.6	68.0	24.1	66.6	74.2	34.8	29.2	18.0	36.2	5.4	1.7	13.5	17.3	8.2	67.4	31.2	64.5
Kheri	48.1	66.5	6.9	62.0	60.2	29.8	21.7	18.9	42.2	23.1	1.8	15.2	20.0	17.2	50.3	23.0	44.5
Kushinagar	49.1	62.8	39.0	54.3	65.4	50.2	41.4	30.7	28.8	20.3	3.4	26.5	33.4	38.8	17.4	36.1	79.2
Lalitpur	64.0	67.0	5.9	55.1	63.1	30.2	39.9	29.7	31.8	30.4	3.5	23.9	29.2	23.3	37.7	21.1	45.0
Lucknow	22.7	33.3	5.1	49.7	81.6	57.9	42.5	32.3	30.1	46.5	11.6	42.0	48.8	41.5	25.6	57.4	77.5
Maharajganj	73.6	68.9	7.3	53.6	66.6	40.0	29.5	25.8	36.9	34.8	4.8	14.3	21.3	32.8	26.5	18.7	64.6
Mahoba	46.7	65.1	14.5	54.2	73.7	38.4	54.8	38.3	21.6	12.1	3.6	25.8	31.8	14.1	27.4	24.5	67.2
Mainpuri	39.8	56.1	5.7	57.7	72.6	52.2	29.8	16.1	38.2	25.3	3.5	21.5	25.5	19.4	30.4	31.4	72.5

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State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Mathura	31.1	35.3	14.7	57.4	67.8	45.2	36.6	27.2	30.8	23.7	6.6	30.4	37.1	13.1	40.6	38.3	74.2
Mau	34.4	49.8	54.6	54.2	65.5	54.2	39.6	23.9	29.6	20.9	3.7	27.5	38.1	31.7	33.7	40.5	84.1
Meerut	9.5	28.0	7.7	58.3	71.3	58.5	45.0	37.7	26.5	30.1	5.9	27.6	34.5	27.9	33.0	50.6	85.6
Mirzapur	65.7	63.4	5.4	55.2	22.3	43.7	38.1	33.5	29.1	20.9	2.8	20.9	29.8	22.0	41.8	28.5	67.0
Moradabad	28.8	53.8	5.4	63.7	80.3	39.9	34.6	24.1	34.5	26.2	2.3	18.5	22.0	13.4	41.7	26.4	61.2
Muzaffarnagar	21.8	32.9	21.4	58.8	82.2	42.1	43.1	31.0	26.8	30.6	4.7	23.7	26.9	24.9	34.0	47.7	80.4
Pilibhit	52.4	57.0	2.3	60.5	35.1	42.0	29.4	27.2	39.5	17.2	5.6	9.6	11.7	16.2	49.8	21.1	52.4
Pratapgarh	36.6	62.5	5.4	55.7	62.6	49.8	33.1	24.5	37.0	30.9	4.3	25.0	37.2	29.2	29.8	37.7	78.7
Rae Bareli	33.0	65.0	6.3	58.5	37.9	25.8	25.9	20.6	48.2	26.3	0.7	19.4	27.1	24.4	24.7	31.2	61.9
Rampur	21.1	46.5	1.7	58.2	34.9	31.5	34.2	29.7	37.4	18.0	2.7	17.7	21.2	13.3	58.3	25.3	50.0
Saharanpur	13.9	28.4	3.4	57.7	30.4	39.5	42.8	40.5	30.5	29.2	7.9	24.2	26.2	30.2	30.6	36.4	70.9
Sant Kabir Nagar	52.8	64.6	33.0	59.5	68.0	44.4	27.8	17.0	38.6	17.4	2.5	18.9	26.6	20.9	32.7	41.2	80.5
Sant Ravidas Nagar	57.3	51.6	27.8	57.5	71.0	42.9	44.6	28.7	27.5	10.7	2.1	23.2	32.1	25.0	42.1	48.7	84.5
Shahjahanpur	60.8	54.5	5.2	68.0	27.4	42.0	23.0	21.0	40.3	15.5	4.3	13.0	15.8	22.2	42.4	21.7	54.4
Shrawasti	66.4	75.6	28.3	57.2	50.3	33.6	27.6	14.2	33.9	9.0	1.8	8.7	17.6	16.7	44.0	33.0	53.2
Siddharthnagar	53.8	69.5	32.2	64.8	60.4	37.6	23.4	10.9	40.7	14.2	2.9	14.7	19.5	36.3	23.6	33.2	78.9
Sitapur	52.3	73.2	7.9	59.0	53.1	29.2	22.7	18.9	45.2	23.2	2.8	19.5	23.4	10.9	48.3	19.9	47.1
Sonbhadra	56.1	63.2	9.0	57.7	50.1	46.6	35.0	28.0	33.6	19.7	2.6	15.8	23.5	24.8	40.8	26.9	61.4
Sultanpur	42.6	64.0	5.2	53.2	25.2	38.1	26.9	21.9	41.8	34.8	1.6	26.7	35.8	24.9	25.6	27.8	61.9
Unnao	36.0	65.2	17.4	56.4	80.3	50.7	34.8	20.9	29.3	9.2	1.7	11.3	20.1	26.4	40.0	37.3	66.5
Varanasi	43.6	36.9	40.9	52.8	73.4	68.5	52.8	41.9	22.6	26.2	7.5	36.4	44.5	39.0	30.6	54.8	85.7
Uttranchal	**9.8**	**37.5**	**8.6**	**46.0**	**56.3**	**52.4**	**48.7**	**44.2**	**26.9**	**27.9**	**10.5**	**23.7**	**32.5**	**44.3**	**23.4**	**47.9**	**77.4**
Almora	8.8	45.6	5.6	38.5	58.7	59.3	43.6	40.9	32.4	24.8	6.6	22.6	33.2	50.6	16.5	45.5	76.1
Bageshwar	8.9	45.8	18.7	35.8	79.4	65.8	53.3	48.6	23.6	26.5	15.3	24.1	40.7	66.2	11.5	53.5	85.2
Chamoli	5.0	48.7	9.4	41.9	75.1	61.9	57.0	54.2	17.8	23.6	8.6	18.7	24.5	62.8	14.4	47.9	78.9
Champawat	10.5	58.2	20.6	47.5	63.3	52.8	52.8	44.4	20.9	31.0	16.3	12.8	25.9	64.2	24.6	39.4	85.0

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm); **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
Dehradun	4.5	14.2	1.7	48.2	28.1	46.2	42.0	40.4	34.8	35.5	15.2	31.6	36.9	31.3	30.3	49.9	72.8
Garhwal	2.5	46.9	15.4	29.6	80.9	62.3	54.7	49.5	19.9	34.8	13.7	33.2	43.0	71.7	16.3	66.3	87.1
Hardwar	19.3	26.0	4.1	59.9	28.8	40.4	39.9	36.4	35.5	23.9	8.1	31.0	34.0	15.1	32.3	37.5	68.5
Nainital	7.7	23.5	2.8	37.2	60.7	62.7	51.6	47.2	28.5	37.6	15.4	19.8	34.0	64.9	12.7	56.9	86.7
Pithoragarh	15.2	40.4	4.0	44.4	53.5	49.9	56.1	51.3	21.1	25.7	11.7	28.7	35.2	61.7	19.7	43.2	77.5
Rudraprayag	3.7	48.1	7.6	44.2	37.1	58.5	54.1	50.8	22.5	15.9	9.0	16.6	23.0	42.5	11.9	32.2	76.7
Tehri Garhwal	5.0	46.8	14.0	42.6	79.6	64.1	50.5	45.7	20.3	22.9	11.6	27.2	37.9	56.3	25.3	55.6	84.6
Udham Singh Nagar	12.4	29.7	20.8	46.5	83.5	49.8	54.9	46.0	22.1	31.7	6.6	20.3	37.5	49.3	28.1	57.9	77.9
Uttarkashi	4.6	62.7	6.1	50.6	28.3	41.2	51.1	47.1	18.9	17.8	10.1	8.2	10.1	33.8	31.0	24.9	68.5
West Bengal	**45.9**	**51.8**	**54.8**	**31.0**	**59.5**	**24.8**	**74.1**	**51.0**	**11.0**	**64.6**	**14.0**	**46.3**	**54.1**	**50.4**	**7.1**	**50.2**	**69.4**
Bankura	54.0	63.5	43.2	24.0	59.7	41.3	76.0	62.7	8.5	74.8	23.1	62.3	66.4	67.5	2.2	34.4	65.1
Barddhaman	59.0	50.6	45.4	27.1	59.4	28.0	82.4	58.2	6.1	63.6	10.1	58.9	62.0	54.6	4.2	45.2	64.1
Birbhum	59.8	62.8	59.6	34.3	40.4	30.7	72.3	55.9	13.1	63.0	10.8	48.1	52.8	40.7	8.4	31.8	57.6
Dakshin Dinajpur	57.6	67.8	56.2	30.5	60.4	20.9	74.7	51.9	10.5	68.2	14.5	44.9	50.0	59.8	4.0	46.3	65.7
Darjiling	21.0	51.0	70.3	32.1	61.0	28.3	74.8	54.8	12.4	51.3	8.9	42.9	47.5	62.3	1.0	66.2	77.0
Haora	25.5	36.1	54.9	25.5	74.7	30.1	77.6	55.2	8.7	77.9	17.6	56.7	65.7	46.6	15.0	71.9	87.3
Hugli	34.9	34.1	80.7	23.6	69.8	28.0	80.8	58.7	7.6	78.1	26.4	75.2	80.3	63.2	4.5	61.7	82.5
Jalpaiguri	38.0	58.5	44.6	35.5	57.4	16.9	70.9	52.4	11.6	61.6	18.0	40.2	44.4	67.3	4.6	46.5	65.0
Koch Bihar	51.7	69.3	64.3	32.9	54.6	19.6	73.3	49.3	11.5	47.0	8.3	36.9	40.1	51.8	1.9	40.1	56.5
Kolkata	13.6	6.6	75.5	24.7	85.8	25.5	79.6	47.5	7.7	91.6	19.9	82.1	86.9	45.0	1.9	87.5	95.8
Maldah	65.9	62.4	63.3	45.3	49.5	20.9	59.8	33.6	21.3	62.2	14.3	27.4	31.7	45.4	9.6	27.9	49.3
Medinipur	53.2	66.8	36.1	23.5	65.9	37.8	75.6	55.7	11.0	73.9	13.0	43.7	62.5	55.5	5.4	49.3	75.8
Murshidabad	54.8	63.0	25.8	38.1	42.4	20.9	68.3	52.3	11.6	39.4	6.9	33.2	39.2	34.6	12.6	33.0	46.7
Nadia	41.0	51.2	58.7	18.7	60.4	25.1	82.3	46.3	8.1	67.6	11.9	65.1	76.2	58.5	2.0	62.2	74.4
North 24 Parganas	37.9	32.6	63.2	23.8	65.1	19.0	75.9	48.3	9.4	64.5	20.4	50.2	55.1	53.6	1.2	67.7	82.8
Puruliya	51.2	68.2	51.9	34.9	32.9	9.8	61.3	48.3	16.1	69.8	14.9	48.9	60.0	58.2	3.3	22.5	46.6

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm); **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

State/district	V01	V02	V03	V04	V05	V06	V07	V08	V09	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
South 24 Parganas	46.7	53.7	63.1	30.6	63.8	16.1	73.4	50.0	11.9	65.4	8.0	30.5	39.0	52.1	9.2	52.8	73.3
Uttar Dinajpur	51.2	71.2	64.9	54.8	41.2	14.6	57.2	32.1	20.3	42.7	6.5	20.6	26.9	20.2	32.3	32.0	54.2
Union Territories																	
A & N Islands	**3.6**	**19.0**	**95.1**	**21.0**	**25.6**	**10.3**	**58.1**	**57.3**	**26.1**	**93.6**	**84.1**	**75.5**	**77.9**	**69.3**	**1.2**	**71.7**	**77.7**
Andamans	3.3	17.5	95.9	15.5	33.9	9.9	60.1	59.3	25.7	96.7	82.4	78.6	80.5	57.9	0.7	76.3	78.7
Nicobars	7.2	30.2	89.3	26.6	17.5	13.2	56.8	56.1	26.0	90.9	73.3	71.8	74.9	78.7	1.9	66.6	69.9
Chandigarh	**4.4**	**7.3**	**73.8**	**38.5**	**63.1**	**45.8**	**60.9**	**58.0**	**17.8**	**75.6**	**39.0**	**47.4**	**59.1**	**52.4**	**4.3**	**76.6**	**94.7**
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**25.6**	**40.4**	**50.5**	**37.6**	**52.6**	**61.4**	**50.4**	**45.1**	**20.1**	**79.1**	**32.1**	**46.5**	**54.7**	**84.6**	**2.1**	**51.0**	**72.8**
Daman and Diu	**12.3**	**13.4**	**53.3**	**32.5**	**39.1**	**38.8**	**55.6**	**52.8**	**23.5**	**83.7**	**35.4**	**68.1**	**71.5**	**56.1**	**4.4**	**57.9**	**82.2**
Daman	13.7	17.5	54.8	24.8	34.6	38.8	57.2	55.7	25.5	83.1	36.5	82.6	83.7	37.1	4.4	56.0	81.5
Diu	11.6	5.6	44.0	50.3	48.3	36.3	51.2	45.3	18.6	83.7	31.6	30.8	39.1	86.9	3.5	59.1	79.0
Lakshadweep	**13.7**	**1.3**	**54.3**	**46.6**	**43.0**	**24.6**	**30.4**	**10.6**	**44.7**	**96.6**	**68.8**	**79.9**	**83.8**	**64.7**	**0.0**	**86.3**	**95.5**
Pondicherry	**4.9**	**15.0**	**49.1**	**13.6**	**75.2**	**28.6**	**63.3**	**57.6**	**16.6**	**97.9**	**28.8**	**97.2**	**98.5**	**89.3**	**0.1**	**98.3**	**99.6**
Karaikal	3.0	31.5	23.4	24.5	53.9	34.6	58.6	53.8	18.8	99.4	17.6	93.8	95.7	85.3	0.8	96.4	99.5
Mahe	2.4	6.8	77.7	15.7	72.3	32.1	59.4	44.1	26.7	99.0	85.5	99.6	99.6	93.1	0.0	99.6	99.5
Pondicherry	4.8	14.9	49.1	11.5	78.4	27.5	65.2	60.2	15.0	97.7	29.4	98.8	99.7	89.8	0.0	99.3	99.5
Yanam	30.7	21.6	30.5	22.2	54.1	2.8	71.3	71.3	13.5	100.0	0.0	82.3	89.3	95.0	0.0	85.2	99.3

V01: Percentage girls marrying below legal age at marriage; **V02**: Percentage of households with low standard of living; **V03**: Percentage of households using adequate iodized salt (15ppm); **V04**: Birth order 3 and above; **V05**: Percent women know all modern method; **V06**: Percent husbands know NSV; **V07**: Percent women/husbands using any family planning method; **V08**: Percent women/husbands using any modern method of family planning **V09**:Unmet need for family planning; **V10**: Percent women received at least three visits for ANC; **V11**: Percent women received full ANC; **V12**: Percentage of Institutional delivery; **V13**: Percentage of delivery attended by skilled personnel; **V14**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) received full immunization; **V15**: Percentage of children (age12-23 months) did not received any immunization; **V16**: Percent women aware of HIV/AIDS; **V17**: Percent husbands aware of HIV/AIDS.

APPENDIX C
REGIONAL AGENCY INVOLVED IN DLHS-2

Region No.	States/Union Territories	Regional Agency
1.	Andhra Pradesh Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Population Research Centre Department of Statistics, Andhra University, Waltair Vishakapatnam - 530 003. Phone No: 755 479 / 754 871, Fax : 0891 - 2525 611/2755 324 E-mail:- prcvis@nettlinx.com
2.	Tamil Nadu Pondicherry Lakshadweep	Population Research Centre Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health & Family Welfare Trust, P.O., Ambathurai R.S., Dindugal, Anna District, Tamil Nadu - 624 302 Phone No: 0451 452 346 (O), Fax : 0451 - 2452 347 E-mail: girhfwt@eth.net
3.	Karnataka Kerala Goa	Population Research Centre Institute of Social & Economic Change Nagarbhavi P.O., Bangalore - 560 072 Phone No: 3215 468, 3215 519, Fax : 91-80-232 17008 E-mail: admn@isec.kar.nic.in, james@isec.ac.in
4. 5.	Maharashtra Daman and Diu Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gujarat South West Madhya Pradesh	Centre for Operations Research & Training 402, Woodland Apartment Race Course, Baroda - 390 007 Phone No: (0265) 341 253/336 875/310 294 Fax : 0265 -2342 941/239 4847 E-mail:- cort10@satyam.net.in
6.	Rest of Madhya Pradesh Chhatisgarh	Socio-Economic Research Centre C4D/48-A, Janak Puri, New Delhi - 110 058 Phone No: 2550 6916, Fax : 91-11- 2550 6916/2559 3216 E-mail: serc@ndb.vsnl.net.in
7. 8.	Rajasthan Punjab Haryana	Indian Institute of Health Management Research, 1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sangner Airport, Jaipur - 302 011 Phone No: 581 431-34, Fax: 91-141-2792 138 E-mail: iihmr@iihmr.org

Region No.	States/Union Territories	Regional Agency
9.	Jammu and Kashmir Himachal Pradesh Delhi Chandigarh	Society for Applied Research in Humanities, E-205, Behind Furniture Mkt., Munirka Village, New Delhi - 110 067. Phone No.: 011 6178 444, Fax : (011) 2617 8620 E-mail: sarh@del6.vsnl.net.in, sarh@bol.net.in
10.	South East Uttar Pradesh	TNS India Pvt. Ltd, CICD Tower, Institutional Area, Hauz Khas New Delhi – 110 016 Fax : 91-11 - 5256 6677 E-mail: sru.india@tns-global.com
11.	North Uttar Pradesh Uttaranchal	Institute of Economic Growth University Enclave Delhi University, Delhi - 110 007 Phone No: 91-11-27667101/27667365 Fax : 011 - 2766 7410 E-mail: system@ieg.ernet.in, system@iegindia.org
12.	Bihar Jharkhand	Population Research Centre Department of Statistics, Patna University Patna - 800 005 Phone No: 670017, Fax : 0612 - 2670 017/2688 801
13.	West Bengal Orissa	TNS India Pvt. Ltd, CICD Tower, Institutional Area, Hauz Khas New Delhi – 110 016 Fax : 91-11 - 5256 6677 Email : sru.india@tns-global.com
14.	Nagaland Meghalaya Assam	TALEEM Research Foundation City Plaza Bopal Ahmedabad - 380 058 Ph: 91-0271-7231 486 Fax : 079 - 2373 1354/23731 486 Email : taleemad1@sancharnet.in
15. 16.	Arunachal Pradesh Sikkim Manipur Tripura Mizoram	Development & Research Services B-4/137, Safderjang Enclave New Delhi - 110 029 Ph.: 011-6177 241/6100 245/6161 061 Fax : 91-11-2617 2045 Email : drsdelhi@vsnl.com

APPENDIX D

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APPENDIX E

QUESTIONNAIRE

The five standard core questionnaire (Household, Woman's, Husband's Village and Health Questionnaire) that were used in Phase I and Phase II of Round II in all districts, are presented in this appendix. However, there are few questions that were included in the woman's questionnaire in Phase II. The specific questions were;

Questions 611x, 611y and 611z were included in the woman's questionnaire. In addition to this the question on beginning and ending time was also included in Household, Woman's and Husband's questionnaire. Apart from this, a slight modification has been done in questions 123, 128 and 130 in husband's questionnaire and 511 in woman's questionnaire.

For all the districts covered in Phase I (in which field work began in 2002), the reference date for household question on marriages (question 122 and 123) and deaths (question 124 to 141) was 1999. The reference year was changed to 2001 for the remaining districts of Phase II (in which field work began in 2004). Similarly, the reference date for woman's question on 123, 124, section II and section III was 1999 for selected districts in Phase I and 2001 for the districts in Phase II.

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)
Round II, Phase II, 2004
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential for research purpose only

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____

DISTRICT _____

TEHESIL/TALUK/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK/MANDAL _____

PSU (VILLAGE/URBAN WARD/UFS) _____

VILLAGE SEGMENT/CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK _____

TYPE OF LOCALITY RURAL-.....1 URBAN-.....2

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

_____

SERIAL NUMBER OF THE VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE .....

SERIAL NUMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE .....

(TO BE ENTERED AT OFFICE)

INTRVIEW DATE

DATE	MONTH	YEAR

RESULT STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPLETED..... 1
HOUSEHOLD PRESENT BUT NO COMPETENT RESP. AT HOME..... 2
HOUSEHOLD ABSENT..... 3
REFUSED..... 4

DWELLING VACANT/ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING..... 5
DWELLING DESTROYED..... 6
DWELLING NOT FOUND..... 7
OTHER..... 8
(SPECIFY)

RESULT STATUS OF THE WOMAN/HUSBAND QUESTIONNAIRE

	1	2	3	4	5
LINE NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN					
RESULT STATUS OF WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE					
LINE NUMBER OF HUSBAND OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN					
RESULT STATUS OF HUSBAND QUESTIONNAIRE					

COMPLETED 1
NOT AT HOME 2
REFUSED 3
PARTLY COMPLETED 4
OTHER 5

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN INTERVIEWED

NUMBER OF HUSBANDS INTERVIEWED

LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

NO. OF VISTIS MADE

	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY
NAME				
DATE				

_____
NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR

_____
SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR

Q100: RECORD THE TIME: HOURS [ ][ ] MINUTES [ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Now I would like to have some information about the people who usually live in your household and the visitors to your household

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS OF THE HH AND VISITORS	RELATION SHIP WITH HEAD OF HH	RESIDENCE			SEX	AGE	IF AGE ≥10 YEARS MARITAL STATUS	IF AGE ≥ 7 YEAR		DOES ANY ONE SUFFER FROM		
	Q101	Q102	Q103	Q104	Q105	Q106	Q107	Q108	Q109	Q110	Q111	Q112	Q113
	Please tell me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and visitors to the household starting with the head of the household	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the house-hold? *	Does (NAME) usually live here? Y = 1 N = 2 ↓ Q105	If, Yes, is (NAME) away from HH tempo-rarily? how many days continuously is he/she away from HH? @	If, No for Q 103, for how many days is (NAME) staying continuo-usly here in this HH?	Is (NAME) male or female? M = 1 F = 2	How old is (Name)? (comple-ted year) **	What is the current marital status of (NAME)? (10+) *** CM = 1 NG = 2 W/D/S = 3 NM = 4	EDUCATION: Can (NAME) read and write? Y = 1 N = 2	EDUCATION: If Yes for Q109 — What is the highest grade (NAME) has completed? ****	BLIND-NESS ? *****	TUBER-CULOSIS ? Y = 1 N = 2	MALARIA ANY TIME DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS? Y= 1 N =2
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS OF THE HH AND VISITORS	RELATION SHIP WITH HEAD OF HH	RESIDENCE			SEX	AGE	IF AGE ≥10 YEARS MARITAL STATUS	IF AGE ≥ 7 YEAR		DOES ANY ONE SUFFER FROM		
	Q101	Q102	Q103	Q104	Q105	Q106	Q107	Q108	Q109	Q110	Q111	Q112	Q113
	Please tell me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and visitors to the household starting with the head of the household	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the house-hold? *	Does (NAME) usually live here? Y = 1 N = 2 ↓ Q105	If, Yes, is (NAME) away from HH tempo-rarily? how many days continuously is he/she away from HH? @	If, No for Q 103, for how many days is (NAME) staying continuo-usly here in this HH?	Is (NAME) male or female? M = 1 F = 2	How old is (Name)? (comple-ted year) **	What is the current marital status of (NAME)? (10+) *** CM = 1 NG = 2 W/D/S = 3 NM = 4	EDUCATION: Can (NAME) read and write? Y = 1 N = 2	If Yes for Q109: What is the highest grade (NAME) has completed? ****	BLIND-NESS ? *****	TUBER-CULOSIS ? Y – 1 N = 2	MALARIA ANY TIME DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS? Y= 1 N –2
17													
18													
19													
20													

Total Persons in HH		Number of Male in HH		Number of Female in HH	

CIRCLE THE SERIAL NUMBERS OF ALL ELIGIBLE WOMAN: (CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMAN IN THE AGE GROUP (15-44) WHOSE MARRIAGE IS CONSUMMATED AND WHO IS USUAL RESIDENT OR A VISITOR STAYED IN THIS HH ON THE LAST NIGHT.

*CODES FOR Q. 102
RELATION SHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:
01=HEAD
02=WIFE OR HUSBAND
03= SON OR DAUGHTER
04=SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05=GRANDCHILD
06=PARENT
07=PARENT-IN-LAW
08=BROTHER OR SISTER
09=BROTHER-IN-LAW OR SISTER-IN-LAW
10=NIECE OR NEPHEW
11=OTHER RELATIVE
12= ADOPTED/ FOSTER CHILD
13=NOT RELATED

@
CODES FOR Q. 104

AWAY FROM THE HH
00 = NOT AWAY
OTHERWISE ACTUAL DURATION IN DAYS
MORE THAN 3 MONTH RECORD 90

**
CODES FOR Q.107

00=AGE LESS THAN ONE YEAR
95=AGE 95 YEARS OR MORE

***
CODES FOR Q. 108
MARITAL STATUS:
1= CURRENTLY MARRIED
2=MARRIED, BUT GAUNA NOT PERFORMED
3=WIDOWED/DIVORSED/ SEPARATED
4= NEVER MARRIED

****
CODES FOR Q.110
GRADE:
00= LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED & NOT ATTENDED SCHOOL

*****
CODES FOR Q111
BLINDNESS:
1 = PARTIAL
2 = COMPLETE
3 = NIGHT
4 = NO

Q. No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP T
Q114	What is the religion of the head of this household?	HINDU..... 1 MUSLIM..... 2 CHRISTIAN..... 3 SIKH..... 4 BUDDHIST..... 5 JAIN..... 6 ZOROASTRIAN..... 7 NO RELIGION..... 8 OTHER_____ 9 (SPECIFY)	
Q115	a) What is the caste/tribe of the head of this household? (Specify)_____ b) Does he/she belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Other Backward Classes?	SCHEDULED CASTE..... 1 SCHEDULED TRIBE..... 2 OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES..... 3 OTHERS ..... 4 DO NOT KNOW..... 9	
Q116	What is the main source of drinking water for your household?	TAP (INSIDE RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT).... 1 TAP (SHARED/PUBLIC)..... 2 HANDPUMP\BOREWELL..... 3 WELL-COVERED..... 4 WELL-UNCOVERED..... 5 RIVER..... 6 POND..... 7 SPRING..... 8 OTHER_____ 9 (SPECIFY)	
Q117	Type of house? **(RECORD BY OBSERVATION)**	*KACHCHA*..... 1 SEMI-*PUCCA*..... 2 *PUCCA*..... 3	
Q118	What type of toilet facility dose your household have?	OWN FLUSH TOILET..... 1 OWN PIT TOILET..... 2 SHARED TOILET (ANY TYPE) ..... 3 PUBLIC/COMMUNITY TOILET (ANY TYPE)..... 4 NO TOILET FACILITY 5	
Q119	What is the main source of lighting for your household?	ELECTRICITY..... 1 KEROSENE..... 2 OTHER..... 3	
Q120	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	LIQUID PETROLIUM GAS/ELECTRICITY.....1 KEROSENE..... 2 WOOD..... 3 OTHER..... 4	
Q121	Does your household own any of the following? **(ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY)**	YES NO FAN..... 1 2 RADIO/TRANSISTER..... 1 2 SEWING MACHINE..... 1 2 TELEVISION..... 1 2 TELEPHONE..... 1 2 BICYCLE..... 1 2 MOTOR CYCLE/SCOOTOR..... 1 2 CAR/JEEP..... 1 2 TRACTOR..... 1 2	

Q.No.	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q122	Was there any marriage of usual residents of this household since January 1, 2001 ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	Q124
Q123	(a) How many marriages were there? (b) What was the age of that person at the time of marriage?	BOYS ☐ GIRLS ☐ TOTAL ☐ 1 2 3 4 BOY ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ GIRL ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	
Q124	Did any usual resident of this household die since January 1, 2001 ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	Q142
Q125	How many persons died ?	MALE FEMALE TOTAL DEATHS ☐ ☐ ☐	

Q126 What (Was/Were) the name (s) of the person(s) who died ?	Q127 Was (NAME) a male or a female? MALE = 1 FEMALE = 2	Q128 How old was he/she when he/she died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS	Q129 In what month and year did (NAME) die?	Q130 CHECK Q127 AND Q128: WHETER DECEASED WAS FEMALE AGED 15-44 AT THE TIME OF DEATH ?	CHECK Q 130: IF DECEASED WAS FEMALE AGED 15-44 AT THE TIME OF DEATH			
					Q131 Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	Q132 Did (NAME) die at the time of abortion or within six weeks of abortion?	Q133 Did (Name) die during child birth?	Q134 Did (NAME) die within six weeks of the end of pregnancy or childbirth?
01 _____ (NAME)		DAYS .....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	MON. YR.	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO TO NEXT DEATH)	YES.....1 GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO TO NEXT DEATH)
02 _____ (NAME)		DAYS .....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	MON. YR.	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO TO NEXT DEATH)	YES.....1 GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO TO NEXT DEATH)
03 _____ (NAME)		DAYS .....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	MON. YR.	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO TO NEXT DEATH)	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO TO NEXT DEATH)
04 _____ (NAME)		DAYS .....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	MON. YR.	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO TO NEXT DEATH)	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 (GO TO NEXT DEATH) NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO TO NEXT DEATH)
05 _____ (NAME)		DAYS .....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	MON. YR.	YES.....1 NO.....2 (GO Q142)	YES.....1 Q 135 NO.....2	YES.....1 Q 135 NO.....2	YES...1 Q 135 NO.....2	YES.....1 → Q 135 NO.....2 * (GO TO Q142)

ASK ONLY IN CASE OF MATERNAL DEATH

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	FOR DEATH I	FOR DEATH II
Q135	Serial number of Q 126			
Q136	What was her parity?	PARITY.....		
Q137	How many months pregnant was she when she died/she delivered?	MONTHS.....		
Q138	**(NOT ABOUT THE WOMEN WHO DIED DURING PREGNANCY)** Where did the delivery/abortion take place?	GOVT. HOSPITAL..... 1 PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL..... 3 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL..... 4 HOME..... 5 OTHER..... 6		1 2 3 4 5 6
Q139	How many days after the delivery/ abortion did she die?	DIED DURING PREGNANCY..... 99 DIED DURING DELIVERY ON THE SAME DAY..... 00 DAYS.....	99 00	99 00
Q140	Did she experience any of the following health problem during pregnancy, delivery or post delivery/abortion period? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	**PREGNANCY** YES NO DK Swelling of Hands and Feet..... 1 2 9 Paleness..... 1 2 9 Visual Disturbance..... 1 2 9 Bleeding..... 1 2 9 Convulsions..... 1 2 9 Weak or No Movements of Foetus. 1 2 9 Abnormal Position of Foetus..... 1 2 9	YES NO DK 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9
		DELIVERY YES NO DK Premature Labour..... 1 2 9 Prolonged Labour..... 1 2 9 (More than 12 Hours) Breech Presenation..... 1 2 9	YES NO DK 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9
		POST DELIVERY /ABORTION YES NO DK High Fever..... 1 2 9 Lower Abdominal Pain..... 1 2 9 Foul Smelling Vaginal Discharge... 1 2 9 Excessive Bleeding..... 1 2 9 Dizziness..... 1 2 9 Severe Headache..... 1 2 9	YES NO DK 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 2 9
Q141	(If abortion/post abortion death), was the abortion induced or spontaneous?	INDUCED..... 1 SPONTANEOUS..... 2 DONOT KNOW..... 3	1 2 3	
Q142	We would like to check whether the salt used in HH iodized? May I see a sample of the salt used at last night food in your HH	Record Test out come as per code 1. Iodized (15 PPM +)..... 1 2. Iodized (7 PPM) ..... 2 3. Not Iodized ..... 3 4. No salt at Home ..... 4 5. Salt not tested ..... 5 6. Refused 6		
Q143	RECORD THE TIME	Hours [ ][ ] Minutes [ ][ ]		

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)
Round II, Phase II, 2004

Confidential
for research
purpose only

WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____

DISTRICT _____

TAHSIL/TALUK/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK _____

PSU (VILLAGE/URBAN WARD/UFS)_____

VILLAGE SEGMENT/CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK_____

TYPE OF LOCALITY: RURAL .....1 URBAN- 2

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

_____

NAME OF THE ELIGIBLE WOMAN _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE_____

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE_____

SERIAL NUMBER OF WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE_____

SERIAL NUMBER OF HUSBAND'S QUESTIONNAIRE_____

(TO BE ENTERED AT OFFICE)

INTERVIEW DATE — DATE | MONTH | YEAR

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE

NAME	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY
DATE				

_____

NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR

_____

SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR

SECTION-I
WOMAN'S CHARACTERISTICS

Q. NO	QUESTION AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q100	RECORD THE TIME	HOURS ☐☐ MINUTES ☐☐	
Q100A	LINE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN IN **HH** QUESTINNAIRE	☐☐	
Q100B	LINE NUMBER OF THE HUSBAND IN **HH** QUESTINNAIRE	☐☐	
Q101	How old are you?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
Q102	Can you read and write?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**Q104**
Q103	How many years of schooling have you completed?	YEARS ☐☐	
Q104	Can your husband read and write?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DO NOT KNOW..... 9 →	**Q106**
Q105	How many years of schooling has he completed?	YEARS ☐☐ DO NOT KNOW..... 99	
Q106	How old were you when you started living with your husband?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
Q107	**Now I would like to ask about all the live births you have had during your life** Have you ever given birth? **(INCLUDE ONLY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN)**	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**Q121**
Q108	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**Q 110**
Q 109	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? **IF NONE, RECORD '00'**	SONS AT HOME ☐☐ DAUGHTERS AT HOME ☐☐	
Q 110	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**Q112**
Q111	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? **IF NONE, RECORD '00'**	SONS ELSEWHERE ☐☐ DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ☐☐	
Q 112	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive but later died? **If No, PROBE: ANY ONLY SURVIVED A FEW HOURS OR DAYS.**	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**Q114**
Q 113	In all, how many boys have died? And how many girls have died? **IF NONE, RECORD '00'**	BOYS DIED ☐☐ GIRLS DIED ☐☐	

Now I would like to talk to you about all the births in your lifetime, whether currently alive or not, starting with the first one you had,
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE LIVE BIRTHS IN 114. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPRATE LINES

Q114 What name was given to your (first, next) baby?	Q115 Was (his/her) a single or multiple birth? SINGLE = 1 MULTIPLE = 2	Q116 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? BOY = 1 GIRL = 2	Q117 In what month and year was (Name) born? Probe: What is his/her birth date?	Q118 What was your age at the time of (Name)'s birth?	Q119 Is (NAME) still alive?	Q120 If DEAD How old was (NAME) when he/she died? If "1 year", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? **RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS**	
1) _____ (NAME)	☐	☐	MONTH.. ☐☐ YEAR.. ☐☐☐☐	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 Q120 ↓	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
2) _____ (NAME)	☐	☐	MONTH.. ☐☐ YEAR.. ☐☐☐☐	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 Q120 ↓	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
3) _____ (NAME)	☐	☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 Q120 ↓	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
4) _____ (NAME)	☐	☐	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 Q120 ↓	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

Q114 What name was given to your (first, next) baby?	Q115 Was (his/her) a single or multiple birth? SINGLE = 1 MULTIPLE = 2	Q116 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? BOY = 1 GIRL = 2	Q117 In what month and year was (Name) born? Probe: What is his/her birth date?	Q118 What was your age at the time of (Name)'s birth?	Q119 Is (NAME) still alive?	Q120 If DEAD How old was (NAME) when he/she died? If "1 year", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? **RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS**	
5) _____ (NAME)			MONTH.. YEAR..	AGE IN YEARS	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 Q120	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS
6) _____ (NAME)			MONTH.. YEAR..	AGE IN YEARS	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 Q 120	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS
7) _____ (NAME)			MONTH.. YEAR..	AGE IN YEARS	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 Q 120	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS
8) _____ (NAME)			MONTH.. YEAR..	AGE IN YEARS	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 Q 120	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS

Q114 What name was given to your (first, next) baby?	Q115 Was (his/her) a single or multiple birth? SINGLE = 1 MULTIPLE = 2	Q116 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? BOY = 1 GIRL = 2	Q117 In what month and year was (Name) born? Probe: What is his/her birth date?	Q118 What was your age at the time of (Name)'s birth?	Q119 Is (NAME) still alive?	Q120 If DEAD How old was (NAME) when he she died? If "1 year", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? **RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS**	
9) _____ (NAME)	☐	☐	MONTH.. ☐☐ YEAR.. ☐☐☐☐	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 ↓ Q120	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS ☐☐
10) _____ (NAME)	☐	☐	MONTH.. ☐☐ YEAR.. ☐☐☐☐	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 ↓ Q120	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS ☐☐
11) _____ (NAME)	☐	☐	MONTH.. ☐☐ YEAR.. ☐☐☐☐	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES.....1 Go to next birth NO.....2 ↓ Q 120	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS ☐☐
12) _____ (NAME)	☐	☐	MONTH.. ☐☐ YEAR.. ☐☐☐☐	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES.....1 **Go to Q 121** NO.....2 ↓ Q 120	DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3	DAYS MONTHS YEARS ☐☐

Q. NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q 121	Besides these live births did you have any pregnancy which terminated in to still birth ? If yes, How many?	NO..... 0 YES, NUMBER..... ☐	
Q122	Did any of your pregnancy terminate into induced or spontaneous abortion? If Yes, How many?	NO ..... 0 INDUCED ABORTION ☐ SPONTANEOUS ABORTION ☐	
	IF NO FOR Q 121 & Q 122, GO TO Q 124		
Q123	How many of these still birth or abortions occur after January 1, 2001?	STILL BIRTH ☐ INDUCED ABORTION ☐ SPONTANEOUS ABORTION ☐	
Q124	So in all (add numbers in Q109, Q111, Q113, Q121 and Q122) You were pregnant _____ times Am I correct ? **(EXCLUDE CURRENT PREGNANCY, IF ANY)**	Yes .....1 No.....2 (If No, check for inconsistency and correct)	

SECTION -II
ANTE-NATAL, NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE
(FOR WOMEN WHO HAD LIVE BIRTH/STILL BIRTH/SPONTANEOUS ABORTION/INDUCED ABORTION, SINCE, JANUARY 1, 2001)

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
Q201	When was your last child birth/still birth/spontaneous abortion/induced abortion? **(EXCLUDING CURRENT PREGNANCY, IF ANY)**	NO PREGNANCY.....	0	→ **Section IV**
		2000 OR BEFORE.....	1	
		01.....	2	
		02.....	3	
		03.....	4	
		04.....	5	
Q202	What was the outcome of your last pregnancy?	LIVE BIRTH.....	1	→ **Q 213**
		STILL BIRTH.....	2	
		INDUCED ABORTION.....	3	
		SPONTANEOUS ABORTION.....	4	→ **Q 206**
Q203	If induced abortion, where was the abortion performed? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**		YES NO	
		GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL .	1 2	
		GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY.....	1 2	
		UHC/UHP/UFWC.....	1 2	
		CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL.....	1 2	
		PHC.....	1 2	
		SUB CENTER.....	1 2	
		NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC.....	1 2	
		GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC	1 2	
		PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC	1 2	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC.	1 2	
		HOME.....	1 2	
		OTHER.....	1 2	
		(SPECIFY)		
Q204	Who performed the abortion?	DOCTOR	1	
		ANM/NURSE MIDWIFE/LHV	2	
		TRAINED DAI	3	
		UNTRAINED DAI	4	
		OTHER.....	5	
		(SPECIFY)		
Q205	Why did you abort the pregnancy? **(RECORD THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON)**	UNPLANNED PREGNANCY.....	1	
		DUE TO CONTRACEPTIVE FAILURE/ ACCIDENTAL PREGNANCY.....	2	
		COMPLICATION IN PREGNANCY.....	3	
		HEALTH DID NOT PERMIT.	4	
		FEMALE FOETUS.	5	
		ECONOMIC REASON.	6	
		LAST CHILD TOO YOUNG.	7	
		OTHER.....	8	
		(SPECIFY)		
Q206	At what month of pregnancy did it happen?	MONTH ☐		
Q207	Did you go for sonography or amniocentesis before this abortion?	YES. SONOGRAPHY.....	1	
		YES. AMNIOCENTESIS.....	2	
		YES BOTH.....	3	
		NONE.....	4	
Q208	Did you have any health problem after abortion (within 6 weeks of abortion)?	YES.....	1	
		NO.....	2	→ **SECTION III**

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q209	If yes, what was the health problem? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO 1. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING..... 1 2 2. HIGH FEVER..... 1 2 3. FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE... 1 2 4. PAIN IN LOWER ABDOMEN..... 1 2 5. CONVLUSION..... 1 2 6. SEVERE HEADACHE..... 1 2 7. OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q210	Did you consult any body or did you seek treatment for the health problem?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**SECTION**
Q211	If yes, where did you go for consultation or treatment? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL . 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC/UHP/UFWC..... 1 2 CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 1 2 CHEMIST/MEDICAL SHOP..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q212	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment?	DOCTOR..... 1 ANM/NURSE/LHV..... 2 TRAINED DAI..... 3 UNTRAINED DAI..... 4 RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... 5 HOME REMEDY..... 6 CHEMIST/MEDICAL SHOP..... 7 ISM..... 8 OTHER..... 9 (SPECIFY)	

ANC INFORMATION FOR WOMEN WITH LIVE BIRTH OR STILL BIRTH

Q213	When you were pregnant with (NAME/ THE STILLBORN CHILD), did you go for an antenatal check-up?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**Q218**
Q214	If yes, where did you go? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL . 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC/UHP/UFWC..... 1 2 CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q215	Who did your check-ups? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO DOCTOR..... 1 2 ANM/NURSE/MIDWIFE/LHV..... 1 2 OTHER HEALTH PROFSSNL..... 1 2 TRAINED DAI..... 1 2 UNTRAINED DAI..... 1 2 OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q216	In which month of pregnancy did you visit first?	MONTHS..... ☐	
Q217	During entire pregnancy period how many times did you visit the health facility for antenatal checkups?	NUMBER..... ☐	
Q218	When you were pregnant with (NAME/ STILL BORN CHILD), did any health worker visit you at home for an antenatal check-up?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**Q221**
Q219	How many months pregnant were you when AMN/health worker first visited you for an antenatal check up?	MONTHS..... ☐	
Q220	How many times did she visit you for antenatal check-ups during this pregnancy?	NUMBER..... ☐	
Q221	Did you have the following performed at least once during this pregnancy? Weight measured? Height measured? Blood pressure checked? Blood Test? Urine Test? Abdomen examined? Internal examined? Breast examined? X-ray? Sonogram or ultrasound? Amniocentesis? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO WEIGHT..... 1 2 HEIGHT..... 1 2 BLOOD PRESSURE..... 1 2 BLOOD TEST..... 1 2 URINE TEST..... 1 2 ABDOMEN EXAMINED..... 1 2 INTERNAL EXAMINATION..... 1 2 BREAST EXAMINED..... 1 2 X-RAY..... 1 2 SONOGRAM/ULTRASOUND..... 1 2 AMNIOCENTESIS..... 1 2	
Q222	Did you receive advice on any of the following at least once during your this pregnancy: Diet? Danger signs of pregnancy? Delivery Care? Breast feeding? Newborn care? Family Planning? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO DIET..... 1 2 DANGER SIGNS..... 1 2 DELIVERY CARE..... 1 2 BREAST FEEDING..... 1 2 NEW BORN CARE ..... 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING..... 1 2	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP T
Q223	(FOR THOSE WOMEN WHO SAID "**NO**" FOR Q 213 & Q 218) Why did you not go for an antenatal check-up? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO NOT NECESSARY..... 1 2 NOT CUSTOMARY..... 1 2 COST TOO MUCH..... 1 2 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT..... 1 2 POOR QUALITY SERVICE..... 1 2 NO TIME TO GO..... 1 2 FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW..... 1 2 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE..... 1 2 OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q224	Were you given Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets/syrup during` pregnancy?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	**Q228**
Q225	How many tablets of IFA/ tablespoons of syrup in a day were you taking regularly?	NOT TAKEN AT ALL ..... 0 → NUMBER TAKEN ☐	**Q 227**
Q226	How many tablets did you take during entire pregnancy period ?	NUMBER ☐☐☐ BOTTELS ☐☐☐	
Q227	From where did you get IFA tablets? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	MENTIONED YES NO GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL . 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC/UHP/UFWC..... 1 2 CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 1 2 CHEMIST/PHARMACY..... 1 2 HOME (Health worker)..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q228	Were you given an injection in the arm during pregnancy to prevent Tetanus?	YES.....1 NO..... .2 →	**Q230**
Q229	If yes, how many times did you take Tetanus injection?	NUMBER ☐ DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q230	During your pregnancy did you suffer from any of the following health problems? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO 1. SWELLING OF HANDS AND FEET..... 1 2 2. PALENESS..... 1 2 3. VISUAL DISTURBANCES..... 1 2 4..EXCESSIVE BLEEDING..... 1 2 5. CONVULSIONS..... 1 2 6. WEAK OR NO MOVEMENT OF FOETUS.. 1 2 7. ABNORMAL POSITION OF FOETUS..... 1 2 8 .OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	If 'NO' FOR ALL GO TO Q234
Q231	Did you consult any body or seek treatment for your health problem?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	Q234
Q232	If yes, where did you go for consultation or to seek treatment? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL . 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC/UHP UFWC..... 1 2 CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q233	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment?	DOCTOR..... 1 ANM/NURSE/MIDWIFE/LHV..... 2 OTHER HEALTH PROFFESIONAL..... 3 TRAINED DAI..... 4 UNTRAINED DAI..... 5 ISM..... 6 OTHER_____ 7 (SPECIFY)	
Q234	Were you advised by doctor/health worker to go to health facility for delivery?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
Q235	Where did the delivery take place?	GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL..... 1 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 2 UHC/UHP/UFWC..... 3 CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL..... 4 PHC..... 5 SUB CENTER..... 6 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 7 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 8 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 9 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 10 AT HOME ..... 11 OTHER..... 12 (SPECIFY)	→ Q238

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP T
Q 236	**(IF HOME DELIVERY)** What is the main reason you did not go to a health facility for delivery? **(RECORD MOST IMPORTANT REASON)**	NOT NECESSARY..... 1 NOT CUSTOMARY..... 2 COST TOO MUCH..... 3 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT..... 4 POOR QUALITY SERVICE..... 5 NO TIME TO GO..... 6 FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW..... 7 BETTER CARE AT HOME ..... 8 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE..... 9 OTHER..... 10 (SPECIFY)	
Q237	Who conducted the delivery?	DOCTOR..... 1 ANM/NURSE/LHV..... 2 TRAINED DAI..... 3 UNTRAINED DAI..... 4 RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... 5 NONE..... 6	
Q238	Was the delivery normal?	YES..... 1 → **Q 240** NO..... 2	
Q239	Was the delivery caesarean or assisted ?	CAESARIAN..... 1 BY INSTRUMENT OR ASSISTED..... 2	
Q240	During delivery, did you experience any of the following problems? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO 1.PREMATURE LABOUR..... 1 2 2.EXCESSIVE BLEEDING..... 1 2 3.PROLONGED LABOUR (More than 12 Hours)..... 1 2 4.OBSTRUCTED LABOUR..... 1 2 5.BREECH PRESENTATION..... 1 2 6.OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q241	During the first six weeks after delivery did you experience any of the following health problems? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO 1. HIGH FEVER..... 1 2 2. LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN..... 1 2 3. FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE..... 1 2 4. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING..... 1 2 5. CONVULSION..... 1 2 6. SEVERE HEADACHE..... 1 2 7. OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	**If "NO" FOR ALL GO TO Q245**
Q242	Did you consult any body or did you seek treatment for the health problem?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 → **Q245**	
Q243	Where did you go for consultation or to seek treatment? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL . 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC/UHP/UFWC..... 1 2 CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q244	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment?	DOCTOR..... 1 ANM/NURSE/LHV..... 2 TRAINED DAI..... 3 UNTRAINED DAI..... 4 RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... 5 ISM PRACTITIONER..... 6 OTHER..... 7 (SPECIFY)	
Q245	Did ANM visit you within 2 weeks of delivery?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
Q246	How many times did she visit you within six weeks of delivery?	NUMBER ☐ NOT VISITED..... 0	

SECTION-III

IMMUNIZATION AND CHILD CARE

(IMMUNISATION OF LAST AND LAST BUT ONE LIVING CHILD; BOTH BORN AFTER JANUARY 1, 2001)

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
		LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	
Q301	Name of the (index) child Line number of child in birth history	☐☐	☐☐	
Q302	Sex of the child	BOY.....1 GIRL.....2	BOY.....1 GIRL.....2	
Q303	Month and year of birth	MONTH ☐☐ DO NOT KNOW.....99 YEAR 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004	MONTH ☐☐ DO NOT KNOW.....99 YEAR 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004	
ASK Q304 TO Q307 FOR THE YOUNGEST CHILD				
Q304	When did you start breastfeeding your child?	IMMEDIATELY, WITHIN TWO HOURS OF BIRTH..... 1 SAME DAY AFTER TWO HOURS OF BIRTH..... 2 1-3 DAYS ..... 3 AFTER 3 DAYS..... 4 NEVER..... 5 →		**Q308**
Q305	When you first breastfed your child, did you squeeze out the milk before feeding the child?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		
Q306	Are you currently breast-feeding the child?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		
Q307	How many months did you breastfeed the child exclusively? **(Nothing other than mother's milk)**	MONTHS ☐☐ CONTINUING.....88		
Q308	Do you know what to do when child gets Diarrhoea? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. GIVE ORS..... 1 2 2. SALT AND SUGAR SOLUTION..... 1 2 3. CONTINUE NORMAL FOOD..... 1 2 4. CONTINUE BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 5. GIVE PLENTY OF FLUIDS..... 1 2 6. OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW..... 1		
Q309	Has ANM/health worker told you what to do if a child has Diarrhoea?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		
Q310	Did any of your child born since January 1, 2001 suffer from Diarrhoea during last 2 weeks?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →		**Q318**

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q311	Did you continue the breast-feeding to child same way as before diarrhoea?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 NOT APPLICABLE..... 3	
Q 312	Did you give the same amount to drink as before the diarrhoea, or more, or less?	SAME..... 1 LESS..... 2 MORE..... 3 CHILD ON BREAST MILK..... 4	
Q313	Did you give the same amount of food as before the diarrhoea, or more, or less?	SAME..... 1 LESS..... 2 MORE..... 3 CHILD ON BREAST MILK..... 4	
Q314	Did you give ORS to child?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 CHILD ON BREAST MILK..... 3	
Q315	Did you consult some body or seek treatment for the child's diarrhoea?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	→ Q318
Q316	Where did you go for consultation or treatment of child's diarrhoea ? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL . 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC/UHP/UFWC..... 1 2 CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 1 2 HOME REMEDY..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q317	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment?	DOCTOR..... 1 ANM/NURSE/LHV..... 2 TRAINED DAI..... 3 UNTRAINED DAI..... 4 RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... 5 CHEMIST/MEDICAL SHOP..... 6 ISM PRACTITIONER..... 7	
Q318	Do you know the danger signs of Pneumonia?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	→ **Q320**
Q319	If yes, what are they? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING..... 1 2 2. CHEST INDRAWING..... 1 2 3. NOT ABLE TO DRINK OR TAKE A FEED.... 1 2 4. EXCESSIVELY DROWSY AND DIFFICULT TO KEEP AWAKE..... 1 2 5. PAIN IN CHEST AND PRODUCTIVE COUGH.. 1 2 6. CONDITION GETS WORSE THAN BEFORE... 1 2 7. WHEEZING/WHISTLING..... 1 2 8. RAPID BREATHING..... 1 2	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q320	Has ANM/ Health Worker told you the danger signs of Pneumonia?	YES..... 1 NO.....2	
Q321	Did any of your child born since January 1, 2001 suffer from cough, cold alongwith difficulty in breathing in the past two weeks?	YES.....1 NO.....2 →	Q325
Q322	Did you consult some body or seek treatment for the child's cough and cold?	YES.....1 NO.....2 →	Q325
Q323	Where did you go for consultation or treatment ? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL . 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC/UHP/UFWC..... 1 2 CHC/ RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 1 2 HOME REMEDY..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q324	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment for child cough and cold ?	DOCTOR..... 1 ANM/NURSE/LHV..... 2 TRAINED DAI..... 3 UNTRAINED DAI..... 4 RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... 5 CHEMIST/MEDICAL SHOP..... 6 ISM PRACTITIONER ..... 7 OTHER..... 8 (SPECIFY)	

FOR BOTH LIVING CHILDREN					
Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	SKIP TO
Q325	Do you have a card where (Name's) vaccination are written down? (IF YES, MAY I SEE IT, PLEASE?)	YES, SEEN..... YES, NOT SEEN..... NO CARD.....	1 2 3	1 2 3	
Q326	Was polio vaccine (OPV '0') given to the child ? (drop in the mouth immediately after birth)	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
Q327	Was BCG vaccination against Tuberculosis given to the child?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
Q328	Was a vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus given to the child as an injection (DPT)?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2 →	Q 330
Q329	How many DPT injections were given?	NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER..... 9	☐	☐	
Q330	Was Polio vaccine (i.e., drops in the mouth, (excluding polio '0' and pulse polio) given to the child?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2 →	Q332
Q331	If yes, how many Polio doses (excluding Polio '0') were given?	NUMBER..... DO NOT REMEMBER.....9	☐	☐	
Q332	Was an injection against Measles given?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
Q333	Was Hepatitis B Injection given to the child?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	
Q334	Did ANM/ Doctor/ Health Worker advise you to give vaccines to your child?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	1 2	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	LAST CHILD	LAST BUT ONE CHILD	SKIP TO
Q335	**(Ask this question only to those women who reported at least one immunization)** Where from the last immunisation was given?	1. GOVT. HOSPITAL 2. CHC/PHC 3. SUB-CENTRE 4. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 5. GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC 6. PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC 7. OUT REACH/ MCP CLINIC IN VILLAGE 8. PRIVATE DOCTOR 9. OTHER_____ (SPECIFY) 10. DO NOT REMEMBER	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	
Q336	**(IF 'NO' FOR Q 327, Q328, Q330 AND Q332)** Why (Name) was not given any vaccination? **(RECORD ONE IMPORTANT REASON)**	1. CHILD TOO YOUNG FOR IMMUNIZATION 2. UNAWARE OF NEED FOR IMMUNIZATION 3. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN 4. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION UNKNOWN 5. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 6. NO FAITH IN IMMUNIZATION 7. PLACE OF IMMUNIZATION TOO FAR TO GO 8. TIME OF IMMUNIZATION INCONVENIENT 9. ANM ABSENT 10. VACCINE NOT AVAILABLE 11. MOTHER TOO BUSY 12. FAMILY PROBLEM, INCLUDING ILLNESS OF MOTHER 13. CHILD ILL NOT BROUGHT 14. CHILD ILL BROUGHT BUT NOT GIVEN 15. LONG WAITING TIME 16. OTHER_____ (SPECIFY)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	
Q337	Was a dose of Vitamin A liquid given to (name) protect him/her from night blindness?	YES NO DO NOT REMEMBER	1 2 3	1 2 3	Q339
Q338	If yes, how many Vitamin A doses were given?	IN NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER....9	☐	☐	
Q339	Was IFA tablets/ liquid given to the (name) child?	YES NO DO NOT REMEMBER	1 2 3	1 2 3	SECTION IV
Q340	If yes, how many IFA tablets/ liquid in quantity were given?	IN NUMBER DO NOT REMEMBER....99 IN ml.	☐☐	☐☐	

SECTION-IV

CONTRACEPTION

(FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN)

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
Q401	Which of the Family Planning methods are you aware of?		YES	NO	
	1. FEMALE STERILISATION.....	.....	1	2	
	2. Tubectomy.....	.....	1	2	
	3. Laparoscope's.....	.....	1	2	
	4. MALE STERILISATION.....	.....	1	2	
	5. Vasectomy.....	.....	1	2	
	6. No Scalpel Vasectomy.....	.....	1	2	
	7. COPPER-T/IUD.....	.....	1	2	
	8. **PILLS**	.....	1	2	
	9. Daily.....	.....	1	2	
	10. Weekly..	.....	1	2	
	11. CONDOM/NIRODH.....	.....	1	2	
	12. SPONGE (TODAY).....	.....	1	2	
	13. INJECTABLES.....	.....	1	2	
	14. NORPLANT.....	.....	1	2	
	15. CONTRACEPTIVE HERBS.....	.....	1	2	
	16. RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....	.....	1	2	
	17. WITHDRAWAL.....	.....	1	2	
	18. ANY OTHER CONTRACEPTIVES FROM INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE	.....	1	2	
Q402	Are you currently pregnant?	YES.....		1	→ **Q418**
		NO.....		2	
Q403	Are you/your husband currently using any Family Planning method (including sterilization)?	YES.....		1	
		NO.....		2	→ **Q418**
Q404	Which method you/your husband is using?	FEMALE STERILISATION.....		1	
		MALE STERILISATION			
		VASECTOMY.....		2	
		NO SCALPEL VASECTOMY.....		3	
		IUD COPPER-T/LOOP.....		4	
		ORAL PILLS.....		5	
		CONDOM NIRODH.....		6	
		RHYTHM PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....		7	
		WITHDRAWAL.....		8	
		OTHER MOD. METHOD_____ (SPECIFY)		9	
		OTHER TRAD. METHOD _____ (SPECIFY)		10	
Q405	For how long have you been using this method continuously? **OR** How long ago did you/your husband undergo sterilization?	MONTHS ☐☐			
		MORE THAN 8 YEARS.....		96	
		DO NOT REMEMBER.....		99	

FOR THE USERS OF COOPER-T/LOOP/PILLS/CONDOM AND THOSE WOMEN WHO/ WHOSE HUSBAND HAD UNDERGONE STERILIZATION, ASK Q406-Q417. FOR THE USERS OF WITHDRAWAL/RHYTHM METHOD/ANY OTHER METHOD, GO TO NEXT SECTION.

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q406	Where did you/your husband go for sterilization? OR Where did you go for Copper-T insertion? OR From where did you obtain the pills usually? OR From where did you get condom Nirodh usually?	GOVERNMENT/MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL ..... 01 CHC PHC ..... 02 FAMILY PLANNING CAMP/RCH CAMP ..... 03 SUB-CENTRE ..... 04 PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 05 GOVT. DOCTOR ..... 06 OUT REACH/ MCP CLINIC IN VILLAGE ..... 07 PRIVATE DOCTOR ..... 08 GOVT. NURSE/ANM ..... 09 PRIVATE NURSE ..... 10 MOBILE CLINIC ..... 11 CHEMIST ..... 12 OTHER_____ 13 (SPECIFY) DO NOT KNOW 99	
Q407	**(ONLY FOR THOSE WHO/ WHOSE HUSBANDS ARE STERILISED)** Before sterilization were you/your husband informed about all the methods of contraception?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DO NOT REMEMBER 3	→ **Q 410**
Q408	**(ONLY FOR COPPER-T USERS)** Who inserted Copper-T?	PRIVATE DOCTOR ..... 1 GOVERNMENT DOCTOR ..... 2 GOVT. ANM NURSE/LHV ..... 3 PRIVATE NURSE 4	→ **Q 410**
Q409	**(ONLY FOR PILL & CONDOM USER)** Have you ever found difficulty in getting pills/condoms?	NO PROBLEM ..... 1 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH PHC ..... 2 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH ANM ..... 3 NOT REGULARLY AVAIL. WITH MEDICAL SHOPS/CHEMIST ..... 4 OTHER_____ 5 (SPECIFY)	
Q410	When you started using this method, did doctor/nurse/ANM inform you about possible health problems that may occur?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DO NOT REMEMBER 9	
Q411	After you adopted this method, did any health worker/ANM visit you for enquiring about your/your husband's health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
Q412	Have you/your husband had any health problem after you/your husband started to use this method?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	→ **Q417**
Q413	If yes, what health problem did you/your husband have? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. WEAKNESS/INABILITY TO WORK ... 1 2 2. BODYACHE/BACKACHE ..... 1 2 3. CRAMPS ..... 1 2 4. WEIGHT GAIN ..... 1 2 5. DIZZINESS ..... 1 2 6. NAUSEA/VOMITING ..... 1 2 7. BREAST TENDERNESS ..... 1 2 8. IRREGULAR PERIODS ..... 1 2 9. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING ..... 1 2 10.SPOTTING ..... 1 2 11.WHITE DISCHARGE ..... 1 2 12.OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q414	Did you your husband consult anybody or seek treatment for the health problem?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	Q417
Q415	If yes, where did you/your husband go to consult or seek treatment? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	MENTIONED YES NO GOVTERMENT/ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC/UHP/UFWC..... 1 2 CHC RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 OUT REACH/ MCP CLINIC IN VILLAGE 1 2 NGO/TRUST HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL CLINIC. ..... 1 2 CHEMIST MEDICAL SHOP..... 1 2 HOME REMEDY..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q416	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment?	DOCTOR..... 1 ANM NURSE/LHV..... 2 TRAINED DAI..... 3 UNTRAINED DAI..... 4 RELATIVES/FRIENDS..... 5 CHEMIST MEDICAL SHOP..... 6 OTHER..... 7 (SPECIFY)	
Q417	Are you satisfied with the method?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	SEC V
Q418	**(FOR THOSE WHO ARE CURRENTLY NOT USING ANY METHOD i.e., Q402=1 OR Q403=2)** Have you your husband used any method in the past and discontinued?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	Q421
Q419	If yes, what was the last method you/your husband used?	IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP..... 1 ORAL PILLS..... 2 CONDOM/NIRODH..... 3 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE..... 4 WITHDRAWAL..... 5 OTHER MODERN METHOD_____ 6 (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD_____ 7 (SPECIFY)	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP T
Q420	What was the main reason for discontinuing use of the method?	WANTED CHILD..... 01 METHOD FAILED BECAME PREGNANT... 02 SUPPLY NOT AVAILABLE..... 03 DIFFICULT TO GET METHOD..... 04 WEAKNESS INABILITY TO WORK..... 05 BODYACHE BACKACHE..... 06 CRAMPS..... 07 WEIGHT GAIN..... 08 DIZZINESS..... 09 NAUSEA/VOMITING..... 10 BREAST TENDERNESS..... 11 IRREGULAR PERIODS..... 12 EXCESSIVE BLEEDING..... 13 SPOTTING..... 14 WHITE DISCHARGE ..... 15 LACK OF PLEASURE..... 16 METHOD WAS INCONVENIENT..... 17 OTHER_____ 18 (SPECIFY)	
Q421	**(CHECK Q402, IF WOMAN IS PREGNANT GO TO Q422)** Are you currently menstruating?	YES..... 1 IN AMENORRHOEA..... 2 NEVER MENSTRUATED..... 3 IN MENOPAUSE HYSTERECTOMY..... 4	→ SECTIO
Q422	Has ANM/health worker ever advised you to adopt any family planning method?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ Q424
Q423	If yes, what method did she/he advise you to use?	FEMALE STERILISATION..... 1 MALE STERILISATION..... 2 IUD COPPER-T LOOP..... 3 PILLS..... 4 CONDOM/NIRODH..... 5 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE..... 6 WITHDRAWAL..... 7 OTHER_____ 8 (SPECIFY)	
Q424	Do you intend to use any method of Family Planning at any time in the future?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 NOT YET DECIDED..... 3	→ Q427
Q425	If yes, when you want to use?	WITHIN ONE YEAR ..... 1 ONE TO TWO YEARS..... 2 MORE THAN TWO YEARS 3	
Q426	Which method you would prefer to use? **(CIRCLE ONLY THE MOST PREFERRED METHOD)**	FEMALE STERILISATION..... 1 MALE STERILISATION..... 2 IUD/COPPER-T/LOOP..... 3 PILLS..... 4 CONDOM/NIRODH..... 5 RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE..... 6 WITHDRAWAL..... 7 OTHER_____ 8 (SPECIFY)	
Q427	**(CHECK Q402, IF WOMAN IS PREGNANT GO TO NEXT SECTION)** Would you like to have a/another child?	WANT MORE CHILDREN..... 1 WANT NO MORE CHILD..... 2 NOT DECIDED..... 3 UP TO GOD..... 4	→ Q430

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
Q428	Would you prefer your next child to be a girl or boy or doesn't it matter?	BOY GIRL DOESN'T MATTER UP TO GOD	1 2 3 4	
Q429	How long would you like to wait to have another child?	SOON NOW/ LESS THAN 24 MONTH MORE THAN 24 MONTH NOT DECIDED	00 98	→ SECTION V
Q430	What is the main reason for currently not using any method of family planning? **(RECORD THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON)**	LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AGAINST THE RELIGION OPPOSED TO FAMILY PLANNING HUSBAND OPPOSED OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS OPPOSED NOT LIKE EXISTING METHOD AFRAID OF STERILIZATION CAN NOT WORK AFTER STERILIZATION WORRY ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS COSTS TOO MUCH HEALTH DOES NOT PERMIT HARD/INCONVENIENT TO GET METHOD INCONVENIENT TO USE METHOD DIFFICULT TO BECOME PREGNANT OTHER_____ (SPECIFY)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15	

SECTION-V

ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES AND CLIENT SATISFACTION

(FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN)

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
Q501	During the last three months, has a health or family planning worker visited you at home?	YES NO	1 2		→ Q507
Q502	If yes, who has visited you at home? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**		YES	NO	
		DOCTOR	1	2	
		ANM LHV	1	2	
		HEALTH WOKRER (MALE)	1	2	
Q503	During these visits, what were the different matters talked about? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**		YES	NO	
		FAMILY PLANNING	1	2	
		BREASTFEEDING	1	2	
		SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING	1	2	
		IMMUNIZATION	1	2	
		NUTRITION	1	2	
		DISEASE PREVENTION	1	2	
		TREATMENT OF HEALTH PROBLEM	1	2	
		ANTENATAL CARE	1	2	
		DELIVERY CARE	1	2	
		POSTPARTUM CARE	1	2	
		CHILD CARE	1	2	
		SANITATION CLEANLINESS	1	2	
		ORAL REHYDRATION	1	2	
		OTHER_____ (SPECIFY)	1	2	
Q504	What type of services did you receive during these visits? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**		YES	NO	
		PILL SUPPLY	1	2	
		CONDOM SUPPLY	1	2	
		FOLLOW-UP FOR STERILIZATION	1	2	
		FOLLOW-UP FOR IUD INSERTION	1	2	
		FAMILY PLANNING ADVICE	1	2	
		OTHER FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE	1	2	
		IMMUNIZATION	1	2	
		ANTENATAL CARE	1	2	
		DELIVERY CARE	1	2	
		POSTPARTUM CARE	1	2	
		DISEASE PREVENTION	1	2	
		MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR SELF	1	2	
		TREATMENT FOR SICK CHILD	1	2	
		OTHER_____ (SPECIFY)	1	2	
Q505	Did she/he spend enough time with you?	YES NO	1 2		
Q506	Were you satisfied with services/advice given by her/him?	YES NO	1 2		

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q507	During last three months did you visit any health facility for any of your health problem?	NO, THERE WAS NO HEALTH PROBLEM..... 1 DID NOT VISIT ANY..... 2 YES, VISITED..... 3	GO TO SECTION VI
Q508	If yes, where did you go last?	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/ CHC/ FRU/RH..... 1 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 2 PHC ..... 3 SUB CENTER..... 4 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL DISPENSARY..... 5 PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 6 PRIVATE DISPENSARY..... 7 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL DISPENSARY..... 8 OTHER_____ 9 (SPECIFY)	Q 512
Q509	What topics were discussed during the visit? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO FAMILY PLANNING..... 1 2 BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING..... 1 2 IMMUNIZATION..... 1 2 NUTRITION..... 1 2 DISEASE PREVENTION..... 1 2 TREATMENT OF HEALTH PROBLEM..... 1 2 ANTENATAL CARE..... 1 2 DELIVERY CARE..... 1 2 POSTPARTUM CARE..... 1 2 CHILD CARE..... 1 2 SANITATION/CLEANLINESS..... 1 2 ORAL REHYDRATION..... 1 2 OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q510	What services received? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO PILL SUPPLY..... 1 2 CONDOM SUPPLY..... 1 2 FOLLOW-UP FOR STERILIZATION..... 1 2 FOLLOW-UP FOR IUD INSERTION PILLS..... 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING ADVICE..... 1 2 OTHER FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE..... 1 2 IMMUNIZATION..... 1 2 ANTENATAL CARE..... 1 2 DELIVERY CARE..... 1 2 POSTPARTUM CARE..... 1 2 DISEASE PREVENTION..... 1 2 MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR SELF..... 1 2 TREATMENT FOR SICK CHILD..... 1 2 OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	

Q511

How will you rate the health facilities you visited last?

(ANSWER IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX BY USING CODE NUMBER)

STATEMENT	POOR	GOOD	EXCELLENT
CODES	1	2	3
1. The Convenience of the health facility location			
2. Length of time spend towards waiting	Long 1	Average 2	No waiting 3
3. Personal manner (courtesy, respect, sensitivity, friendliness) of the physician **(ONLY FOR PHC & ABOVE FACILITY).**			
4. The technical skills and quality (thoroughness, carefulness, competence) of physician **(ONLY FOR PHC & ABOVE FACILITY)..**			
5. Personal manner (courtesy, respect, sensitivity, friendliness) of the nurse/ANM.			
6. The technical skills and quality (thoroughness, carefulness, competence) of nurse/ANM.			
7. Personal manner (courtesy, respect, sensitivity, friendliness) of other staff **(ONLY FOR PHC & ABOVE FACILITY)..**			
8. The technical skills and quality (thoroughness, carefulness, competence) of other (paramedical) staff.			
9. The explanation of what was done to you.			
10. Medical, surgical and diagnostic equipment.			
11. General comfort.			

Q512

(IF SHE VISITED PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR PRIVATE DISPENSARY)
What is the main reason for not visiting the government health facility ?

NOT CONVENIENTLY LOCATED..... 01
TIME IS NOT SUITED..... 02
POOR QUALITY OF SERVICES..... 03
HEAVY RUSH..... 04
NON-AVAILABILITY OF DOCTORS/ HEALTH WORKERS..... 05
RARE AVAILABILITY OF DOCTORS/ HEALTH WORKERS..... 06
DOCTORS/HEALTH WORKERS DO NOT EXAMINE PROPERLY..... 07
MEDICINE NOT/RARELY GIVEN..... 08
MEDICINE ARE OF BAD QUALITY..... 09
DOCTORS/PARAMEDICAL STAFF DOES NOT BEHAVE PROPERLY..... 10
SERVICES ARE CHARGED..... 11
REFERRED BY GOVT. DOCTOR..... 12
OTHER_____ 88
SPECIFY

SECTION- VI

AWARENESS ABOUT RTI/STI AND HIV/AIDS

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS		
Q600	Are you currently menstruating?	YES.....1 NO PREGNANT.....2 NO MENOPAUSE.....3 NO AMENORIA.....4	→ GO TO Q607
Q601	During the last three months did you have any menstruation related problems?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q607
Q602	What are the problems you have had? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO NO PERIODS..... 1 2 PAINFUL PERIODS..... 1 2 FREQUENT OR SHORT PERIODS..... 1 2 DELAYED PERIODS..... 1 2 PROLONGED BLEEDING..... 1 2 EXCESSIVE BLEEDING..... 1 2 CONTINUOUS BLEEDING..... 1 2 SCANTY BLEEDING..... 1 2 INTER-MENSTRUAL BLEEDING..... 1 2	
Q603	Since how long do you have this problem?	MONTHS..... ☐☐	
Q604	Did you consult anybody or seek treatment for this problem?	YES.....1 NO.....2	→ Q607
Q605	Where did you go for consultation or treatment for any menstruation related problems? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO GOVTERMENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL 1 2 GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY..... 1 2 UHC UHP UFWC..... 1 2 CHC RURAL HOSPITAL..... 1 2 PHC..... 1 2 SUB CENTER..... 1 2 OUT REACH MCP CLINIC IN VILLAGE 1 2 NGO TRUST HOSPITAL CLINIC..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC. ..... 1 2 CHEMIST MEDICAL SHOP..... 1 2 HOME REMEDY..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q606	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO DOCTOR..... 1 2 ANM NURSE LHV..... 1 2 TRAINED DAI..... 1 2 UNTRAINED DAI..... 1 2 RELATIVES FRIENDS..... 1 2 CHEMIST MEDICAL SHOP..... 1 2 OTHER..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION /SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION		
Q607	Are you aware of an illness called Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ Q611
Q608	From which sources of information or persons have you heard read about RTI STI? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. RADIO ..... 1 2 2. TV..... 1 2 3. NEWS PAPERS BOOKS MAGAZINES .... 1 2 4. SLOGANS PAMPHLETS POSTERS WALL HOARDINGS..... 1 2 5. DOCTOR..... 1 2 6. HEALTH WORKERS..... 1 2 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS..... 1 2 8. COMMUNITY MEETING..... 1 2 9. RELATIVES FRIENDS..... 1 2 10.OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q609	How is RTI STI transmitted? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE..... 1 2 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE..... 1 2 3. LACK OF PERSONAL HYGIENE..... 1 2 4. OTHER (Unsafe delivery, IUD, Abortion, etc) 1 2 (SPECIFY)..... 5. DO NOT KNOW..... 1	
Q610	Do you think RTI STI is a curable disease?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DO NOT KNOW..... 9	
	REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION /SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION SYMPTOM		
Q611	During last three months did you have following problem? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO ITCHING OVER VULVA..... 1 2 BOILS ULCERS WARTS AROUND VULVA.. 1 2 PAIN IN LOWER ABDOMEN NOT RELATED TO MENSES..... 1 2 LOW BACKACHE ..... 1 2 PAIN DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE..... 1 2 BLEEDING AFTER SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 1 2 SWELLING IN THE GROIN..... 1 2 FREQUENT PAINFUL PASSAGE OF URINE.. 1 2 FEVER..... 1 2 SOME MASS COMING OUT OF VAGINA.... 1 2 ANY INVOLUNTARY ESCAPE OF URINE WHILE COUGHING OR SNEEZING.. 1 2 SWELLING LUMP IN BREAST..... 1 2	**IF "NO" FOR ALL GO TO Q612**
Q611X	Did you consult anybody or seek treatment for these problems?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ Q612

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
Q611Y	Where did you go for consultation or treatment for your problem ? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**		YES	NO	
		GOVTERMENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL	1	2	
		GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY.....	1	2	
		UHC UHP UFWC.....	1	2	
		CHC RURAL HOSPITAL.....	1	2	
		PHC.....	1	2	
		SUB CENTER.....	1	2	
		OUT REACH MCP CLINIC IN VILLAGE	1	2	
		NGO TRUST HOSPITAL CLINIC.....	1	2	
		GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC	1	2	
		PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC	1	2	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL CLINIC.	1	2	
		CHEMIST MEDICAL SHOP.....	1	2	
		HOME REMEDY.....	1	2	
		OTHER.....	1	2	
		(SPECIFY)			
Q611Z	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment?	DOCTOR.....		1	
		ANM NURSE LHV.....		2	
		TRAINED DAI.....		3	
		UNTRAINED DAI.....		4	
		RELATIVES FRIENDS.....		5	
		CHEMIST MEDICAL SHOP.....		6	
		OTHER.....		7	
		(SPECIFY)			
Q612	During the last three months did you have any abnormal vaginal discharge?	YES.....		1	
		NO.....		2	→ Q621
Q613	Does did it wet or stain your under clothes?	YES.....		1	
		NO.....		2	
Q614	What is was the colour of discharge?	COLOURLESS.....		1	
		GREEN.....		2	
		YELLOWISH.....		3	
		BLOOD STAINED.....		4	
		WHITE.....		5	
Q615	What is was the texture of discharge?	STICKY MUCOID.....		1	
		FROTHY.....		2	
		CURDISH.....		3	
		PURULENT (PUS LIKE).....		4	
Q616	What is was the odour of discharge?	FOUL.....		1	
		NONE.....		2	
Q617	How long you have been having the problem?	MONTHS.....			
Q618	Did you consult anybody or seek treatment for this problem?	YES.....		1	
		NO.....		2	→ Q621

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP TO
Q619	Where did you go for consultation or treatment for your problem ? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**		MENTIONED YES	NO	
		GOVTERMENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL	1	2	
		GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY	1	2	
		UHC UHP UFWC	1	2	
		CHC RURAL HOSPITAL	1	2	
		PHC	1	2	
		SUB CENTER	1	2	
		OUT REACH MCP CLINIC IN VILLAGE	1	2	
		NGO TRUST HOSPITAL CLINIC	1	2	
		GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC	1	2	
		PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC	1	2	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL CLINIC	1	2	
		CHEMIST MEDICAL SHOP	1	2	
		HOME REMEDY	1	2	
		OTHER	1	2	
		(SPECIFY)			
Q620	Whom did you consult or from whom did you seek treatment?	DOCTOR		1	
		ANM NURSE LHV		2	
		TRAINED DAI		3	
		UNTRAINED DAI		4	
		RELATIVES FRIENDS		5	
		CHEMIST MEDICAL SHOP		6	
		OTHER		7	
		(SPECIFY)			
Q621	Are you aware of an illness called HIV AIDS ?	YES		1	
		NO		2	→ **STOP** (GO TO Q627)
Q622	From which sources of information or persons have you heard read about HIV AIDS ? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**		YES	NO	
		1. RADIO	1	2	
		2. TV	1	2	
		3. NEWS PAPERS BOOKS MAGAZINES	1	2	
		4. SLOGANS PAMPHLETS POSTERS WALL HOARDINGS	1	2	
		5. DOCTOR	1	2	
		6. HEALTH WORKERS	1	2	
		7. SCHOOL TEACHERS	1	2	
		8. COMMUNITY MEETING	1	2	
		9. RELATIVES FRIENDS	1	2	
		10.OTHER_____	1	2	
		(SPECIFY)			
Q623	How is HIV AIDS transmitted? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**		YES	NO	
		1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE	1	2	
		2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE	1	2	
		3. NEEDLES BLADES SKIN PUNCTURE	1	2	
		4. MOTHER TO CHILD	1	2	
		5. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD	1	2	
		6. OTHER_____	1	2	
		(SPECIFY)			
		7. DO NOT KNOW	1		

Q. NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q624	Do you think that one can get HIV AIDS from someone who has HIV AIDS by **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO DK 1. SHAKING HANDS..... 1 2 9 2. HUGGING..... 1 2 9 3. KISSING..... 1 2 9 4. SHARING CLOTHES..... 1 2 9 5. SHARING EATING UTENSILS... 1 2 9 6. STEPPING ON URINE STOOL 1 2 9 7. MOSQUITO, FLEA OR BEDBUG BITES..... 1 2 9	
Q625	How do you think one can avoid HIV AIDS? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. SEX WITH ONLY ONE PARTNER..... 1 2 2. USING CONDOMS CORRECTLY DURING EACH SEXUAL INTERCOURSE..... 1 2 3. CHECKING BLOOD PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION..... 1 2 4. STERILIZING NEEDLES AND SYRINGES FOR INJECTION ..... 1 2 5. AVOIDING PREGNANCY WHEN HAVING HIV (AIDS) ..... 1 2 6. OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW..... 9	
Q626	Do you think HIV AIDS is a curable disease?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DO NOT KNOW 3	
Q627	RECORD THE TIME	HOURS ☐☐ MINUTES ☐☐	

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)
Round II, Phase II, 2004

Confidential
for research
purpose only

HUSBAND'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

STATE _____

DISTRICT _____

TAHSIL/TALUK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK _____

PSU (VILLAGE URBAN WARD UFS)_____

VILLAGE SEGMENT CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCK_____

TYPE OF LOCALITY : RURAL .....1 URBAN- 2

HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

_____

NAME OF THE HUSBAND OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF WIFE'S QUESTIONNAIRE _____

SERIAL NUMBER OF HUSBAND QUESTIONNAIRE _____

(TO BE ENTERED AT OFFICE)

INTERVIEW DATE	DATE	MONTH	YEAR

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE

	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY
NAME				
DATE				

_____

NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR

_____

SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR

(ASK ONLY TO HUSBAND OF THE ELIGIBLE WOMAN)

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
Q100	RECORD THE TIME	HOURS ☐☐ MINUTES ☐☐	
Q101	Write the line number of respondent in HH schedule	☐☐	
Q102	Write the line number of wife of respondent in HH schedule	☐☐	
Q103	How old are you?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
Q104	Can you read and write?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	Q10
Q105	How many years of schooling have you completed?	YEARS ☐☐	
Q106	Have you heard of an illness called Reproductive Tract Infection Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI STI)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	Q110
Q107	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about RTI STI. **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. RADIO..... 1 2 2. TV..... 1 2 3. NEWS PAPERS BOOKS MAGAZINES..... 1 2 4. SLOGANS PAMPHLETS POSTERS WALL HOARDINGS..... 1 2 5. DOCTOR..... 1 2 6. HEALTH WORKERS..... 1 2 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS..... 1 2 8. COMMUNITY MEETING..... 1 2 9. RELATIVES FRIENDS..... 1 2 10.OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q108	How is RTI STI transmitted? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE..... 1 2 2. HETRO SEXUAL INTERCOURSE..... 1 2 3. LACK OF PERSONAL HYGIENE ..... 1 2 4. OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY) 5. DO NOT KNOW..... 9	
Q109	Do you think RTI STI is a curable disease?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DO NOT KNOW..... 9	
Q110	During last three months did you have any of the following problem? **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO 1. ANY DISCHARGE FROM PENIS..... 1 2 2. ANY SORE RASH REDNESS ON GENITAL OR ANAL AREA..... 1 2 3. DIFFICULTY/PAIN WHILE URINATING OR VERY FREQUENT URINATION ..... 1 2 4. SWELLING OF TESTES OR IN GROIN AREA (PENIS)..... 1 2 5. ITCHING IRRITATION AROUND GENITAL..... 1 2	**IF 'NO' TO ALL GO TO Q116**
Q111	Did you consult any body or did you seek treatment for the health problem?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	Q114

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q112	If yes, where did you go for consultation or treatment? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY ..... 1 2 UHC UHP UFWC ..... 1 2 CHC RURAL HOSPITAL ..... 1 2 PHC ..... 1 2 SUB CENTER ..... 1 2 NGO TRUST HOSPITAL CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE HOSPITAL CLINIC ..... 1 2 GOVT. ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC ..... 1 2 PRIVATE ISM HOSPITAL CLINIC ..... 1 2 CHEMIST/MEDICAL SHOP ..... 1 2 OTHER 1 2	
Q113	Whom did you consult or from whom did you take the treatment? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO DOCTOR ..... 1 2 MALE HEALTH WORKER ..... 1 2 TRADITIONAL HEALER ..... 1 2 RELATIVES FRIENDS ..... 1 2 ISM PRACTITIONER ..... 1 2 HOME REMEDY ..... 1 2 CHEMIST/MEDICAL SHOP ..... 1 2 OTHER ..... 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q114	Have you ever discussed about this with your wife?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	Q 116
Q115	Did your wife also take the treatment?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
Q116	Have you heard of an illness called HIV/AIDS?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	Q122
Q117	From which sources of information or persons have you heard about HIV/AIDS. **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. RADIO ..... 1 2 2. TV ..... 1 2 3. NEWS PAPERS BOOKS MAGAZINES ..... 1 2 4. SLOGANS PAMPHLETS/POSTERS WALL HOARDINGS ..... 1 2 5. DOCTOR ..... 1 2 6. HEALTH WORKERS ..... 1 2 7. SCHOOL TEACHERS ..... 1 2 8. COMMUNITY MEETING ..... 1 2 9. RELATIVES FRIENDS ..... 1 2 10.OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
Q118	How is HIV /AIDS transmitted? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. HOMOSEXUAL INTERCOURSE ..... 1 2 2. HETEROSEXUAL INTERCOURSE ..... 1 2 3. NEEDLE/BLADE/SKIN PUNCTURE ..... 1 2 4. MOTHER TO CHILD ..... 1 2 5. TRANSFUSION OF INFECTED BLOOD ..... 1 2 6. OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW 9	

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q119	Do you think that one can get HIV AIDS from someone who has HIV AIDS by: **(ASK ABOUT EACH SEPARATELY)**	YES NO DK 1. SHAKING HANDS..... 1 2 9 2. HUGGING..... 1 2 9 3. KISSING..... 1 2 9 4. SHARING CLOTHS..... 1 2 9 5. SHARING UTENSIL..... 1 2 9 6. STEPPING ON URINE STOOL..... 1 2 9 7. MOSQUITO, FLEA OR BEDBUG BITES..... 1 2 9	
Q120	How do you think one can avoid HIV AIDS? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. SEX WITH ONLY ONE PARTNER..... 1 2 2. USING CONDOMS DURING EACH SEXUAL INTERCOURSE..... 1 2 3. CHECKING BLOOD PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION..... 1 2 4. STERILIZING NEEDLES AND SYRINGES FOR INJECTION..... 1 2 5. AVOIDING PREGNANCY WHEN HAVING HIV AIDS..... 1 2 6. OTHER_____ 1 2 (SPECIFY) 7. DO NOT KNOW..... 9	
Q121	Do you think HIV/AIDS is a curable disease?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DO NOT KNOW..... 9	
Q122	How many sons and daughters do you have? **(INCLUDING THOSE PRESENTLY NOT LIVING WITH YOU)**	**(INCLUDE ONLY RESPONDENT'S BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN)** SONS..... ☐ DAUGHTERS..... ☐ TOTAL..... ☐☐	
Q123	Are you your wife currently using any family planning method?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 → **Q126** NO, PREGNANT..... 3 → **Q130** NO, IN HYSTRECTOMY/ MENOPAUSE..... 4 → **Q133**	
Q124	Which method you or your wife is currently using?	FEMALE STERLIZATION..... 1 IUD COPPER-T LOOP..... 2 ORAL PILLS..... 3 MALE STERILIZATION..... 4 CONDOM NIRODH..... 5 RHYTHM PERIODIC ABSTINANCE..... 6 WITHDRAWL..... 7 OTHER MODERN METHOD (SPECIFY)..... 8 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD (SPECIFY)..... 9 → **Q133**	
Q125	**(ONLY FOR USER'S OF FEMALE METHOD)** What are the reasons for not accepting any male method? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. FEAR OF IMPOTENCY..... 1 2 2. LACK OF SEXUAL PLEASURE..... 1 2 3. FEAR OF METHOD FAILURE..... 1 2 4. FEAR OF OPERATION..... 1 2 5. FEAR OF WEAKNESS..... 1 2 6. FEMALE METHODS ARE POPULAR..... 1 2 7. OTHER _____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	GO TO **Q133**

ASK FOR NON USERS

	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
26	Would you like to have another child?	WANT MORE CHILDREN..... 1 WANT NO MORE CHILD..... 2 NOT DECIDED..... 3 UP TO GOD..... 4	→ Q129
27	Would you prefer your next child to be a girl or boy or it does not matter?	BOY..... 1 GIRL..... 2 DOESN'T MATTER..... 3 UP TO GOD..... 4	
28	How long would you like to wait to have another child?	SOON NOW/ LESS THAN 24 MONTH ... 00 SOON NOW/ MORE THAN 24 MONTH ..... ☐☐ NOT DECIDED..... 98	→ Q130
29	What is the main reason for currently not using any method of family planning? **(OBTAIN ONLY THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON)**	LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS..... 01 AGAINST THE RELIGION..... 02 WIFE OPPOSED TO FAMILY PLANNING..... 03 OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS OPPOSED..... 04 NOT LIKE EXISTING METHOD..... 05 AFRAID OF STERILIZATION..... 06 CAN NOT WORK AFTER STERILIZATION..... 07 WORRY ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS..... 08 COSTS TOO MUCH..... 09 HEALTH DOES NOT PERMIT..... 10 WIFE'S HEALTH DOES NOT PERMIT..... 11 DIFFICULT INCONVENIENT TO GET METHOD.....12 INCONVENIENT TO USE METHOD..... 13 WIFE IS PREGNANT..... 14 WIFE CAN NOT BECOME PREGNANT..... 15 OTHER_____ 16 (SPECIFY)	
30	Do you intend to use any method of Family Planning at any time in the future?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 CAN'T SAY/NOT DECIDED..... 3	→ Q133
31	If yes, which method you would prefer to use? **(CIRCLE ONLY THE MOST PREFERRED METHOD)**	FEMALE STERILISATION..... 1 IUD/COPPER-T LOOP..... 2 PILLS..... 3 MALE STERILISATION..... 4 CONDOM NIRODH..... 5 RHYTHM PERIODIC ABSTINENCE..... 6 WITHDRAWAL..... 7 OTHER_____ 8 (SPECIFY)	→ Q133
32	**(ONLY FOR INTENDING TO USE OF FEMALE METHOD)** What are the reasons for not intending to use any male method? **(DO NOT READ OUT THE OPTIONS)**	YES NO 1. FEAR OF IMPOTENCY ..... 1 2 2. LACK OF SEXUAL PLEASURE.. 1 2 3. FEAR OF METHOD FAILURE..... 1 2 4. FEAR OF OPERATION..... 1 2 5. FEAR OF WEAKNESS..... 1 2 6. FEMALE METHODS ARE POPULAR..... 1 2 7. OTHER _____ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Q133	Have you heard of No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 →	→ STOP (GO TO Q137)
Q134	Among NSV and conventional vasectomy, which is simpler?	NSV..... 1 CONVENTIONAL VASECTOMY..... 2 BOTH..... 3 NONE..... 4 DON'T KNOW..... 9	
Q135	What are the complication of NSV ?	NO COMPLICATION..... 1 ANY COMPLICATION..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 9 (SPECIFY)	
Q136	Does NSV affect man's sexual performance?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 9	
Q137	RECORD THE TIME	HOURS ☐☐ MINUTES ☐☐	

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)
ROUND II, PHASE II, 2004

HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE

Anemia Measurement Background & Consent (Read separately to each individual)

Anemia is a serious problem affecting adolescent girls and pregnant women and their ability to work, learn and makes them weak. It is due to decreased iron in their blood. A person found to be anemic can be given iron and folic acid tablets to be cured of the disease.

We would like to test you (and other girls aged 10-19 years and pregnant women in your household). Please allow me to take a drop of blood from you. We are using a special method that uses disposable sterile instruments that are clean and completely safe and the blood will be analysed in the District Hospital. The result of this test will be kept confidential and will not be shown to others.

May I request you to give your consent to have this test done? You have a right to say no for giving permission to do this test, and I will respect that decision.

After explaining the above, I have found that the respondent agreed to give a drop of blood.

INSTRUCTIONS:

N103: Line Number of respondents - from Household Questionnaire.
N104: Age of the respondents in completed years - from Household Questionnaire.
N105: Line number of Mother
(Confirm the name of mother by asking and copy the line number from Q100A of women questionnaire).
N106: Line Number of children (if mother interviewed) - Use Birth History (Q114) from Woman Questionnaire.
N108: Age in months (only for child) - Use Birth History (Q117) from Woman Questionnaire.
Codes: N109 & N112 : 1: Taken, 2: Parent refused, 3: Her/his self refused, 4: Not present, 5: Others.
N111: 1: Eligible Woman currently pregnant (15-44), 2 – Adolescent (10-19), also includes EW (15-19) not pregnant.
(Please confirm the marital status of girls aged 10-19 from Household questionnaire)
N113: Should be copied from page number 2 after getting the result from Laboratory.

FORM – I

Sr. No. given by Health Investigator ☐☐

Measurement of Nutritional Status & Anemia

State	District	Tahsil/Block	Rural/Urban	PSU No.	Serial No. of HH
☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐

N101 Sr No.	**N102** Name of Child Adolescent/ Pregnant women	**N103** Line number in HH Questionnaire	**N104** Age (in completed years)	**N105** Mother Line No From EW Qes.	N106 Line number of child in birth history	N107 Sex of Child	N108 Age (in months only for child)	N109 Result status of weight	N110 Weight (in kilograms) *[For children below 72 months]*	N111 Pregnant /Adolescent	N112 Result status of blood sample	N113 Hemoglobin level
01		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
02		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
03		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
04		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
05		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
06		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
07		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
08		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
09		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
10		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
11		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐
12		☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐☐.☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐.☐

Signature of the H.I: _____ **Date:** ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐ **No. of extra sheets** ☐

Identification code of H.I: ☐☐☐

Date of the testing (to be filled after getting the sheet from Lab)**:** ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐

FORM-II (*To be filled in duplicate*)

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH),
ROUND – II, PHASE II, 2004

Measurement of Nutritional Status

To be filled in by the ***Health Investigator/Measurer***

State:..... | | | Tahsil/Block: | | | |

District: | | | PSU:..... | | |

1 Sr. No	2 HH Serial Number (given by Health Investigator)	3 Name of the Child/ Adolescent/ Pregnant Woman	4 Serial No.in Health Investigator Questionnaire	5 Hemoglobin Level in Blood			
01						.	
02						.	
03						.	
04						.	
05						.	
06						.	
07						.	
08						.	
09						.	
10						.	
11						.	
12						.	
13						.	
14						.	
15						.	
16						.	
17						.	
18						.	
19						.	
20						.	

Health Investigator
Signature: _____

Name : _____

Identification code of H.I: | | |

No. of extra sheets: |

Measurer at Laboratory
Signature: _____

Name : _____

Date : | | / | | / | | | | |

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)
Round II, Phase II, 2004

VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

STATE

DISTRICT

TEHSIL/TALUK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

PSU (VILLAGE)

RESPODENT: NAME

1) VILLAGE PRADHAN/ UP PRADHAN 2) ANY OTHER PANCHAYAT MEMBER 3) TEACHER
4) GRAM SEVAK

ADDRESS

SERIAL NUMBER OF THE VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE.....
(TO BE ENTERED AT OFFICE)

	DATE	MONTH	YEAR
INTERVIEW DATE			

QV101	Distance to nearest town (in Km.)	
QV102	Distance to district head quarter (in Km.)	
QV103	Distance to nearest A) BUS STATION.....km. B) RAILWAY STATION.....km.	
QV104	Whether village is connected by all-weather road to other places? YES.....1 NO.....2	

QV105	Education facilities	Within village		If not in a village, distance to nearest	
		YES	NO		
	A) Primary School	1	2	.....(in Km.)	
	B) Middle School	1	2	.....(in Km.)	
	C) Secondary School	1	2	.....(in Km.)	
	D) Higher Secondary School	1	2	.....(in Km.)	
	E) College	1	2	.....(in Km.)	
	F) Guruji Scheme	1	2	.....(in Km.)	
	G) Madarasa	1	2	.....(in Km.)	

QV106	HEALTH FACILITIES	Within Village		IF NOT IN A VILLAGE Distance to nearest in K.M.	Whether accessible throughout the year		Distance (KM)	Accessibility
		YES	NO		YES	NO		
	A)ICDS (Anganwadi)	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		
	B) Sub-Centre	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		
	C) PHC	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		
	D) CHC RH	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		
	E) Govt. Dispensary	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		
	F) Govt. Hospital	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		
	G) Private Clinic	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		
	H) Private Hospital	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		
	I) ISM Health Facility	1	2	.....(km)	1	2		

QV107	Health provider in the Village	NUMBER (IF NO, PUT '0')	
	A) Private Doctor	(.....)	
	B) Visiting Doctor	(.....)	
	C) Unani Doctor	(.....)	
	D) Ayurvedic Doctor	(.....)	
	E) Homeopathic Doctor	(.....)	
	F) Sidha Doctor	(.....)	
	G) Traditional Healer	(.....)	
	H) VHG	(.....)	
	I) Trained Birth Attendant	(..... ....)	
	J) Dai	(.....)	
	K) ICDS / Anganwadi worker	(.....)	
	L) Other _____ (Specify) If no, Put '0'	(.....)	

QV108	Out reach services for the village	YES	NO	
	A) Mobile Health Clinic	1	2	
	B) Mobile Child Health Services	1	2	

QV109	How frequently in a month do they (mobile clinic) visit in village Not at all ..... 0 Actual Number....	
RESULT STATUS OF THE VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED..... 1 REFUSED..... 2 OTHER..... 3		
NUMBER OF VISTIS MADE.....		

NAME DATE	SPOT CHECKED BY	FIELD EDITED BY	OFFICE EDITED BY	KEYED BY

NAME OF THE INVESTIGATOR	**SIGNATURE OF THE INVESTIGATOR**

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